

TRAVELS
THROUGH
DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A JOURNAL OF
A VOYAGE DOWN THE ELBE
FROM
DRESDEN TO HAMBURGH.

INCLUDING A COMPENDIOUS
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE
BY LOUIS DE BOISGELIN,
KNIGHT OF MALTA.

WITH VIEWS FROM DRAWINGS TAKEN ON THE SPOT, BY DR. CHARLES PARRY.

*Suave, mari magno turbantibus aquora ventis
Ex terrâ magnum alterius spectare laborem;
Non quia vexari quemquam est jucunda voluptas;
Sed quibus ipse malis careas quia cernere suave est.
Suave etiam belli certamina magna tueri
Per campos instructa tuâ sine parte pericli.*

LUCR. DE RERUM NATURA, LIB. II

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

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AND GEORGE ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1810.

DIFFERENT MODERN ACCOUNTS
OF
SWEDEN:
AND THE TIME OF THEIR PUBLICATION.

Memoirs relating to Sweden, by Cuntzler, in two volumes, are well written, and the result of much labor and exact inquiries. The tables contained in it are extremely useful, though they now begin to be rather obsolete: but the plan is laid; and if a Swede would follow it up, by continuing this work, we think he would have very few difficulties to surmount, and might render an essential service to his country.

A Short History of the present State of Sweden, printed in two volumes duodecimo, in London, 1748.—It treats of events between 1680, and 1743; is very concise, and not always exact; in short, a poor performance.

A General View of Sweden, by Catteau, in two volumes, 1786. The relations are rapidly given, but well written. This work has been translated, and printed in one volume octavo, of four hundred and ten pages, in 1790.

An Abridgement of the History of Sweden, by Lagerbring, in one volume. We know not why an abridgement was translated instead of a

complete history; the latter might have been useful; but such is the hurried manner in which the succession of events is put together in this work, that we cannot think it of the smallest utility.

Anecdotes of the Court of Sweden, published in one volume, in 1789. This work only treats of those individuals who were alive when it was written: the portraits are resembling, and the facts genuine; yet this performance is less pleasant than might be expected, owing, perhaps, to the author's speaking in favorable terms of almost every one.

Travels into Sweden, by a Dutch Officer, (Mr. Drevo), in one volume octavo, 1789. This work is very inaccurate; and it appears from various passages, that the author wrote it from memory; for what he describes often exists, but almost always very far from the place he mentions; and sometimes he had seen objects visible to no one but himself.

This work has been very well translated by Mr. Radcliffe, with several additions and alterations, and is intitled, *Radcliffe's Journey through Sweden, containing an Account of it's Population, Agriculture, &c.* 1789.

Bemerkungen auf Einer Reise durch einen Theil Schwedens im Sommer des Jahrs, 1779; or, Observations made in a Journey through Part of Sweden, during the Summer of 1799, by John George Eck, Jun. one volume octavo, printed at Leipsic, 1801, by Tavehritz.

This small publication contains a very interesting description of the province of Skone, or Schonen, and the City and University of Lund. Mr. Eck describes Skone to be fourteen Swedish miles in length, and eleven broad, making a surface of about ninety square miles, containing two hundred and nineteen thousand, eight hundred and thirty inhabitants: a calculation, which gives two thousand, four hundred and

forty-two inhabitants to each Swedish square mile. This province contains nine cities, two hundred and three parishes, three hundred and ninety-eight churches, one hundred and fifty-three privileged domains, thirteen of which are the property of the crown, and the remaining one hundred and forty are small domains belonging to the nobility, and six thousand, four hundred and twenty-six *hemman's*, or peasant's property. The same author estimates the number of students in the University of Lund, at one hundred and fifty; sixteen professors, thirteen assistants, and fourteen master of arts, who give lectures. The Cathedral of Lund is one hundred and thirty-five ells long, fifty wide, and forty-eight and a quarter high. Mr. Eck travels from Lund to Malmoe, a flourishing and rich town, containing eight thousand inhabitants. He also mentions the island of Hween, given as a fief to the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahé, by Frederick II. in 1576. It appears that this author never saw the monument erected in memory of the above astronomer, in a church at Prague, or he never could have bestowed on it the epithet of handsome.

The State of Literature in Sweden, published the first of March, 1797. This small work is very well written, and divided into three parts. The first contains a slight sketch of the state of learning in Sweden; the second mentions the different literary institutions in that country; and the third takes notice of the most celebrated literati and artists.

Mr. Neergand's Letters on the present State of the Arts at Stockholm, have been inserted in *The Danish Minerva*. The same author is well known by his well written work on the state of the fine arts in Paris; and I am only sorry that the limits of this publication will not allow us to speak more particularly of these interesting letters. The article relative to the celebrated sculptor, Sergel, is extremely well treated.

The Traveler's Guide to the Quarries and Mines in Sweden, by Mr.
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Engeström. This learned mineralogist was obliging enough to talk to us of his work, and to communicate to us many of the particulars we have inserted in these travels, especially an itinerary to the mines, we were unable to visit ourselves, with an account of the productions of those mines.

Charles Gottlob Küttner's Travels through Denmark, Sweden, and part of Italy, in 1798, and 1799. These travels first appeared in German, and were afterwards published in English. Mr. Richard Phillips, bookseller, in London, has published the English translation in his collection of modern and cotemporary travels. See Volume I. 1805. He has also added a small map of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The English translator announces, that Mr. Küttner does not pretend to give a complete description of the countries he passed through, though he declares the articles he mentions in his work to be most accurately described. He takes notice of a mistake made by Mr. Coxe, who mentions manufactories of fire-arms, cloth, and tapestry at Orebro, which were never established. Mr. Coxe, however, had certainly been in that part of the country; but, it appears from Mr. Küttner's publication, that he must have copied such particulars from Mr. Busching, who had never an opportunity of verifying what he advances as facts. All lovers of travels must feel themselves obliged to Mr. Phillips, for having inserted this publication in his interesting collection.

Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the Years 1798, and 1799, by Joseph Acerbi.

The author of this work, as will presently appear, has been severely censured by his fellow-traveler, whom, however, Mr. Acerbi calls his friend, (see Preface, page ix). It would be a fortunate circumstance for them, could he justify himself from the numerous errors with which he is reproached by Colonel Skjöldebrand, with as much ease as the author of the *Travels of two Frenchmen to the North of Europe*, from

the two ascribed to him by Mr. Acerbi, who asserts, first, in a note, page xi., “That, according to the author of the *Life of Catharine II. and the Travels of two Frenchmen*, he, (General Peckling), was taken to Gripsholm, and confined in the castle, which served formerly as a prison for Eric XIV. This, however, is a mistake; the Castle of Gripsholm is at present utterly uninhabitable, having neither roof nor casements.”

His friend, Colonel Skjöldebrand has proved this note erroneous, and the present King of Sweden, residing frequently in the Castle of Gripsholm, is a confirmation that it was perfectly habitable. Mr. Acerbi politely adds, page xxxv. that, “From a want of topographical knowledge, *two Frenchmen*, in their tour to the North, say, *that only the City of Stockholm, properly so called, is built on an island.*” These two Frenchmen, and, indeed, such of the public who understand French, have read these words in the work quoted by Mr. Acerbi, “*La Ville proprement dite est fort petite et située dans une Isle,*” &c. (the city properly so called, is very small, and situated in an island). The phrase which follows the *Acerbi* criticism of Mr. Acerbi, is thus worded: “The city properly so called, stands on an island, in the midst of the whole.” The two Frenchmen certainly never employed the term *only*, but advanced that the city properly so called formed an island. I shall, therefore, refer the reader to the author of the *Travels of two Frenchmen to the North of Europe*, who has taken the pains to answer, not only Mr. Acerbi, but other authors, who have criticised his work, and venture to publish it in English, without profiting by Mr. Acerbi’s observations.

Premier Supplement du Voyage Pittoresque au Cap Nord contenant des Remarques sur le premier cahier de cet Ouvrage et sur le Voyage de Mr. Joseph Acerbi. Par A. F. Skjöldebrand.

“First Supplement to the Picturesque Travels to the North Cape;

containing Remarks on the First Book of this Work, and on the Travels of Mr. Joseph Acerbi. By A. F. Skjöldebrand."

This work is a pamphlet of twenty-six pages in quarto, twenty-one of which contain remarks on Mr. Joseph Acerbi's Travels. These I shall not pretend to translate at length, but only quote a few, which, perhaps, Mr. Acerbi may think necessary to answer.

Page 11, a Note. "*The castle of Gripsholm is at present utterly uninhabitable, having neither roof nor casements.*"

"Gripsholm is a royal castle, kept in very good order. Gustavus III. beautified it, and made it a magnificent residence. It was a favorite abode of that monarch, who lived there part of the winter."

Page 36. "*Topographical description of Stockholm, Riddarholmen, or the Knight's Island, in which is the town house, and in front of this, a statue of Gustavus Vasa.*"

"It is hardly possible to show a greater want of topographical knowledge, or to make so many mistakes in so few words. The town-house and the statue of Gustavus Vasa being in the island called the City. The statue is not facing the town-house, but opposite the house of nobles; and it is necessary to pass over a bridge to go from thence to Riddarholmen. Such errors would be pardonable in a traveler who did not pretend to give a topographical description of Stockholm."

Same page, Mr. Acerbi mentions the "*Faction of the hats, or partisans of King Albrecht in 1389;*" and says, "*The party in opposition to the hats, as is well known, were the caps,*" &c.

"He has here been guilty of an anachronism of three hundred and fifty years. The partisans of Albrecht, who committed such horrid cruelties at Stockholm, were called *Hättebröder* (brothers of the hat),

whilst the opposite parties, distinguished by the names of hats and caps, did not exist till 1738—39, and continued from that time till the revolution of 1772.”

Page 47. “ *There are sometimes carriage races, and also boat races, or what they call regattas.*”

“ Nothing of the kind exists in Sweden, the name is even unknown. Mr. Acerbi must certainly have been dreaming either of Venice or some other Italian town. • The only races which ever take place at Stockholm, are in winter, and are performed by horses called *slädtrafvar* (or sledge trotters), which trot over the ice with surprising swiftness.”

Page 50. “ *Every year an exhibition takes place at Drottningholm, at the king's expence, representing a tournament,*” &c.

“ This never was the case but twice during the reign of Gustavus III., and twice also since his present majesty has been on the throne.”

Page 55. “ *On that day (24th of June) the king and royal family come to the park, where they take up their abode in tents for the remainder of the month, that is, for the space of nearly a week.*”

“ This is a mistake; his present majesty, unaccompanied by the royal family, usually proceeds at the head of the garrison of Stockholm to the camp of Ladugårdsgarde, in the inclosure of the park, on the first or second of June, where he remains the whole of the month.”

Page 57. “ *May and June, when the thaw commences.*”

“ Mr. Acerbi would have been in the right, if he had been speaking of the climate of Uleaborg or Tornea; but in the neighbourhood of Stock-

holm, the thaw usually commences in the beginning of April, and indeed sometimes sooner."

Page 58. "*I was at Stockholm all the winter of 1799, when the cold was at, or below, twenty-five degrees of the thermometer of Celsius.*"

"How was it possible Mr. Acerbi could pass that winter at Stockholm, without knowing that the cold was some days at twenty-nine degrees, and below thirty at Carlberg according to the same thermometer? (See the Acts of the Academy of Sciences. Meteorological Observations.) Such intense cold had not been experienced at Stockholm for nearly half a century."

Page 60. "Mr. Acerbi talks of *Messieurs Hoffner and Kaistner, Madame Mello, and Mademoiselle Myaberg.*"

"Names absolutely unknown on the theatre of Stockholm. The qualities he attributes to them are not of a nature to engage any one to discover whom he meant, that they might share the same fate with those he has more particularly described."

Page 65. "*I have often seen officers of distinction (says Mr. Acerbi) submitting to these acts of humiliation (kissing their hands in public) toward women of the loosest conduct. For the same ladies who are thus courted by their several lovers, and require so much ceremony and attention in daylight, will sometimes parade the streets when it is dark, and expose themselves to any adventure that may enable them to gain money.*"

"It requires more than common patience to read such observations. I will therefore only say, that this passage pains one on two accounts: first, that a man of sense and knowledge should advance such a falsity;

and secondly, that these being his sentiments, he seems resolved never to revisit Sweden.’\

Pages 65, 66. “ *A Swedish Petit Maître wears large whiskers, reaching down the length of his chin, and paints his face.*”

“ If I may be allowed to form a judgement of my countrymen, I will venture to affirm that there is no country where *Petits Maîtres* are so few in number as in Sweden. We are always reproached with dressing too plain, and paying too little attention to outward appearance, and deportment.—Were I by chance to see two or three rich fops in satin boots, whilst traveling through a country, ought I to infer that satin boots were universally worn?”

Page 67. “ *A foreigner may have the misfortune of being seated (at dinner) near a person totally unacquainted with any language but his own.*”

“ And where is the delightful country in which that is not sometimes the case? But there are very few nations, where French is, in general, more intelligibly spoken in good company than in Sweden. What then can possibly have induced Mr. Acerbi to treat us with so much severity? His idea that we mix our brown bread with the water with which the vessels in the sugar-houses are washed, is as novel as disgusting, and no one in Stockholm ever heard of such a practice.”

Page 71. “ What can Mr. Acerbi mean by *Prince Ulric Scheeff*? since none but the royal family are dignified with that title in Sweden.”

Page 83. “ *A peace between the Russians and the Turks was unavoidably followed by an accommodation between the Russians and the Swedes.*”

“ This reasoning is admirable; but it is necessary at least to remark, that the peace between the Russians and Turks was not concluded till a year and five months after the accommodation betwixt the Russians and Swedes. The peace of Yassy was signed the 28th December 1791—9th January 1792; and that of Verele, the 3—14 August 1790. Mr. Acerbi, it must be owned, shines particularly in his historical anecdotes.”

Pages 104, 105, &c. “ Were I to endeavour to point out the errors of which this author is guilty relative to the learned societies, and the *literati* in Stockholm, my task would never be finished. The Comte de Düben, Mr. Bolin, and Liden, who have been dead some time, are mentioned as now alive. A variety of other names, so mangled as to make them unintelligible, such as Angenstroem, Rosenbald, Schulzencrants, Aldbret, Lejuoulad, Everhand, Lobeth, Eckel, Kenneberg, &c. Had Mr. Acerbi consulted the Stockholm almanack, he might have avoided these errors; though it would not have prevented his injustice in judging of matters with which he was entirely unacquainted.”

Page 124. “ *Mr. Hielm, a chemist, blindly devoted to the system of Bergmann.*” (Who by the bye never composed a system.) He adds in the same page, “ *Baron Von Gedda, formerly an accurate experimenter; but he has lived till he has become very aged; till he has lost his sight; and what is more mortifying—his fame.*”

“ Whoever reads this passage, must certainly believe Mr. de Gedda to be blind, and dishonoured; yet nothing can be more false. His sight is indeed weak, from intense study; but the first attack ever made on the reputation of this truly respectable man, is this by Mr. Acerbi, who, without having the pleasure of his acquaintance, employed this expression merely as a finish to his phrase. Surely it can never be allowable for an author thus to sport with the characters of others! And what an

unfavorable opinion must the impartial reader entertain of the man capable of such injustice!"

Page 128. "*Mr. Renman, who wrote a history of Sweden, which is well known in the literature of that country.*"

"Mr. Rinman (not Renman), never wrote the history of Sweden, though he published a much-esteemed history of iron."

Page 129. "*Mr. Blom, of the Academy of Sciences, and Mr. Blom, of the Swedish Academy, (so unjustly ill-treated, p. 108.) are different persons, supposed to be the same by Mr. Acerbi. The first is a physician, and the second a counsellor of the city of Stockholm; both men of acknowledged merit in their different professions. Those who are better acquainted with the Swedish language than Mr. Acerbi, are not afraid to assure the public that the latter stood in no need of particular protection to obtain the prize at the academy.*"

Page 130. "*Mr. Frane, a post-master.*"

"Mr. Acerbi having advanced that post-masters were admitted into the Academy of Sciences, as being able to favor different correspondence, wished to prove the truth of his assertion; and finding it rather difficult, was happy to give the title of post-master to Mr. Frane, secretary of state, formerly chief of the foreign department, director general of the posts, commander of the Order of the Polar Star," &c.

Page 132. "*The Academy of Sciences hold their meetings in the observatory.*"

"This is a trifling mistake, but why advance things on an uncer-
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tainty? The observatory is at the end of the north suburb, and the meetings in question are held in the centre of the city, in a house belonging to the Academy."

Page 151. "Mr. Neikter, professor of the Academy of Upsala, is said to have *adopted the philosophy of Kant, and to be a zealous propagator of the new doctrine.*" "Some one having said this ironically, Mr. Acerbi believed it implicitly."

Page 167. "There is no Baron Geer who paints landscapes. If Mr. Acerbi meant Mr. V. Gerdten, lieutenant-colonel, there is very little resemblance in the names, though much truth in the praises he bestows on the delicacy and correct style of his paintings."

Page 182. "*Grislehamn is a small post-town.*"

"If I were not perfectly certain that Mr. Acerbi has been at this place, I should think it impossible; it being merely a hamlet, in which is a post-house."

Page 223. "Having spoken of hares', foxes', and wolves' tracks, of which we perceived in the woods, Mr. Acerbi says, '*We sought them a whole day in the heart of the forest, with a hope, and not without some little fear, of finding these ferocious animals.*'"

"This is a negligent manner of speaking, and not a little laughable to represent hares and foxes as ferocious animals, capable of alarming us. Even the wolves at that season were not much more dangerous than hares. But to make our alarm appear more probable, he ought to have mentioned the bears, which are very numerous in these forests: they, however, seldom attack men, unless they are wounded."

Page 256. "Where it appears that Uleaborg was founded in 1605;

and in the following page it is said, says, *That it was visited by Charles IX. in 1600, and attacked by the Russians in 1498, 1517, 1589, and 1592.*"

"This account is taken from Tuneld's Swedish Geography; but Mr. Acerbi's ignorance of the Swedish tongue has led him into error. We will therefore explain this riddle. Charles IX., traveling through Ostrobothnia in 1600, formed the design of building the town of Uleaborg, which was done in 1605, and it received its privileges in 1610. The Russians had laid waste the country, but before the town was built."

Colonel Skjöldebrand concludes his remarks by saying, "I have myself seen an engraving representing the town of Torneo, and the sun shining at midnight, with the words *Acerbi delineavit!* underneath; and I have also heard from Paris, that Mr. Acerbi had sold several drawings taken from mine, to Mr. M——, who was going to publish them as the work of Mr. Acerbi."

I know not how Mr. Acerbi will be able to justify himself from such an accusation, which certainly requires some explanation, especially from a man who, in his preface, page ix. thus expresses himself:—

"With regard to that portion of the volumes which relates to Finland and Lapland, the author was for some time restrained from producing it to the public, by a motive of delicacy. Colonel Skjöldebrand, a Swedish officer, the companion of his travels, had announced his design of publishing in Stockholm his drawings of picturesque scenery in those countries, accompanied with descriptions of the objects represented in his plates. The author therefore suspended his own publication from a fear of injuring the interests of his friend."

Are then all motives of delicacy so far removed, as to justify his selling the colonel's drawings as his own?

Those who wish to be more particularly acquainted with Sweden may peruse—

The Geography of Sweden, by Mr. Tunel:

A Treatise on the Commerce of Sweden, by Mr. Zettersten:

And the *Dictionary of the Illustrious Men of Sweden*, by Mr. Gezelius.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Kingdom of Sweden is, in many particulars, a very interesting country; though, to own the truth, it presents but few objects worthy the attention of a lover of the arts: Nature, too, has not been very prodigal of her gifts; and the southern provinces are the only parts of this extensive country which are not indebted to foreign climes for almost all the necessaries of life.

But what places Sweden upon a level with other European states, is it's laws, it's government, and the energetic character of it's inhabitants. The loyalty of the Swedish peasantry renders them superior to every other nation—though, unfortunately, this estimable quality decreases every day. The universal corruption of the times has crept into the large towns, and the change is felt particularly in those parts of the kingdom the most frequented by travelers. The inhabitants of the northern provinces, and of the most mountainous parts of the rest of the country, have alone preserved the purity of character which distinguished their ancestors. The Swedish peasant, however, even in his present state, is still a more estimable being than those of his own class in any other country in Europe, at least in any of those we have hitherto visited.

We think it necessary to observe, that the writings we have given to the public in this work; such as the dissertation upon Rudbeck's *Atlantica*; the letters written by the assassins of Gustavus III.; every thing relating to the trial and to the execution of Ankerstroem; the account of Charles the Twelfth's death, &c. are all exactly copied from the information we received: we have not taken the liberty to change the smallest particular—though there are some passages which we cannot help thinking might have been altered to advantage.

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TRAVEL

THROUGH

S W E D E N.

CHAP. I.

Entrance into Sweden.—Advice to those who travel through that Country.—Helsingborg.—The Province of Skåne.—Carlskrona.—Arsenal belonging to the Navy.—Docks.—Road from Carlscrona to Gothenborg through Småland.—Herring Fishery.—Marstrand.

THE passage across the Sound, which takes up an hour, though we performed it in forty-two minutes. They charge six dollars for disembarking a person, and forty skellings for a cart or wagon; that expense, thanks to the port-house; but every thing and port-house is paid separately, which, however, heaviest, scarcely amounts to more than two dollars. No matter, the easier, than crossing the Sound, but to pass that there is both difficult and dangerous, there being no bridge, key, nor any machine for raising or lowering: indeed, there is nothing but a small boat, and the

vessels cannot approach the shore, owing to great heaps of stones under the water. The Swedish coast forms a much finer prospect than the Danish one.

A traveller ought to be provided with bank-notes for very small sums, it being extremely difficult to procure change even for one of twelve skellings, particularly if it happens not to be upon the national bank. We were once obliged to have recourse to six different people, one of whom was the postmaster, to change us a small bill. Copper-money is also necessary for the postilions, who expect a *trinkgeld* (something to drink), and for other trifling expenses. Since the price of posting was augmented in 1790, horses cost eight skellings a mile*: they are small, but strong; yet being only used to draw light carriages, they generally insist upon putting on four or six when there is much baggage. The postilions have no right to exact any thing; but they are perfectly well satisfied with a skelling and a half each stage: it is also customary to give a skelling to the *holl-karl* (the ostler). The horses being generally kept at some distance from the post-house, it is indispensably necessary to send and order them five or six hours beforehand: if indeed only two or three are wanted, they may be found at the post-house.

It is very requisite to be provided with harness, the Swedish postilions having nothing but ropes, which frequently break, and take a great deal of time to adjust. It is likewise a good plan to have a servant who understands driving; for, though the roads are in general very fine, there are some places where it would

* Four skellings was the price before the war, and it has since been considerably raised.

is pleasanter to trust to a person one knows, than to a peasant who, as is frequently the case, never before drove any thing but a plough. If the carriage is heavy, and runs upon the nail, particularly if there are boxes to the wheels, we are dragging the wheel very often; which, however, does not prevent the postilions driving full gallop. Those who have no courier to order horses must send a note by a peasant from post to post, as far as the place the traveller means to stop at. This note must mention the number of horses wanted, and at what hour they must be ready. The expense of this express is the same as one horse, and a *trinkgeld* given to the peasant the same as to a postilion. Any part of the baggage may be safely entrusted to his care: indeed this is the only method of sending goods in Sweden, there being no public carriages of any kind. There never was any instance of a trunk being lost, or even opened, though it passes through many different hands; and, if by chance the lock is broken, it always arrives equally safe at the place of its destination. This justice is due to the Swedish peasant, whose honesty places him so much above those of his own rank in other countries. At every post the *Dagbok* is given to the traveller. This is a book in which he writes his name, his rank in life, the place from whence he came, whither he is going, the number of horses he takes, and also whether he was satisfied with the postilion who drove him from the last stage. This book is carried every month to the governor of the province.

It is absolutely necessary to take provisions in the carriage, for we often travelled ten or twenty miles without finding any thing but milk, bad beer, brandy, and bread that had been baked many months; this is even the case in towns, though not indeed in all. However there is always a certainty of finding a

lodging, for all the post-houses are obliged to keep a separate room, with one or two beds, for the accommodation of travellers. We have indeed met with post-houses in the interior parts of the country where this law was not strictly observed, but such examples are rare. A servant who speaks Swedish is very convenient, and prevents many disagreeable circumstances. Travelling through Sweden is perfectly safe, and equally so night and day: but if the frost is not entirely set in, the postilion should never be permitted to quit the great road, which, to save a quarter of a mile and sometimes less, he will often do, and cross a lake when the ice is not sufficiently frozen, and even when it is beginning to thaw. These lakes being often covered with snow, it is very possible to be on the middle of one of them without knowing it, by which means frequent accidents happen in Sweden, where the number of people drowned by their own imprudence is computed every year at two thousand.

All houses in the country are wooden, and it is even the case in the province of Skone, though the *Dutch Traveller* declares the contrary. Many of them consist of only a ground floor. A tolerably large house of this kind costs an hundred rix-dollars.

Helsingborg is a very small town, and any where else would be only termed a village. It contains, at the most, twelve hundred inhabitants. The passport is shewn at the post-house.—The custom-house is not strict, and upon giving the officer a bank-note of twenty-four skellings, he only pretends to examine the baggage.

From Helsingborg to Carlsrona is only twenty-three miles and a half.

Christianstadt is a small town tolerably well fortified, where

the king's regiment is in garrison. The revolution in 1772 began there, which made them give the name of *Gustafskiold* (Gustavus's Shield) to colonel Hellicius who commanded in that town. Christianstadt is famous for gloves. On quitting the town, we travelled upon a long causeway, in the midst of marshes, which makes the access to the town on that side very difficult, from the road being often overflowed.

Carlshamn is a little ill-paved town: the houses are wooden, but pretty regularly built. After having crossed the province of Skone, we entered into Blekingen, just before Norige. Two granite stones, upon which are cut the arms of the two provinces, and a little rivulet at a small distance, form the line of separation between them.

The climate of Skone is milder than in any other part of Sweden, and the horses, oxen, and animals of every kind, are larger and stronger than elsewhere. Many nobles make it their summer residence, and some live there all the year; but the ridiculous vanity of a few amongst them, prevents it from being so pleasant as it might be. These never visit without great ceremony, and always take a large retinue of servants and horses to the houses they go to, where they stay some days, and, after making their tour, return home, and pass the rest of the year entirely alone. They are so proud of their nobility, and so spoiled by it, that they will not associate with women of the second order, even though they are married to people of the first quality.

The sea-coast is beautiful, and the prospects are infinitely finer than any on the coasts of Zealand. The greatest part of the houses of the nobility are situated upon it; but none of these upon the high-road appeared to us worthy of notice. There are rocks of granite on each side, some scattered here and there,

others forming large heaps; and through many appear trees, which have forced their way, and spread their branches above the rocks. These stones are a convincing proof that this part of the country was formerly covered by the sea. The whole of this road is fine; it winds the greatest part of the way, and the views are frequently charming; we travelled through it in 1790, and towards the end of December; but, notwithstanding the advanced season, there were no sledges for loaded carriages, and the road still continued equally good. This province contains coal-mines and alum-works; it also produces yellow amber: but none of these objects are near the great road. Rang, near Skanor, is situated in the southern part of the province: large pieces of yellow amber are found there. Andrarum and Raflunda almost join each other, and are upon the road from Christianstadt to Ystad, where passengers embark for Stralsund. There is a quarry and alum-work at Andrarum, yellow amber at Raflunda, and a coal-mine at Boscrup near Lund.

Just before we quit the province of Skone, the road becomes very hilly, and continues so as far as Carlsrona; but this does not intimidate the postilions, who drive furiously down all the precipices. There can be no mistakes about distances in Sweden, for upon all the great roads mile-stones are regularly placed at every quarter and half mile. Villages are more frequent and better in Skone than in Blekingen, though it must be owned the greatest part of them have a very poor and miserable appearance. There are a great many houses dispersed about in this part of the country, but very few are built of brick, though many travellers have falsely asserted the contrary.

Before the great fire in 1790, Carlsrona was a pretty and well-built town. It contains from fourteen to fifteen thousand inhabitants, and was reckoned the third city in Sweden; but it is

now almost wholly destroyed, an eighth part scarcely remaining. The arsenals belonging to the navy, being separated by a wall from the town, were fortunately preserved. A high wind caused the conflagration to spread all over the place, and almost all the men who might have assisted were at sea with the fleet. What added still more to the dreadful confusion of the moment, was the explosion of the gunpowder, which, we know not for what reason, many people kept in their houses. This town is situated on an island; and being built upon a rock, it has not been thought necessary to pave many of the streets, which, however, is an unpleasant circumstance both for carriages and foot passengers. The port is an excellent one, defended not only by two forts, but by the nature of its situation; and it is the principal receptacle for the royal navy. The old dock was hollowed out of the rock, and thought an admirable performance till the new one was undertaken. This last work is above all praise, and one of which the Romans, in their greatest glory, might have boasted. It is composed of thirty basins, sufficiently large to contain twenty ships of the line and eleven frigates. They are finished with free-stone strongly cemented, covered in, and entirely cut out of the rock, by which means the ships are always sheltered. One only of these basins is finished, and some others are begun; but it is a matter of doubt whether this immense work will ever be completed; indeed it is very probable the expenses of such an undertaking would never be repaid by the very small advantage of the ships being under cover; for it has never been proved that it is necessary to their preservation, at least not to so great a degree as to counterbalance the enormous expense of these basins. A traveller should take care to have a lodging secured for him before he arrives at Carlsrona, otherwise he will be obliged

to stay at the post-house, where accommodations of every kind are detestable. It is a fortunate circumstance for this town that the navy department cannot be changed; it will therefore be absolutely necessary to rebuild it as soon as possible. The fleet makes a fine appearance from a wooden bridge, on each side of which the men of war and frigates are ranged. We counted sixteen of the former, the fleet being diminished more than a third since the war; but the frigates have suffered much less. Independently of those at Carlscona, there are always three or four at fixed stations; some at Gothenborg, and more at Sveaborg.

There are 1475 marines at Carlscona, divided into twenty-nine companies, one of which consists of seventy-five men, and the other twenty-eight of fifty, without counting drummers and fifes; there is also a company of a hundred men at Gothenborg. Nearly twelve thousand sailors belonging to the grand fleet are permitted to accept other employments during peace: in the department they are allowed six stivers a day, and two pounds of bread. Every man of war is provided with sixty charges for each gun.

State of the SWEDISH NAVY in 1766.

AT CARLSRONA.	AT STOCKHOLM.	AT GOTHENBURG.																																																						
<p><i>Ships of the Line</i></p> <table><tr><td></td><td>GUNS</td></tr><tr><td>1 . . of</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>84</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>74</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>66</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><hr/></td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td></td></tr></table> <p><i>Prames, a Sort of floating Battery.</i></p> <p>4 of 20 guns, and 24 oars</p> <p><i>Prames.</i></p> <table><tr><td></td><td>GUNS.</td></tr><tr><td>1 . . of</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><hr/></td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td></td></tr></table> <p><i>Gallies.</i></p> <p>4 carrying 2 mortars and 2 six-pounders.</p> <p><i>Transport Ships.</i></p> <p>6 large ones for the transport of timber.</p> <p>14 small ones ditto.</p>		GUNS	1 . . of	100	1	84	2	74	3	70	2	66	5	64	6	60	1	54	1	50	<hr/>		23			GUNS.	1 . . of	40	1	36	2	30	2	24	2	18	1	12	<hr/>		9		<p><i>Galley.</i></p> <p>12 of 44 oars, 4 six-pounders, and 1 24-pounder at the prow.</p> <p>25 of 40 oars, armed in the same manner.</p> <p>6 of 36 oars.—The large cannon a 12-pounder.</p> <p>4 of 32 ditto.</p> <p>4 of 28 ditto.</p> <p><i>Prames.</i></p> <p>2 of 24 oars, 24 large cannon.</p> <p>1 of 24 . . 16 ditto.</p> <p><i>Shallops of Advice.</i></p> <p>3 armed ones, and 32 pair of oars.</p> <p><i>Gallies.</i></p> <p>1 armed with 2 large mortars, and 2 six-pounders.</p> <p><i>Brigantines.</i></p> <p>1 of 20 guns, and 6 pair of oars.</p>	<p><i>Frigates.</i></p> <table><tr><td></td><td>GUNS.</td></tr><tr><td>1 . . of</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><hr/></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr></table> <p><i>Galley.</i></p> <p>5 of 28 oars, 1 12-pounder, and 4 six-pounders.</p> <p><i>Brigantines.</i></p> <p>2 of 20 guns, 6 pair of oars.</p> <p><i>Half-Galleys.</i></p> <p>4 half-galleys.</p> <p><i>Gallies.</i></p> <p>1 armed with mortars, and 2 six-pounders.</p> <p><i>Recapitulation</i></p> <p>23 Ships of the line.</p> <p>12 Frigates.</p> <p>59 Galley.</p> <p>4 Half-galleys.</p> <p>6 Gallies.</p> <p>3 Brigantines.</p> <p>7 Prames.</p> <p>31 Transports.</p>		GUNS.	1 . . of	36	1	30	1	24	<hr/>		3	
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State of the FLEET in the Port of CARLSCRONA in 1775.

Ships of the Line.

GUNS.

The King Frederic of	70
The Adolphus Frederick	70
The Queen Louisa Ulrica	70
The Prince Gustavus	70
The Sophia Magdalena	70
The Prince Charles Frederic . .	70
The Gotha Lyon	70
— 7	
The Fredericus Rex	60
The Hesse-Cassel	60
The Brehme	60
The Fialand	60
The Prince Charles	60
The Frederic Adolphus	60
The Sophia Albertina (lost in 1782)	60
The Sophia Charlotte	60
The Frederica Amelia	60
The States of the Kingdom . . .	60
The Liberty	60
The Union or the Concord	60
— 12	
The Upland	50
The Sudermania	50
The Sparre	50

In all - 22

Frigates.

GUNS.

The Black Eagle	28
The Prince Gustavus	30
The Phoenix	34
The Falcon	34
The Illyria	34
The Iramus	34
The Vulture	34

Brigantines.

The Pollux	18
The Goa	40

Galleys above mentioned.

The Carlscrona, armed.	
The Cronsborg, ditto.	
The Malmœu, ditto.	
The Blekinge, ditto.	

Prames.

The Achilles	20
The Hector	26

Remark.—The Elephant, carrying 124 guns, was the largest man of war Sweden ever possessed. She was in being in Eric the Fourteenth's Reign.—When Charles the Twelfth made his descent on Zealand, in the year 1700, the Swedish fleet consisted of 38 rate ships, without counting frigates, fire-ships, or prames.

EXPENSES of the SWEDISH NAVY in different Years.

	In 1696.	In 1764.	In 1768.	In 1772.
	Silver Dalers	Ditto.	Ditto	
For the admiralty and corps of cadets at Carlscona.	.....	.....	.....	624765
Sailors .....	.....	1139815	.....	83793
Squadron of galleys at Stockholm .....	.....	.....	.....	188827
Fleet of Finland	671489½	21866	1401304	286647
Expenses of building .....	.....	.....	.....	458029
Expenses for building of the dock at Carlscona.	.....	.....	.....	175000
Military evolutions .....	.....	.....	.....	50008
Expences of convoys .....	.....	.....	550000	
Coasting pilots .....	.....	.....	649	
Total . . Silver dalers, mynt.	071498½	1712330	1404304	1777351
When the expences of the provincial regiments in 1772, and those recruiting the troops, and the general expences of that year, are added to the above-mentioned sums, the whole expences of the Swedish forces amount to			See Table J	1171190
				2708880
			Silver Daler	5057121

According to the account given in by the secret committee in 1772, all the expenses of the army, as they have been particularised in the above table (the expenses of the works at the sluices of Trollhetta not included), amount to 5,440,957 silver dalers, which at three dalers per rix-dollar make the sum of 1,846,985 rix-dollar bank, which brings it very near the above-mentioned sum. And according to the memorandums taken by field-marshal count de Ehrensward, relating to the royal navy, the squadron of galleys at Stockholm, whilst it was under the direction of the college of the admiralty, cost each year 223,893 silver dalers; and when the squadron at Stockholm and Finland were under the direction of the said marshal, the expenses of both together only amounted to 101,020 dalers per annum. The general took care to provide armed vessels for the fleet, which might serve, upon different occasions, either as frigates or galleys. All towns, and even some farms in the maritime provinces, are engaged to furnish the crown with sailors; so that the navy is upon the same footing as the provincial army. There are also sailors who are recruited, and who, for a trifling loan, are bound to serve on board the fleet; but who are permitted, when unemployed in the service, to engage with individuals.

All the maritime forces consist in sailors furnished by the different towns	8400
Ditto from the villages, the number of which have been doubled	8300
Ditto, recruited	700
In all	17,400 men

But according to *Cantsler*, when the double number of sailors from the villages no longer exists, as is always the case during peace, and there are no volunteers, recruits, sailors furnished by the different towns, nor cabin-boys, which are seldom in requisition, unless in war time, the remainder will not amount to more

For the towns, than	800
For the villages	6200

In all	7000 men
--------	----------

The Swedish navy in 1773 consisted of a high admiral, two admirals, three vice-admirals, four rear-admirals, one rear-admiral at the head of the dock-yard; six colonels, twenty-six lieutenant-colonels, nineteen majors, sixty-two captains, ninety-five lieutenants, a chief aide-de-camp, a storekeeper, a captain-commandant of the artillery, a master of the crew, two captains of the dock-yard, five captain-lieutenants, a captain-commandant of pilots, and the coasting pilots, a lieutenant of pilots;—in the whole, two hundred and thirty-two officers.

Expenses of the Royal Navy, according to the Statement in 1787.

	R. Species.
For the board of admiralty	16058..10
Fleet and dock-yards	472191..30..9
Squadron at Gothenborg	7389..26
Loan to the sailors	14597..88..6
	<hr/> 510237..14..3
Fitting out the fleet and Swedish Squadron	36841..13..9
Ditto Finland	53458..38
	<hr/> 90290..3..9
Commissaries	66666..32...66666..32
	<hr/>
Total, Rix	667194..2
The expence of the land army, amounting that year to	1064096..18..8
being added to the above, the whole makes	<hr/>
	R. Species ... 1732198..20..8

From Carlsrona to Gothenborg is thirty-seven miles and a quarter, and we were obliged to return as far as Rünnein; half a league beyond which, we turned to the right. There is another road through Killend, but it is neither so good nor so short. We quitted Bleckinge between Skieurgue and Diuramöla, and



entered Smoland*. The roads still continue good, but the ascents and descents are frequent, and the country wild. It is difficult to procure water at the post-houses, which afford nothing but bad beer and brandy. We passed through several woods of pines and firs, many of which are running to waste: there are also some few lakes; the city of Vexio is situated upon a considerable one, but the town is very small, though the residence of the bishop and the governor of the province. It is also so totally destitute of every thing, that a traveller who should neglect carrying his own provisions, would not be better supplied than in the meanest hut. Here are a few trees planted in one of the streets, but the number is very small in comparison to what some authors assert. After leaving this town we passed over several bridges thrown across the river Morunsa, which has its source in the lake, and falls into the Baltic, about a mile from Carlshamer. The road lies for some time longer on the edge of the lake, and we passed through a variety of woods in much more flourishing state than those we had met with before; this we attributed to their being situated farther from the sea. The whole of this road being mountainous, it is safer for heavy carriages to go from Oeurs through Lonkœeping, which, though farther about, is much the best road, with the additional advantage of passing through a few towns towards Gothenborg, which is not the case the other way. We crossed the whole province of Smoland, from which the king's second son takes his title.

The inhabitants are reputed to have preserved that harsh but frank disposition which distinguished their ancestors. They

* There is a cross road from ~~Uppsala~~ (the post beyond Dikmans) to Vexio, through Ingelstad, near which are several curious runic monuments. See Plate II.

regard themselves as infinitely superior to their neighbours, and never form any disproportionable alliances, which contributes not a little to their retaining their original character.

This province produces no small quantity of hops, and the lakes and marshes in the southern part of it contain a great deal of iron. The golden mine of Adelfors, the only one in Sweden, is likewise in Smoland; this is so inconsiderable that it does not even defray the expense of working it. It is situated at some distance from this road, but that which leads from Calmar to Eksjö passes very near it. The ascents and descents between Hösjö and Bor are dangerous in frosty weather. Upon quitting Vernamo a toll of two sols a wheel is paid at the bridge over the Laga. The road to Stockholm then turns to the right, and after ascending a very steep hill crosses the great road to Helsinburg. The whole of this stage is sandy, stony, covered with heath and intersected by frequent rivulets. The fair at Vernamo is very famous, and the booths are suffered to remain constantly, as indeed is the case in many other fairs through which we passed. There are very large forests of pines and firs between Grönhult and Tosstorp, and the whole of the stage is uncultivated heath. The four next stages are the worst. In the last is a very steep mountain on the banks of a small lake, where the road is cut out of the rock, and where it is absolutely necessary to drag the wheel the greatest part of the way. We performed this journey at Christmas, which, in the northern tongues, is called *Joul*, and which, from time immemorial, has been much celebrated in this country, consequently, provisions were to be found every where. The houses and apartments of the inhabitants were decorated with cloth, stuffs, and all their most valuable effects. The floors were spread with straw beds, which did not prevent

them from throwing down torches; and these they left burning; no wonder then, that fires should happen so frequently. We did not remark that the beds were piled one above another, as Mr. Coxe asserts, but we took notice of several chests being placed around the rooms, which served not only for seats in the day-time, but for beds at night.

The examination at the custom-house on entering Gothenburg is very strict; one of the clerks, however, may be induced to come to the inn, where, on receiving the usual fee of twenty-four shillings, he goes away very quietly. The custom-house-officers have the reputation of being (what indeed they are every where else) insolent, knavish, and protected by the higher powers.

Gothenborg. Travellers are very ill accommodated at the post-house; but there are good, though dear, lodgings to be procured at Mad. Müller's. This city is the second in Sweden, and is very handsome*, though much inferior to those of the third order in France. It contains from fourteen to fifteen thousand inhabitants, of which five hundred and forty-eight died in the year 1790; several sick soldiers just returned from the army were comprised in that number. The births were computed at four hundred and thirty-six. Canals are cut through the streets, several of which being planted with rows of trees, resemble a Dutch town, but the houses are not, by any means, so well built, and very few are of brick; this, however, does not prevent the new town from making a good appearance. The suburbs are situated on an eminence, and are the residence of the sailors, who are very numerous. The king

* This town has since suffered extremely from fire.

frigates being stationed near this place, and the constant trade carried on by the East India Company, are sufficient inducements for preferring this quarter.

The hospital was founded by Mr. Sahlgren, a rich individual. The revenue is fifteen hundred rix-dollars. It contains thirty beds, two of which are appropriated to lying-in women; though in cases of necessity, that number has been augmented, and there have been instances of seven being thus employed. Women in that situation may ring at the gate at any hour of the day or night, when they are immediately admitted gratis. Forty-five children were born in this house in 1789, and thirty-six in 1790.

The sick sleep alone, and every part of this institution is perfectly well managed. There were only thirteen patients at the time of our visit. An inhabitant of the city pays six shillings a day; but the expenses of a foreigner amount to eight. No venereal patients are received. Tea is not allowed in this hospital, though in those at Copenhagen a kettle is constantly kept boiling for that purpose. The physician acts also as director, and steward: there is also a surgeon always in readiness. The commonest and most dangerous disorder in this country is the miliary fever; but inflammations are very rare. The month of May is the most sickly season, which is the only time the hospital is full. The *fluor albus* is a very prevalent disorder in Sweden, owing most probably to the great use of tea, to stuff drawers worn by many women, and to their general want of cleanliness. The beds in this hospital are open at top. The kitchen utensils are of cast iron.

Cabinets of Pictures, Medals, &c.—The Comte de Sparre has a collection of about sixty pictures. Eight or ten by *Teniers*, *Wouverman*, *Gerard Dow*, &c. are very capital.

Mr. Nom, who is at the head of the custom-house, has a very complete collection of Swedish medals and coins. His cabinet contains no other articles. A medal of Count Oxenstierna, amongst many other curious pieces, is worthy of notice, and is extremely scarce. This collection was begun in 1783, and consists already of near three thousand articles, without reckoning duplicates.

Sugar bakehouses. There are three very considerable ones, two out of the town; and a third, belonging to Mr. Jacobson, is situated in an island formed by the canal, and separated from all other buildings on account of fire. This bakehouse has four coppers, which, however, are not always in use, not more than two hundred and fifty hogsheds being refined in a year. The sugar is extremely white, clear, and brilliant, but not very sweet. It is sold according to its quality, from ten to thirteen skellings a pound.

EXPORTATION of the PRODUCTIONS of GOTHENBURG in 1790.

	Iron Bars. Schip. Lip.	Iron Rods. Schip. Lip.	Steel. Schip. Lip.	Planks. Dozens.	Salt Herrings. Tons.	Value of East India Merchandise. Rix. Sch. R.
Amsterdam . . .	589 12 10	75 7 10	62 16 0	7	710	231551 0 3
Anclam . . .	.	.	.	.	200	.
Bergen . . .	.	.	.	.	400	.
Cadiz . . .	.	.	.	345	.	2438 22 4
Colberg . . .	.	.	.	.	154	.
Dublin . . .	637 10 0	.	.	43	.	33289 5 0
Dunkirk . . .	.	.	.	.	380	.
Elbing . . .	.	.	.	.	150	241 12 0
Elsinore . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
England . . .	34506 6 10	1164 9 10	63 0 10	9036	.	1711 30 0
North Countries.	.	.	.	.	.	.
France . . .	1962 5 15	718 19 5	503 18 5	2322	160	.
Genoa . . .	.	110 0 0	.	53	.	.
Greifswald . . .	.	.	.	.	1330	.
Hamburgh . . .	701 2 10	0 7 0	.	365	620	91010 1 0
Ireland . . .	5739 6 0	600 6 5	.	665	2670	25 0 0
Copenhagen . . .	1324 15 10	54 1 5	12 3 5	54	285	8084 25 6
Liebau . . .	.	.	.	.	331	.
Lisbon . . .	76 5 0	2 10	.	11	.	53269 41 9
London . . .	749 19 10	112 10 0	.	140	.	.
Lubeck . . .	446 19 10	.	0 15	1389	5	208 0 0
Marstrand . . .	.	.	.	.	.	126 45 2
Mediterranean . . .	1591 4 0	589 4 15	.	236	600	.
Memel . . .	.	.	.	.	900	.
Newcastle . . .	599 15 0	142 15 0	.	576	.	.
North Sea . . .	230 0 0	.	.	.	710	.
Norway . . .	3 4 0	5 3 15	.	.	400	447 16 6
Newport . . .	.	.	.	90	.	61060 16 10
Ostend . . .	.	.	.	.	900	.
St. Petersburg . . .	.	.	.	.	1400	.
Pillau . . .	.	.	.	293	.	.
Randers . . .	.	.	.	.	914	.
Revel . . .	.	.	.	20	58	.
Rostock . . .	.	.	.	.	.	351 14 0
Scotland . . .	32518 14 5	458 15 10	2 5 0	10428	2833	.
Stetin . . .	.	1 2 0	.	.	56	.
Stralsund . . .	.	50 7 5	.	580	.	.
Saint Ubes . . .	.	.	.	10096	84088	107667 46 10
Baltic Sea . . .	22695 4 10	4940 19 3	491 1 10	7	2410	.
India . . .	516 3 0	.	6 7 15	144	142728	2706 21 11
Total	104797 4 10	9033 11 8	1142 17 5	26000	195482	599471 1 10

Specification of India merchandise, valued as above.

1110143 pounds of tea. 149 pieces of silk, of 13 French ells* each, five quarters broad.

15899 pieces of nankeen. 5014 pounds of raw white silk. 3197 pounds of cinnamon.

4918 pounds of rhubarb. 215 ditto of sago. 957 ditto of rattans. 7756 ditto of galangel.

Seven cannes and a half of arrack (21 bottles to the canne) bamboo fans for 2438 rix-dalers, 22 skellings.

China for 10232 rix-dalers, 41 skellings. All these articles make only one cargo. Every thing consumed

in the country must be added to this estimate; together with smuggled merchandise, of which there are great quantities.

* A French ell is an English yard and a quarter.

The commerce of Gothenburg is very great, amounting at least to a seventh part of the whole trade of Sweden, in articles of exportation, and to about one quarter for those imported. Ever since the year 1775, the free port has been at Marstrand, a neighbouring island. An agreement took place between France and Sweden, in 1784, by which it was settled, that the French were to have a staple, in exchange for the island of St. Bartholomew; notwithstanding which, Mons. Fournier was the only French merchant who resided there. This agreement, indeed, has been very little observed, and the Swedish government did not scruple taking advantage of the situation of France, at a moment when that power was too much occupied, by important concerns, to attend to such a trifling object: it therefore neglected fulfilling the conditions of an engagement, which ought to have been regarded as most sacred, since the agreement states, that France was at liberty to retake St. Bartholomew, if Sweden should infringe the treaty. The advantage, however, was all on one side; Sweden being in full possession of the island, and the French entirely excluded from their share of the agreement. There are about twelve English commercial houses in this city, and that nation is much more esteemed than any other.

Gothenburg stands on the river Gœutha, which is very broad in that part, and rather more than a Swedish mile from the North Sea. Seven hundred and seventeen vessels from foreign parts, and five hundred and ten from Sweden, entered this port in 1790: and seven hundred and seventy-nine bound for the former, and five hundred and fifty-three for the latter, went out the same year. Of the seven hundred and seventeen, sixteen were French, and they reckoned the same number at Stockholm. The merchantmen belonging

to Gothenburg are said to be increased to two hundred and fifty, but they most probably do not amount to more than two hundred and ten.

The East India Company trades only to China, though their privilege extends likewise to the East Indies. One or two vessels are sent out every year, and there have been instances of three being so employed; but this happens very seldom. In January, 1791, they had seven ships completely fitted out, and one on the stocks. This company is very well managed. There are four directors, the principal of whom is Mr. Hostermann; there are likewise four honorary ones at Stockholm. No one, not even the king himself, interferes in the affairs of this company. The store-houses are large, but not sufficiently so to contain three complete cargoes. The ships bound for China generally sail in January, when they are often obliged to saw through the ice, to gain the open sea. It is necessary to send an exact model of all articles wanted from China; for the Chinese copy with such precision, that they do not even omit the defects.—Ostend and Antwerp have great concerns with this company.

Herring Fishery. This important branch of commerce failed sometime ago, from the herrings having suddenly disappeared from that coast, but it is now carried on with its former spirit. The sale amounts, annually, to six hundred thousand barrels of salt herrings, and thirty thousand of oil, one barrel of which requires ten or twelve barrels of herrings. The common price of a barrel of fresh herrings is four silver dalers; and the expense of salting them, together with the barrel, (costing from sixteen to twenty skellings) amounts to five or six dalers. A profit of a daler and a half, or two dalers, is usually made on a barrel. A barrel of oil is sold

for twelve rix-dalers: the barrel holds an *am*, or a hundred and eighty pints. Each barrel is gaged, and contains from a thousand to twelve hundred herrings. The fishing begins in October, and ends in February or March, according to the season. The greatest part of what is not consumed in the country is exported to the Baltic and the Mediterranean; dried and smoked herrings are also sent to the south, but these are sold at a dearer rate. This company attempted to engage in the whale fishery, but without success.*

Manners and Customs. An invitation to dinner implies one to supper also, and this is the case throughout all Sweden; except indeed at Stockholm, where those only in a middle station of life keep up this ancient custom. Grace before and after meals, with a bow to the master of the house, on sitting down to table, are universally the mode. The great length of this ceremony, and the solemnity of the Swedes on the occasion, would have forced a smile, had we not been restrained by a sense of propriety. Healths are drunk, at all dinners of ceremony, out of an immense cup, filled with hock, or champaign; this passes round the table, and every one is expected to taste it. Particular terms are observed at different houses; with these the guest is made acquainted, and if he does not comply with them, the forfeit is to empty the abovementioned enormous cup, which is then filled up to the brim;—rather a severe punishment for a trifling offence. The first time we witnessed this ceremony was at the house of the bishop of Gothenburg, a very well informed and amiable man,

* The year 1790 was less commercial than other years, owing to the war, which lasted some months; for though the belligerent powers had no privateers, the merchantmen were forced to give up many of their sailors, to serve on board the King's ships; consequently, the commercial part of the kingdom must suffer essentially.

who is reputed to be the best preacher in Sweden, and who owes his dignified situation to his personal merit, being only the son of a peasant.

The apothecaries at Gothenburg are reckoned more skilful than those of other countries, and, strange as it may appear, are treated with more respect than either physicians or surgeons.

Strangers newly arrived are generally greeted with the music of the regiment in garrison at Gothenburg, ~~playing~~ under their windows. A small present is gratefully accepted, though it is not absolutely necessary to give any thing. Yellow wax candles are almost always used in this city; but we were greatly surprised at seeing tallow at a supper, consisting of eighteen or twenty persons, particularly as it was at the house of the richest merchant in the town, whose fortune is estimated at more than four hundred thousand rixdollars, and who had just begun building a country house, which, though only a wooden one, will most probably cost one quarter of that sum. Several articles are dear at Gothenburg, especially if compared with cities of the same size in France.

The road from Gothenburg to Marstrand lies through Kunghill and Kjuskill.

During the first stage, we travelled by the side of the river Gotha, gliding between two chains of rocks, which, in some places, are cultivated towards the bottom. We ferried over two arms of the river without taking off the horses, near a stony fortress called *Bonus*, seized upon by the Danes in 1788, but which has since been destroyed. This ferry is passed at a very trifling expense.

Kunghill was formerly very considerable, but, being ruined by the Vandals, is now a very small town. Two thousand Danes took up their residence there, in 1788, but gave the inhabitants

no cause of complaint during their stay. On leaving Kjushill, a walk must be taken, through a stony rocky road, to a house by the sea, where the passport from Gothenburg must be examined. Here, both in going and returning, it is customary to give the clerk eight skellings; there is, however, no absolute necessity for so doing. The passage over to Marstrand is about nine English miles, which we went in an hour and half, but were three hours in returning. The weather being calm, we rowed the whole of the way, and passed amongst a great many islands, or rather rocks, where we saw quantities of water fowl, which it is forbidden to shoot, lest the herrings should be disturbed by the report of the gun. The price of a boat to Marstrand, and, after staying a day, returning back again, is between two and three rix-dalers; the agreement for this excursion had better be made beforehand, at the post-house at Kjushill.

Marstrand affords nothing interesting but the herring fishery, which employs the principal part of the inhabitants. The port, though a free one, is little frequented. Government grants many privileges to those who are willing to settle in this place, yet still it is far from populous. The castle stands on a rock, and is used as a state prison. The commandant has been in the French service, and obligingly permits foreigners, especially Frenchmen, to view it withinside; but in his absence the case is different, as we experienced, the officers upon duty refusing us entrance. There is, however, nothing very curious to be seen; for the view, which is truly picturesque, from the variety of islands and rocks which present themselves on every side, may be seen to nearly as great advantage from the summit of the rock.

Fyrberg's is the best place to lodge at.

CHAP. II.

Cataracts of Trollhätta.—Road to Stockholm, through Nerica and Westmania.—Interesting Objects for a Naturalist on this Road and the Environs.

AFTER returning to Kunghill, we continued our journey as marked in the itinerary. A sledge, or a peasant's cart, according to the season, must be provided at Ström, to visit the celebrated, and justly admired cataracts at Trollhätta. The road to the last-mentioned place passes by the side of a river, and through some well cultivated plains, yielding abundance of hops. On quitting Ström, we proceeded about three quarters of a mile on the great road to Wennersberg, when, turning to the right, we travelled by the river side, which, in this place, though very near the cataracts, is so extremely smooth, that it has all the appearance of a lake in the form of a bason. We here passed the river, in very small light boats, for two-pence English each, and then continued our journey on the opposite shore for a quarter of a mile, on a road composed of thick planks, made for transporting iron from the part of the river which ceases to be navigable to the spot where it becomes so again. Those who come from Wennersberg may cross the river above the cataracts, as indeed may those arriving from Ström, but this road is very circuitous: at all events, it is necessary to be on the same side as the hamlet of



Trolhätta, the mountains on the opposite shore being situated too close to the edge of the river to afford any prospect. We passed the Gotha, below the cataracts, at a place where there is a storehouse for iron. This building is large, though consisting of only the ground floor, which, however, contains several different magazines, all properly numbered. From thence, those who object to walking may hire carriages of the country to convey them to Trolhätta, for which distance, on account of the length of time they are kept in waiting, they charge a mile; though the whole distance, going and returning, is not more than half a one. Our ferryman acted as *Cicerone* on this occasion, and after shewing us every thing worth seeing at Trolhätta, was perfectly satisfied with eight skellings. This little tour should be commenced at the village of Trolhätta, where there are saw-mills to be seen; and, in descending again below the cataracts, the view is complete, and wonderfully picturesque, not only from the great variety of cascades, but from the different rocks presenting themselves on every side. We were fortunate in the beautiful sunshine of the day, and the ground being covered with snow, added still more to the loveliness of the scene. There cannot be a better guide on this occasion than a small work by Colonel *A. F. Skjöldebrand*, entitled, *Description des Cataractes et du Canal de Trolhätta*, of which the following is an extract:

An Excursion to the Cataracts.—Vennem, an immense lake*, is the source of only one river, called Gota Elf, though it receives twenty-four into its bosom: it is about one hundred and sixty-

* This lake is fourteen Swedish miles (or nearly two hundred English) in length, and about half that number broad.

eight Swedish feet *, which are equal to one hundred fifty-nine five-sixths French feet, above the level of the sea.

The lake forms two branches near Vennersborg, one of which commences to the north-east of the town. This was for a long time regarded as impassable, on account of the very stony bottom; but a safe passage has been since discovered. After some trifling falls at Källshagen †, the water rushes down with great violence under the bridge of Rannum, and then quietly pursues its course, watering the beautiful meadows of Rustad, a royal domain, till it joins the other branch near Knutsboll. This branch forms first a gulf, called Vassbotten, to the south of the town, and afterwards a river, the rapid current of which, facing the falls of Källshagen and Rannum, has been made navigable, by means of the canal Carls Graf, and the sluices at Brinkebergs Kulle. The current still continues very rapid in some places, after the junction of the two branches; and, notwithstanding there are dykes purposely to restrain the violence of the stream, the inconvenience is very great to navigators, especially at Stalbacka ‡. On approaching the cataracts, the river becomes wider, and, from the glassy stillness of its waters,

* The height of this lake, reckoning from the surface of the river under the cataracts of Trolhätta, is computed at one hundred and forty-four Swedish feet. The distance of this place from Gothenburg, near which the river runs into the sea, is seven Swedish miles and a half. Thus, by estimating the fall, whether more or less rapid, at three feet a mile, and adding twenty-four feet for the winding of the river, the number of feet will be found to agree with the above calculation.

† At this place, the great map of the cataract of Trolhätta will be very useful to consult, with respect to the course of the river Göta Elf, &c. This map was published by Mr. Akrel, at Stockholm, in 1780. If it cannot be procured, recourse must be had to a small map, at the head of a collection of engravings, which I have just published on the same subject. This work is published separately, but may be annexed to this by the curious traveller.

‡ This description is principally taken from the History of the Canal of Trolhätta by Mr. Grönberg, which I have endeavoured to verify partly on the spot, and partly by consulting the

seems to be gathering strength for the prodigious efforts it is so shortly to make.

On quitting Vennersborg, to make an excursion to Trolhätta, the country is at first pleasant and picturesque. The view from the bridge of Raunum is particularly striking; delightful meadows, and handsome country houses, form a pleasing variety till you approach the cataracts; where the scene changes entirely, and a country dotted all over with small rocks separated from each other presents itself to the left, whilst to the right an enormous rock seems to rise by degrees, and form a kind of wall. Here the ear is assailed by a noise like thunder, and the foot of the rock is concealed from the view by the thick vapour caused by the falls. It appears, indeed, that Nature, proudly certain of astonishing the spectator by the grand objects she presents to his sight, has disdained to call to her aid the effect of contrast in this wonderful picture.

The traveller no sooner leaves his carriage than curiosity naturally leads him towards the river, where a kind of *Cicerone* never fails to present himself as a guide; I will now take his place, and follow the road he marks out on the occasion.

The Fall of Gullö.—At the distance of a hundred paces, the upper falls make their appearance; these are divided by a small island covered with fir-trees, called *Gullö*, which gives its name to the fall on this side; the other is termed *Nolström*. The height is twenty-six feet, and the form handsome. The arch of the sluice of Ekeblad presents itself to view at the same time. This is no longer of any use, as indeed is the case of all the works on the ancient plan, after the dyke of Kasledammen.

best maps. I make no scruple to own, that I have taken great part of my information from this author. An historian is under the necessity of compiling, but he ought never to leave his reader in ignorance from what source he draws his knowledge.

The only approach to the cataracts is over this dyke, a bold piece of work, which has annihilated several smaller falls; the most considerable amongst which was called *Pretskedssaller*. Vessels now sail in perfect safety to the edge of the dyke, and pass through places where they would formerly have been shattered into a thousand pieces by the violence of the current.

On advancing farther on in the island of Mälgon, there is a mill, with several saws, to the left; after which the sluice of *Ekeblad* presents itself to view. A sheet of water rushing into an abyss hollowed in the rock forms a fine object, though less striking than the sluice of *Polhem*, of which we shall presently speak. There being nothing more worthy of observation in this place, the traveller must return the same road, and having repassed the Dyke, must turn to the right. The road then leads over a small bridge of planks across a plain, where there is another bridge of the same size, that conducts to an island of rather steep rocks, in which is a sandy path, leading between mills and a few cottages, to a square piece of ground surrounded by paling. Here there is a bench, from which the curious traveller may feast his eyes with the most magnificent of all the falls of *Trolhätta*, which opens to view immediately under his feet. As several sovereigns have taken pleasure in visiting this spot, the inhabitants have given it the name of *Kungsoffan* the *King's Sopha*.

The Fall of Toppö.—The river, being divided by a barren and hollow rock, rushes impetuously down a frightful precipice. The water being strictly confined within a rock, rises on the sides, and sinking in the middle, appears to dispute the passage but having as yet met with no obstacle, the surface is almost smooth, of a transparent green, intermixed with

slight touches of foam; shortly, however, dashing over craggy unequal rocks, the whole mass seems one enormous pile of snow in continual motion, and presents to the ravished sight the most beautiful forms, which appear and disappear in the twinkling of an eye. Such an immense quantity of water, dashing, with inconceivable rapidity, through so narrow a passage; the stupendous height of the rocks, which form the opposite edge of the river, and which, from the terrible force of the current shaking their very foundation, [seem to threaten destruction to all below, while a noise is heard more tremendous than that of an hundred thunder claps, form a scene the most awful and surprising that can possibly be imagined.

How frequently, when contemplating such sublime efforts of nature, and endeavouring to trace them with my pencil, have I lamented the insufficiency of my art! Yet still have I ventured to depict objects which ought to have discouraged the most celebrated artists. To attempt perfection, and to waste themselves in fruitless efforts, is the fate of most passionate lovers of the arts, especially if their early youth has not been employed in overcoming difficulties which afterwards become insurmountable.

The fall on the other side of the rock, which divides the river, is called Tjuffalet.

The Fall of the Robbers.—It takes its name from a tradition, that there was formerly a cavern in the mountain, on the opposite edge of the river, of which, however, not the smallest vestige remains*. A narrow path on the side

* Olaus Magnus mentions this cavern, as still existing in his days. "*Sub descensu precipiti reperitur insignis Spelunca latronum, ad quam angusto tramite sit accessus.*" Lib. ii. Cap. xx.

of the rocks, suspended over the river, led to this frightful den, in which certain robbers were concealed during seven years. They were at last discovered by a peasant's daughter, whom they had carried off from her friends, and who obtained leave to fetch a truss of straw, but not without a solemn promise of never divulging their place of abode, and the severest threats of inevitable death, should she be tempted to break her word. The girl indeed kept silence, but contrived to drop sufficient straw on her return to serve as a clue to some men who followed her, and who, by these means, discovered the banditti*.

The traveller must now, though certainly with regret, quit this romantic spot, to take a view of the rest of the cataracts. It is again necessary to return, and cross the little bridge over the beginning of the canal belonging to the sluice of Polhem, after which, to the south, is a craggy eminence. The ascent is rather difficult, and proceeding upwards, there is a cavity to the right near the summit, which forms a kind of niche, in which are engraved the names of the different Kings, Queens, and Princes, who have visited this place since the commencement of the works at Trolhätta, amongst which, in the year 1793, are those of his reigning majesty, the Duke of Sudermania, at that time regent, and their retinue.

This cavity, from the smoothness of the rock, has all the appearance of being formed by art, but is, in fact, one of dame Nature's fanciful productions: it is called *Iättestol*, or *Iättegryto*, the *Giant's Seat*, or *Giant's Porridge Pot*. . It appears as if a kind of kernel in an oval form had been detached from the rock, and fallen into the river. These cavities are not

* Granterg's History of the Canal of Trolhätta.

uncommon in Sweden, and such kernels or roundish stones are generally found near them. The form of these stones usually answers to the hollow in the rock, from whence they dropped.

After gaining the summit, the descent is by a wooden staircase to the right; the traveller then finds himself on a tolerably wide wall, which forms one side of the sluice of Polhem, and separates it from the lower canal.

The Sluice of Polhem.—Towards the north, a part of the upper canal opens to view. A most beautiful perpendicular cascade falls from thence into the sluice: the water first separates from the rock, and, on reaching the bottom, a vapour rises like a vortex of smoke. When the sky is clear, a section of a rainbow is visible, during the greatest part of the day. The brilliant colours which embellish this prodigy of nature form a striking contrast with the black tints of the rock and the thick shade which reigns in the gulph below.

The sight of this bold piece of work gives some idea of the grandeur of Polhem's plan. The height of the sluice answers to that of the falls of Toppö and Stampeström (the latter of which shall be presently mentioned); and it appears that the greatest difficulties were overcome, after those of the most considerable falls were surmounted. Those who consider these objects with the eye of a painter cannot help regretting that the plan formed by so celebrated a man should have been abandoned. His intention was to have placed the sluices on the side of the cataracts, when, at one single glance, the terrible obstacles opposed by nature, and the methods he had employed to overcome them, would have been presented to view; and vessels would have been seen descending quietly, close to falls so dreadful that human nature shudders at the thought. But after all, the sublime and

beautiful must yield to utility: the object in view was to make a navigable canal at the smallest expense; this end has been answered, and there is nothing more to be said.

The Arch of the Sluice of Polhem.—Those who will take the pains of descending a very steep rock, by a path which leads to the edge of the precipice, may have the pleasure of seeing the lower canal, and the arch of the sluice hewn out of the rock which supports the wall they have just passed over. Vessels were forced to lower their masts to pass under this arch, which was certainly very inconvenient; but the height of the sluice, and the great weight of water bearing on the gates, prevented Polhem from allowing more space. The sluice of Ekeblad is in the same predicament, though this inconvenience might there have been avoided; but the masts once being lowered, it was never worth the trouble of raising them again during the rest of the passage.

Fall of Stampeström.—To have a view of this fall, it is necessary to go up again to the very top of the wall, to descend a few steps on the opposite side, and then turn to the left, when, after searching a passage through fragments of rock, a thick fog and loud noise direct you to the object of your curiosity. There is nothing particularly striking in the apparent height of this fall. The whole volume of the river rushes forward over a rock of a roundish form, which is entirely covered by a sheet of smooth and transparent water. This is presently lost in an enormous body of foam, which extends itself horizontally to a great distance, and appears from afar to be entirely void of motion. One would be almost tempted to believe, that, in the course of several centuries, the continual efforts made by the water had formed a vast and deep abyss at the foot of the rock, and finding no other issue, mounted up again in immense bubbles, which quickly succeed each other as they spring from the gulf below.

The prodigious noise made by a fall of so inconsiderable an height, seems to confirm this conjecture. What contributes to make this scene particularly imposing are the rocks, which are in the boldest forms, and rise vertically to a wonderful height on the other side of the river. At certain hours of the day a rainbow may be clearly perceived in the vapours which exhale from the fall. The river below Stampeström becomes wider, and forms a bason called Hojoma-varp; but suddenly the current contracts, and gives rise to three small consecutive falls, termed *Helvetsfallen* (the *Falls of Hell*.) Such a name announces something terrific, which is by no means the case. Most travellers have confounded names in this tour, and have given the above to the falls of Toppö.

Those who wish to proceed farther must return by the same road, again ascend the staircase, apparently quit the cataracts, and go straight to the old great road, which leads to Olida gårde, a cultivated field belonging to the hamlet of Olida, when, having passed a deep hollow, there is a meadow forming a hillock on the bank of Olida Häla, a vast bason, where the river seems to quit its bed, to form a thousand windings in the same spot. Part of the wood for sawing, from the banks of the Vennem, which is thrown into the cataracts to float to Gothenburg, is lost in this bason, where it constantly follows the circular course of the water.

A general View of the Cataracts.—At a little distance from the shore, near the old wooden bridge, is a point on the rock, from whence there is a complete view of the whole course of the river, from the commencement of the cataracts as far as Olida.

The falls of Gullo, Toppö, and Stampeström, the bason of Hojoma, the *Falls of Hell*, with the above-mentioned bason, the

raggy rocks which form the western bank of the river, the rugged and stony country on the opposite shore, numberless habitations and mills near the first falls, part of the river peeping from between the houses, with some masts of vessels appearing to be suspended in the air, and a back ground of plains, terminated to the east by the mountains of Hunneberg and Halleberg, form, altogether, the striking picture which presents itself to view at this remarkable point.

The first of the above-mentioned mountains is said to take its name from a battle, in which the Huns * were entirely defeated. It is three hundred feet in height, and the sides are perpendicular rocks ; some brittle parts of which, having fallen, form something resembling unequal pillars ; these are very curious, and cannot fail to surprise the spectators. The summit makes a vast platform covered with wood, interspersed with twenty-three small lakes and rivulets, with mills on the banks. Black chalk is found at the foot of this mountain ; likewise *humus nigra pictoria*, with which they have tried to make a composition like Indian ink ; lime-stone ; and a kind of slate, which makes a cement nearly equal to Pozzolana earth.

The other mountain is nearly of the same nature, but rather higher. On the summit is a very long, but narrow lake. Some remains of antiquities of the remotest times have made this place very remarkable. To the south of Halleberg, on the Håkliklint, may be seen one of those precipices from which the ancient Scandinavians, when tired of existence, threw themselves, with the idea, that one single leap would instantly unite them to Odin, and to those beatified souls who partook with him the joys of eternal life.

* It is a matter of doubt whether these Huns were of the same origin as those of Attila.

The only fall to be perceived from this point, owing to an angle of the river, is Flottberg, if a cascade of only four perpendicular feet is worthy of that name; yet it was in this spot that the most insurmountable obstacles arose; or, at least, it was here that the projectors were discouraged from pursuing their ancient plan by a misfortune, caused either by chance or the malignity of man, the repetition of which might have been easily prevented. Advancing towards the west, near the river, is the Sluice of Elvius, purposely made to avoid the above-mentioned fall, and those of Hell. The water was to be raised on a level with the latter, by means of a dyke across the river at Flottberg, but this sluice was not then entirely finished.

The Fall of Flottberg is the last of the cataracts of Trollhätta, after which the river is navigable to the sea, except indeed in two places: the first is at Akerström, where a current, rising three and a half perpendicular feet, is avoided by a small sluice: the other at Lilla Edet has required a more considerable work, the fall being nearly vertical and of ten feet. Akerström is at half a quarter of a mile, and Lilla Edet at two miles and a half from the foot of the cataracts. The difference of the height of the water below the fall of Flottberg and above the cataracts is estimated at about a hundred and eleven feet.

An Excursion to the New Works.

A View of the Canal.—After embarking near the Kasledam Dyke, and passing under a draw-bridge, you enter the canal, which in some parts is hewn out of the rock, in others dug out of the earth, and on both sides enclosed by a granite wall; which, with sky and water, form the whole of the prospect: the current though rapid is smooth, and reflects like a looking-glass

The windings of the canal vary the scene, and are frequently very picturesque; but these windings are certainly a defect, the canal being only twenty-two feet wide: this makes it very inconvenient for vessels, which often touch the two sides in passing these short turnings.

Near the entrance is a kind of half sluice, or rather a place where, by shutting two gates, the rest of the canal becomes entirely dry; and at certain distances the passage grows sufficiently wide for two vessels which meet each other to pass without difficulty. To the left of the canal is a dock (*dockka*) built by Baron de Platen, for refitting ships, &c. This was a very necessary piece of work, which did not exist at the beginning. You next enter a vast bason, called Olida, where the vessels stop to pay the passage tolls. This bason must not be mistaken for the one bearing the same name in the tour to the cataracts. The canal then makes an obtuse angle to the left, and proceeds in a right line to a small lake, called Akersjö, the cleansing of which was attended with a very considerable expense: the remains of a vessel, with an anchor, and divers other articles, were found on this occasion at the bottom of the lake, at the end of which is a rock, termed Akersberg. This rock appears but little above the water, though in descending towards the river it forms a considerable precipice.

The Upper Sluices.—The five upper sluices are in this place, and can never be viewed without astonishment; such a work must naturally inspire the spectator with sentiments of admiration, by shewing what wonderful things may be achieved by the united strength and industry of man.

Immediately on landing, you perceive the whole of the passage hewn out of a quick rock, seventy-two feet in height, with the continuation of the sluices, by which vessels pass to the foot of the mountain. To examine these more accurately,

it is necessary to descend a small staircase, and to proceed through a narrow path on the side of the sluices, with a steep precipice to the right, whilst to the left the impending rock seems to threaten destruction to all below. From thence is a noble view of the vessels descending and ascending, with the striking scene of the cascade falling into the sluices, the opening of the gates, &c. &c. Those who prefer passing in a vessel will be gratified with a still nearer view of the same interesting objects.

Though the manner of letting vessels down is pretty generally known, I will venture to give a short description of this operation, for the benefit of those who are entirely ignorant of the subject.

On the vessel's entering the first sluice the upper gates are shut, after which, a kind of sucker is opened at the under part of the lower gates near the bottom, when the water rushes with great violence out of openings about three feet square, and the vessel sinks by degrees with the surface of the water. The commencement of this operation forms a beautiful and interesting spectacle. The noise and motion diminish in proportion as the second sluice fills with water, and the water at last being raised to a level with the height it was at in the first sluice, the doors, which no human strength could move till that moment, open with the greatest ease; when the vessel advances forward into the second sluice the doors are shut, and in this manner it descends from sluice to sluice, till it arrives at the bottom of the fall.

When a vessel ascends, all the doors are left open, except the last, which is shut immediately on the vessel passing through. The water is then admitted by means of the suckers of the first doors, and the last sluice being filled, the vessel enters into the last but one, where the water is already six feet

and a half deep, and proceeds in the same manner to the first sluice, which is on a level with the other part of the canal.

The king and queen, with a numerous retinue, visited the works of Trolhätta in 1801: they passed through the sluices in a vessel, and gave them the following names:

Upper Sluices.—The VIII.* is called Gustavus Adolphus. The VII. Frederica Dorothea Wilhelmina. VI. Sophia Magdalen, (the Queen Mother). V. Gustavus (Prince Royal)—and the IV. Charles (Duke of Sudermania.)

Lower Sluices.—III. Chalmers and Bagge. II. Direction of Trolhätta. I. Nordeall.

The Passage of Akersdal.

At the foot of the rock called Akersberg is a gloomy valley, surrounded by steep but smooth mountains of a roundish form. This valley is now filled with water, and serves as a canal between the upper sluices, and the three last, which terminate in the river. Words cannot do justice to the beauty of the picture that presents itself to view near the sluices, the upper part of which form the fore ground. The tranquil aspect of the bottom of the valley, shaded by the lofty mountains, crowned with oak and beautifully carpeted with the softest turf, which compose the borders, and are reflected by the clear and gentle stream, washing the foot of the surrounding heights, inspire the softest melancholy, and calm the mind after the contemplation of the awful and terrific scenes which have presented themselves on every side.

A more extensive and not less agreeable prospect opens to

* This number indicates the highest sluice, which is here called the first, and so on in succession.

view, on turning towards the river, which, after a gentle winding, bends its course quietly, and returns to water these smiling banks. From hence, as far as the sea, the navigation is uninterrupted, except indeed by the current at Akerstrom, and the fall of Edet, where are the above-mentioned sluices. The river winds between the banks, which are high and extremely varied, sometimes forming lofty rocks so barren as scarcely to afford a slip of earth for a few straggling shrubs to raise their scanty heads; and sometimes green and cheerful hillocks, dotted over with charming groves, and ornamented with a variety of dwellings. Small vessels also continually present themselves to view, either coming out of the sluices, the issue of which may be easily perceived; or returning from Gothenburg, whither they had transported iron, planks, pitch and tar, with various other productions of the banks of the Vennem.

Having thus, in the language of Skjöldebrand, given a sketch of the beauties of this enchanting spot, we will return to Ström; from whence we proceeded to Wenersburg. This town is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermland to Gothenburg; and, except the market for iron, presents nothing interesting to a traveller. It is situated on the spot where the river Gotha springs from the Wener lake.

There is a very long causeway with arches like a bridge at certain distances, over the Carlsgraff canal; this is only railed on one side, and is the road to Norway. In the midst is a stone, with an inscription to mark under whose government it was constructed. There being nothing particularly curious in this part of the tour, the traveller would do well to give up Wenersberg, to repass the Gotha at Kunghill, and proceed by Lahall to Trollhätta, from whence the road to Stockholm is through Borsted, &c. The mountains of Halleberg and Huneberg are

on the other side of the Gotha, near Wenersberg: these contain quarries of alum, trapp, black chalk, and great quantities of lapis suillus.

The road from Wenersberg to Stockholm is very good, and the distance rather more than forty-three miles and a half. We performed this journey in the middle of January, and the weather was so fine that we never made use of sledges till after we had passed Mariestad: we were even obliged to replace our chaise upon the wheels in the last stage to Stockholm; and, notwithstanding the time of the year, we perceived verdure peep through the snow near the gates of that city. We passed through the small towns of Lidköping and Mariestad, but without changing horses, there being nothing remarkable to be seen, though both these places are prettily situated on the Wener lake, of which there is a good view from the market-place of the former. After passing Hosva we entered into Nericia, where there is a custom-house. The province of Skaraberg, in West Gothland, contains some curious minerals, and many objects worthy the notice of a naturalist; such as an alum quarry, and calcareous stones at Kinnakulle, and another alum quarry at Billengen, which mountain is near a town, called Skicfe, between Falköping and Mariestad, three miles and a quarter from the former, and five from the latter. Several curious minerals may be procured at this mountain, which is very extensive, and requires time to examine the most remarkable parts. It contains slate of black alum, frequently full of petrified entomolithas; balls of lapis suillus of different sizes, solid, sparkling, granulated and open, filled with small entomolithas, and petrified shells; sparry stone in the form of a cone; hardened and lamellated marl; clayey slate; black solid trapp, granulated, and with fibrous spikes; solid calcareous

red, black, and grey stones, frequently containing orthoceras, and petrified entomolithas; calcareous stalactite (drop stone) white, yellowish, and a little porous in the inside, though placed in layers, and undulated on the surface, with leaves enclosed within them; lamellated, white, and striated gypsum, in thin plates between the slate and alum; a variety of different freestone or sandstone; solid coal, with a shining surface, sometimes found between the slate and alum at Multorp. The best places for procuring the greatest variety of these minerals are Timurdala, Multorp, Ulunda, Beck, Hallevad, &c. The following articles may be found at Mysseberg and Olleberg, near Falköping: clayey slate, intermixed with different petrefactions, entomolithas and petrified shells; solid and granulated lapis suillus; solid red calcareous stone, slate, alum, &c. This province abounds with alum quarries; but none of the above-mentioned places are on the high road, except indeed the first, which is near Kälångem. The towns through which we passed were all very wretched, though Orbro and Arboga are capitals; the former is situated at the end of the Ililmer Lake, at the mouth of a river, forming a small cascade, to be seen from a stone bridge. This lake communicates with that of Møeler. From Lidköping we traversed several forests, and on quitting Arboga, we saw the canal which joins the two lakes, where there are some curious locks worthy of notice. We entered Wermeland, between Fellingsbro and Arboga, from whence through Kioeping to Skinskätteberg is six miles and a quarter. We there made a little excursion to Riddar Hyttan to see the copper-mines, which contain yellow copper, mixed with black iron ore; martial pyrites; galina; scaly bismuth ore in a granulated rock flint; cobalt ore with steel grains, very rare; red stalstein half transparent, crystallized in small druses; mineral

pitch; black and purple fluor, and lapis ollaris. There is another copper-mine at Bastnas Grufvan, at a short league from Riddar Hyttan, to which it belongs. It contains yellow copper-ore; bismuth-ore in large plates; scaly molybdena; tungstein or heavy stone; amianthus sometimes mixed with yellow copper, which is very beautiful; quartz in thin druses; lapis ollaris, &c. The copper-ore having frequently a mixture of black iron-ore, is very difficult to melt.

Thus far the road from Mariestad lies through well-cultivated plains, which are pretty well inhabited; but this is, in every particular, one of the best parts of Sweden. The whole province of Nericia abounds in forges and mines: the principal are an iron-mine at Quisbrou; a copper one, now deserted, at Wintersa; an iron-forge at Axberg; and different iron-mines in the environs of Jarboas, Nora, and Linde. The two latter, situated near each other, yield the following minerals: black iron-ore, solid, granulated, crystallized and octaëdral scattered in a lapis ollaris; bluish bloodstone, lamellated, micaceous, sparkling; smoked topazes in druses; with a variety of druses of quartz; and calcareous spar. The small copper-mine near Nora contains solid copper-ore with steel grains; galena; granulated cobalt ore, crystallized amongst the copper-ore; calcareous ore, &c. There is a great manufactory of brimstone and green vitriol at Dylta, a mile and a half from Orbro. The brimstone is composed of martial pyrites, of which there is a great abundance. This is distilled in horns of cast-iron, and the remainder washed in lye-ashes, from which the martial or green vitriol is drawn by evaporation and crystallization, and the remaining ferruginous ore is employed as a red colour for plaistering wooden houses.

At Glanshamner are large quarries of calcareous stones, and

silver mines now deserted. Two miles from thence is Garp-hyttan, where there is a considerable alum manufactory. The slate quarries are at no great distance, and are worthy of notice: these contain slate, black and bituminous alum, (which, instead of roasting in the usual manner, is used in the place of wood under the kettles) a great variety of solid globulous, crystalized martial pyrite; hardened marl frequently globulous; calcareous stone; calcareous spar crystalized in pyramids; brown and grey lapis suillus, sparkling, granulated, sparry, rhomboidal, striated, prismatic and crystalized; red and brown calcareous stone, &c. The distance from Graphyttan to Hesslekulla through Sana is a mile and a half: an iron-mine in that neighbourhood contains granulated black iron-ore; white calcareous spar; likewise yellow and purple in the form of pyramids, covered with hexagonal calcareous crystals in druses; rock garnets; crystalized garnets and green earth from Hesslekulla. The above-mentioned places are all at a moderate distance from Orbro; but those who wish to visit the following must sacrifice several days to their curiosity. The copper-mines at Liusnaberg or Nykopparbeg were formerly very rich, but are now extremely impoverished: they contain grey, sky-coloured, and yellow copper-ore; galena; blackjock or blende; white, purple, and green fluor; a great variety of fibrous, starry, and crystalized schœerle; lapis ollaris, &c.

The silver-mines at Hellefors have been worked for a great length of time, but are now so nearly exhausted, that the produce is very inconsiderable. They, however, contain the following minerals: galena in small cubes, micaceous with steel grains; yellow copper-ore; blende; solid arsenical pyrites crystalized in needles; martial pyrites; calcareous spar; rock, red, brown, and black flint.

From Fellefors to Saxan is one mile, and the same distance to Onshytta. This relay is at the foot of the Persberg mountain, which abounds with veins of iron-ore, and yields black, solid iron-ore, with both small and large grains; granulated martial pyrites crystallized in octaedral, cubical, and polygonal druses; foliaceous bismuth-ore; amianthus; lapis ollaris; fibrous schœrle, starry, sparry, crystallized and prismatic; rock garnets; garnets in druses; steatite (soap rock); asbestos; solid and granulated calcareous stone; calcareous spar; quartz; druses of quartz; mica; and a variety of rock flint. The road from Onshytta lies through Philipstadt at a mile distance: there are many interesting places in this neighbourhood, such as Longbanshytta two miles off, where there is a rich iron-mine, containing great quantities of blood-stone; blue blood-stone, with solid grains, steel grains, sparkling micaceous and foliaceous plates; black iron-ore, with fine grains, fibrous and crystallized in octaedrals; granulated martial pyrite crystallized in druses; very rich, sparry stalstem, white manganese, globulous, and radiant in the inside; calcareous spar; white sparkling ferruginous gypsum; druses of spar, calcareous stones in pyramids of crystal, irregular and thin capillaries; red and brown jasper, mixed sometimes with veins of iron-ore, which takes a very fine polish; rock garnets; druses of crystallized garnets; calcareous schœrle, with large starry rays; green and yellow serpentine; ophites (smoke-stone) of serpentine and calcareous stone, mountain leather; mountain cork; and amianthus. From Philipstadt to Normark is two miles. This mountain abounds with very old iron-mines, which do not contain any great variety of minerals; there is, however, black iron-ore, with small and large grains crystallized in thin druses; likewise galena in small cubes; calcareous spar, which has the property

of doubling objects, and which is crystalized in two pyramids joined at the base; mountain leather; mountain cork, and starry fibrous schœrle. Taberg is another mountain with iron-mines; this is more than Normark, and famous for a great quantity of amianthus, with black iron-ore, more or less granulated and tressalated. Blende with large shining facets, granulated martial pyrites crystalized in cubes; calcareous spar; micaceous and foliaceous steatite; brown mica; hard grey amianthus of different qualities, coarse, white, and of a finer sort; schœrle in fibrous spikes; and sometimes very fine pieces of amianthus; iron-ore; pyrites and mica mixed together with calcareous spar: the whole forming a variety of materials for the collection of a mineralogist.

We returned from the last-mentioned places to Philipstad, and passed the iron-mine at Agegnesvan, which contains solid granulated black iron-ore; friable granulated schœrle: the same crystallised in prisms; mountain cork sometimes strewed with garnets and calcareous spar of many colours. The copper-mines of Glasva and Gunarskog are out of the high road, and situated in the western part of this province; but these mines are now deserted.

From Arboga, we proceeded to Kongsöcur, a small town, or rather borough, prettily situated at the extremity of the Møeler lake: there we arrived at eight in the evening, and, though we had ordered horses beforehand, the ill humour of the post-master detained us till two in the morning. This delay frequently happens in the evening, from the master wishing to induce travellers to sleep at his house; and from the Swedish peasants fearing to drive in the night. Such is their timidity, that we have sometimes had six postilions to six horses; whilst at other times we have only had one. The drivers are much

more courageous in the provinces of Skone and Bleckinge. There was a ball given that night at the inn, and our travelling dresses excited so much curiosity, that the whole of the company came in at different times into our apartment, thus giving us an opportunity of admiring the beauties of the place, which, to say the truth, were but few, owing perhaps to the small number of female dancers. On our expressing a wish to partake of their amusement, we were immediately invited, and treated with the greatest politeness by the whole party; and had we not resisted all the obliging offers made us during supper, we must have been forced to delay our journey. Unfortunately there was not one person in the company who spoke any language but their own, we were therefore reduced to signs, and had it not been for this untoward circumstance, we could not possibly have passed six hours more agreeably. This event impressed us with a most favourable idea of Swedish hospitality.

The view from the bridge at Torshalla is very fine, commanding a variety of small cataracts. The castle of Gripsholm is between Malmby and Lagestroek, and shall be mentioned hereafter, as shall also the cannon foundery near Gripsholm and Eskilstuna, in the neighbourhood of Torshalla. The remaining part of the journey to Stockholm presents no object worthy the attention of a traveller.

CHAP. III.

Arrival at Stockholm.—Description of that City.—Court of Sweden.—Palace.—Theatres.

THE entrance into Stockholm through the 'south suburb' does not give much idea of a capital. Indeed the city properly so called is very small, but the north and south suburbs are large, it being half a Swedish mile from the gate of the former to that of the latter. Many streets, however, are destitute of houses; and in others, they only consist of one story; so that, notwithstanding the great extent of Stockholm, it does not contain more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants. Some of the houses are only built of wood, and many of those in the suburbs are mere peasants' cottages. The best inhabited and handsomest streets, such as Queen-street and Regency-street, are in the north suburb, but no one superior in rank to a merchant lives in the south suburbs. The North-square will be very handsome, when the bridge, at that time in contemplation, shall be finished; the alteration in the front of the houses opposite the palace will also be a great improvement. The other two sides of the square are occupied by the opera-house, and the palace of the Princesses, both handsome edifices.

Few towns in Europe are so ill paved as Stockholm; this is particularly disagreeable, from there being no public walk but the royal garden, which is damp and unwholesome except in

hot weather, so that the inhabitants have no other resource than walking in the streets.

The city of Stockholm, properly so called, is situated on an island at the junction of the Mœler Lake and the sea, which communicate with each other by the southern sluices. Nothing can be more singular and picturesque than this city: it is indeed unlike any other, and affords the most charming points of view. The great variety of steeples, houses, rocks, trees, lakes, together with the castles or palaces which present themselves on every side to the eye, form altogether a most delightful and interesting prospect.

The harbour is very fine, spacious and safe, though difficult of access; it frequently requiring several days either to get out to sea or to enter it. This difficulty is owing to the necessity of passing through a variety of rocks, which cannot be done without a particular wind. The keys are of very great extent.

This city is ill lighted: the police is tolerably good; owing, perhaps, more to the quiet disposition of the inhabitants than to any particular attention. Many unfortunate events, however, took place during the winter of 1791, in which the Russians were principally concerned; and it was some time before means were found to stop these disorders, particularly as the police would not credit the circumstance, though they had but too many opportunities of being convinced of the truth. Drunkenness was pleaded as an excuse, but it is the first time we ever remember it to have been admitted as such by the police; some of the inferior officers of which were, however, now and then guilty of the same offence.

There is not much society at Stockholm, and but few amusements. Assemblies begin at five o'clock, and tea is given

in the English style. Several ladies of the court visit alternately, but their parties are usually over at seven o'clock. As to the merchants, their dinner companies always stay supper, and retire about twelve o'clock. The Swedish nobility are far from rich; very few, therefore, give either great dinners or suppers. The ministers, indeed, keep up some degree of state, but even some of those live very privately. The minister for foreign affairs alone has a regular dinner once a week, to which he invites the other ministers, with all foreigners who have been presented at court.

The dissolution of the old government has greatly diminished the society of this city, several of the richest noblemen having retired into the country on that event. What usually comes under the denomination of society does not amount to more than a hundred and fifty; whilst at Copenhagen there are above two hundred and fifty, and at Berlin two hundred and twenty or thirty.

The Foreign Ministers' Club in the North Square, called the *Society*, was a great advantage not only to strangers, but to the people of fashion at Stockholm; since nothing could be pleasanter than to have newspapers of all kinds, to play at every sort of game (hazard alone excepted), and to dine and sup in good company at a fixed price.

The inns are so bad, that those who purpose staying any time in Stockholm must take a furnished lodging, which may be had for three rix-dollars a week, and for still less, if taken by the month. The stoves are extremely well constructed, and very little wood is required to warm the apartments. A good *valet de place*, who speaks French, is very difficult to procure. Coaches may be hired for two rix-dollars and a half a day; and

from fifty to fifty-five by the month: this last is the best method, as it will ensure a neat carriage, the generality being very old-fashioned and inconvenient. Hackney coaches cost three copper *dalers* a fare; a *plotte* for the first hour, and four *dalers* for every succeeding one; but these coaches are not always to be procured. Our praises of the natural honesty of the Swedes do not extend to the inhabitants of great cities, particularly to those of Stockholm, where morals are pretty much on a par with other capitals. Every thing is very dear, consequently it contains thieves, sharpers, and adventurers of all kinds, and is in the same corrupted state as all cities inhabited by people of different nations.

Presentations at the court of Sweden take place every second Sunday. This ceremony is performed on the King's quitting his apartment, which is usually at seven o'clock. The etiquette is almost exactly the same as at the old court of Versailles. His Majesty is always preceded by his Officers of State; he goes round the circle, salutes the senators' ladies, speaks indifferently to every one, but more particularly to ministers and foreigners. On our first presentation, he not only talked of the French revolution, but of that which took place in Sweden in 1772, and the factions which disturbed his country. When the conversation is over, play begins, and the Foreign Ministers are generally of the party. Neither gold nor silver appear on the table: the game is a kind of loto, and each person stakes two rix-dollars and a half wrapped in paper. The Queen plays at cards at a separate table. The Prince Royal stands near the table, and retires the moment play is over; he likewise always stands at the levee. Supper is served immediately afterwards, and the same ceremonies observed as at the court of France.

Each Princess has her own attendant behind her chair ; and the table decker carves for the whole company. One third of the apartment is railed off for the spectators.

The senators' ladies alone have the privilege of being seated on stools, as was the case in France for those of the rank of dutchess. When the King wishes to converse with any particular person, he calls him by name, and afterwards dismisses him by an inclination of the head. Foreigners, who have been presented, are placed with the *corps diplomatique*, and it is customary to stay till the whole ceremony is ended. Supper is over between ten and eleven.

The senators' ladies kiss the Queen's hand, who salutes them at the same time ; and foreign ladies not only kiss the hand of her Majesty, but those of the Princesses likewise * !

We were presented to the Queen, immediately after the King ; but another day was fixed upon for our presentation to the Princes and Princesses, which ceremony always takes place in their own apartments.

That Charles the XIIth wrote from Bender for the exact ceremonial of Lewis the XIVth's court, which was accordingly sent him, is an anecdote but little known, though literally true ; and it is not a little singular, that a fugitive Prince, breathing nothing but war, should be desirous of knowing the etiquette observed at the most brilliant court in Europe.

The presentations to the Prince Royal generally take place

* Some time ago, the Imperial Minister's lady refused to perform this ceremony, and exposed herself to a very disagreeable scene, at a ball given at the Exchange, at which the Court was present. Whatever might be her motives for such conduct, she was certainly wrong, in not complying with the customs of the country ; and thus imprudently drawing upon herself public mortification. Since this affair, the Imperial Ministers have never presented their ladies at court.

before those to the King. He follows the example of his father, speaking to foreigners, and going round the circle in the same manner. This Prince dines in public every Thursday at one o'clock, when he receives his court, at which we never saw any females. The ministers always attend, and, strange as it may appear, pay their court to him three times a week, whilst they only attend his Majesty once a fortnight. The Prince Royal's manner is exactly copied from his father's: he is dressed in the Swedish costume, but without the cloak: his hair short, and no powder; he has a most amiable countenance, and though his constitution is naturally delicate, he enjoys good health; he is extremely advanced for his age, and is in every thing particularly interesting. The greatest regularity is observed in his hours of study; his whole household is conducted with much simplicity, but he receives ten or twelve persons at dinner every day. He never eats with the King, except in the country; for it is contrary to etiquette to dine in public with his father, till he arrives at the age which entitles him to wear a sword; a period at that time not far distant. This circumstance, however, did not prevent his Majesty declaring him Regent; on his going to Aix-la-Chapelle in May 1791. On our mentioning this circumstance, he said, that Gustavus Adolphus had taken a town before the age appointed for wearing a sword. This example was unanswerable. On one of the Prince's public days, we remarked a Dalecarlian placed behind the rest of the company. His Royal Highness perceived him, and recognising the dress of his country, pressed through the crowd, and taking him by the hand, spoke to him for a few minutes. The man, affected by such goodness, retired to a window, and shed tears of joy and tenderness. This scene sufficiently proved how little it costs a Prince to be

beloved, and what gratitude is felt for the smallest attentions ; how culpable and ill-advised then is that Sovereign who deprives himself of the benedictions and attachment of the lowest rank of his subjects, when they may be purchased at so cheap a rate ! Gustavus III. enjoyed this advantage, and his son treads in his footsteps. Where, indeed, can he find so safe a guide ? For though too young to estimate a people's love, he will one day feel it in its full force. Destined to reign over a free nation, he will learn from his father never to let that freedom infringe upon his own. Like him, he will unite courage and prudence to that degree of policy necessary for a Prince, whose throne, within a few years, has been raised on the ruins of an aristocracy ; and by pursuing such conduct, his success can never be doubted. Having studied under so excellent a master, he will avoid the indecision which generally marks the character of a young Prince entering life under such serious and difficult circumstances.

(The above article was written before the King's death, at a moment we were far from believing it possible so atrocious a crime should deprive the Prince Royal of a protector, so peculiarly necessary under such critical circumstances. We had still less reason to believe it possible, that beings should exist capable of approving so dreadful a murder.)

The King gives a supper twice, and very frequently thrice, a week. This takes place on opera nights, in an apartment belonging to the theatre, and at other times either in the palace or at Haga. Foreigners, who have once had the honour of being admitted into his society, are always invited. His Majesty usually seats himself at a corner of the table between two ladies ; and when at Haga, during summer, he not only invites

foreigners to dinner, but expects them to remain there the whole of the day: on this occasion the guests appear either in full dress, or in uniforms the same as at Stockholm. According to etiquette, no Swedes under the rank of lieutenant colonels can be admitted to eat with the King; but he sometimes, as a mark of particular favour, invites subaltern officers to his table. No particular ceremony is observed at the King's suppers, even when the royal family are present, as they frequently are on opera nights. The Queen and Princesses place themselves, without the smallest regard to precedence, at the middle of the table, and are waited upon by their pages. His Majesty's pages are almost all in the army, and wear the distinctive mark of their profession, which is a white handkerchief tied round the arm. The first pages belonging to the Dutchess of Sudermania, and the King's sisters, are decorated in the same manner.

The two Princesses give each a supper every week, at which all foreigners who have once been invited are at liberty to attend. Quinze is played on these occasions; there is likewise a lotto table where the stake is very low.

The education of the pages is very much neglected: they attend indifferently upon every one; except indeed those who have the rank of officers, whose services are confined to his Majesty and the Princes, the latter having no pages of their own.

Upon quitting Stockholm, leave is taken separately of the whole court; foreigners are introduced on this occasion by their own ministers.

During our stay in this city, we were witness to the first audience of a Prussian Envoy, who was received in the following manner. The master of the ceremonies, escorted by domestics in the royal livery, went in one of the King's

coaches, at half past seven in the evening, to the hôtel, where the Prussian Envoy was lodged. The minister then got into the carriage, with the Dutch Envoy by his side, and the master of the ceremonies sat backwards. The Prussian *Chargé d' Affaires* followed in another carriage, and thus proceeded to the palace, where they were introduced into the great hall, in which his Majesty dines in public, and where a numerous assembly waited his arrival. On its being announced that his Majesty was ready to receive the new minister's credentials, the doors of the audience chamber, adjoining the great hall, were thrown open. The King was seated, with his hat on, in a crimson silk arm-chair with the arms of Sweden carved on the back, in gilt wood. The address was in French, which he answered, with inexpressible grace and dignity, in the same language. Five or six of the principal officers of the court were placed near him. On the retiring of the Prussian Minister from his Majesty's presence, he was conducted successively to the Prince Royal, and the rest of the royal family. We followed him to the young Prince's apartment, who pronounced his discourse in the noblest manner, and with all the courage and firmness of a sovereign, long accustomed to ceremonies of the kind. We were the only spectators on this occasion. The Envoy was then conducted back again, attended by the same retinue, and in the same coach; which, having been bought from a Dutch minister, had ever since been pleasantly called by his name.

No carriages, but those belonging to Embassadors and Senators are admitted into the court of the castle: a most inconvenient circumstance for every one else; the piazzas being open on all sides, consequently affording no manner of shelter from the wind.

The palace, or, as it is usually termed, the royal castle, is situated in the city properly so called, and is so elevated as to make a point of view from every quarter of the town. Though not large, the architecture is in so good a style, that it may certainly be regarded as one of the handsomest modern palaces in Europe. According to the Dutch Traveller, it is larger than the royal residence at Copenhagen, though neither so beautiful, nor so magnificently furnished. We are sorry to contradict the above author, but truth obliges us to assert, that it is entirely the contrary. It is built of brick, faced with stone, with an Italian roof, begun by Charles XI. and completed by Adolphus Frederick. Its form is nearly square, and the inner court is two hundred and sixty feet long, and two hundred and twenty-four wide. There are seventeen windows in front, and fifteen on the sides; the height is four stories, one of which is an entresol. The entrance court is semicircular. It has twenty-three windows in front. Ten Doric columns united, support an equal number of Ionic caryatides, over which are ten Corinthian pilasters, ascending to the top of the edifice. The southern side, where the theatre is erected, has six large Corinthian columns united, and crowned with trophies. This building has twenty-one windows, and is three hundred and twenty-eight feet long. The opposite side is exactly of the same length. The fourth side, towards the sea, has twenty-three windows, and is three hundred and sixty four feet in length. It consists of six stories, three of which are entresols; the wings have only three. The main body of the building has nine windows, and consists of only three stories with an entresol, and three arcades in the middle. Pilasters of the composite order form the front, and two small Ionic columns support each window of the first story. The principal building in the

court has nine arcades with Corinthian pilasters, and two small columns on the outside: the same in the opposite buildings. The depth of the main building from the principal entrance, and the two others, is fifty-two feet; on the two other sides are arcades, serving for doors. The building next the flight of steps is only forty-two feet deep. On each side of this flight is a large lion in bronze. A small court before one of the fronts of the castle serves as a terrace of communication from one pavilion to another. This is two hundred and sixty feet, by a hundred and thirty, and was intended to form a parterre. A handsome marble balustrade runs along the key, and ornaments the sides of the flight of steps. The pavilions, consisting of only one story, have nine windows towards the court, and the same number towards the key. The lower part of these pavilions was meant for an orangery, but the place is employed for other purposes. The whole is finished with arcades.

The chapel is very handsome, and richly ornamented. It is a hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and forty-two wide; and is surrounded by a gallery, with a marble staircase. Indeed the stairs at Stockholm are in general beautiful, being of fine flag stone, and the banisters frequently faced with marble.

The State Chamber is opposite the chapel, and of the same dimensions. The King's throne is placed ninety-five feet from the entrance, leaving a space of thirty feet behind. This throne is raised eight steps, and the hall is filled with benches, forming an amphitheatre as far as the door. The nobles are placed on the King's right hand, and the clergy, burgesses and peasants on the left. This chamber is magnificent, entirely surrounded by a gallery, containing several tribunes. The hall for assembling the different orders of knighthood is adjoining, and beyond two other rooms, in which the senate formerly met.

In the first of these three chambers are four pieces of tapestry, representing the battles of Charles XI. presented to that prince by Lewis XIV.

The King's Apartments.—His Majesty receives in an evening, in a large square saloon, ornamented with pillars of gilt wood, in which are two marble statues as large as life by Sergell; the one representing Apollo, the other Venus Callipyges; the head of the latter copied from the Countess Hapken, a celebrated court beauty. These are placed opposite each other, with glasses behind them. A large and very handsome saloon adjoining is furnished with French velvet, a profusion of glasses, and six busts of the present Royal Family by Sergell. A small cabinet joins the saloon, and serves as a passage to the gallery. It contains an antique marble bason, supported by three lions' paws, which have been repaired. Here are three antique statues, Pescennius Niger, Juno, and that of a young man holding a swan with a serpent in its bill. In the gallery are a great number of very fine pictures; among others, two Children by Rubens; the Judgment of Paris by Coypel; Venus and Adonis by Le Maine. These two last pictures are companions, and are so beautiful, that they do great honour to the French school. The four Evangelists, either by Vandyke or Valentin; very fine: the Virgin by Jordaens, the colouring rather too high: a fine picture of Sigismund on Horseback by Rubens; Monsr. de Tessin bought it, when travelling, at the post-house, for a ducat. A dead Partridge, a finished picture by Hondecoeter. Venus and Adonis by Vandyke; it is impossible to see this painting without imagining the artist began it for another subject, the Adonis resembling a dead Christ carrying to the Sepulchre, and the head of Venus being like Le Brun's Magdalen. A variety of pretty Flemish pictures, some of them by Wouvermans. A St. Jerome by

Vandyke: this picture had been much injured, but has been retouched. Ulysses and Ajax persuading Achilles to defend the Greeks, finely painted by Lairdsc. A Philosopher holding a Book, a valuable little picture by Rembrandt, the light finely thrown in. A Butcher ripping up an Ox by Teniers, a subject frequently treated by that artist. A picture of the Grand Pensioner de Witt, supposed to be by Vandyke. Rubens's Family by Vandyke, a most valuable picture. Some well painted birds by Vanacht, 1664. An Old Woman by Rembrandt. A Mercury, supposed to be a Rubens; this was purchased at the custom-house at Antwerp. A fine picture of Gamesters. Vandyke's school; the faces are thought to represent the family of Charles I. Mercury and Argus by Simon de Pesaro. Mutius Scevola by Poussin: this small picture is unfortunately much injured. Susanna, painted on wood, by Rubens. Birth of Erichthonius, a sketch, by Rubens. A Virgin by Vouel: engravings have been taken of this picture. Two beautiful landscapes by Berghem. A Virgin, supposed to be by Holbein. A Child, thought to be Titian, a little injured. "Render unto Cæsar, &c." a fine picture by Lanfranc; the colours are faded in some places, but several of the heads are extremely fine. This gallery also contains thirteen antique marble statues: the most valuable is that of Endymion, in the middle of the room; nothing can possibly be more beautiful; it is indeed one of the finest pieces of antiquity now in existence. He is represented reposing at length; one leg and arm have been repaired, but not in the best manner. This magnificent antique was purchased by his Majesty at Rome, in 1784, and cost only two thousand ducats. The pope would certainly never have consented to its being taken from Rome, had he not wished to oblige the King, who, at the same time, bought the nine Muses, and three other statues, for three thou-

sand ducats. The Muses are not all equally fine, nor are they indeed in the first style of antiques, but they are still very valuable to those who study sculpture, every one of them being distinguished for some particular beauty. This is a great advantage to the Swedes, who have no other opportunity than what the King's palace affords them of seeing either Greek or Roman antiques. The drapery of these statues is the best executed. Polyhymnia and Terpsichore are particularly fine: Euterpe, Erato, Clio, and Urania, good; Melpomene and Thalia, but very moderate; and Calliope the worst amongst them. There are several more pictures in the gallery, which have been much approved by different journalists, particularly the three Graces, and the marriage of Amphytrite, said to be by Rubens; but we did not mention them as such; having reason to believe, from the testimony of Swedes, whose partiality to their country would have induced them to speak in their favour, that they were only painted by the pupils of that great master. There is a statue of Apollo Cytharoede, which, having lost the head, was long thought to represent a woman, and as such was engraved by Cavaceppi. The pope having procured the same statue in a perfect state, having all the same attributes as the one at Stockholm, found out the mistake, which arose from the costume being that of a female. An antique Priestess; and a Faun reposing: the latter, by Sergell, is small, but the body extremely beautiful: it may with truth be regarded as the masterpiece of that superior artist. A closet, or passage-room adjoining the gallery, contains two Fauns carrying vessels filled with Wine, and a Woman holding a Cup. There are several pictures in the saloon.—Achilles discovered amongst the Daughters of Lycomedes; a pleasing picture, supposed to be by Wanderverff. The Presentation in the Temple, by the younger

Tiepolo. Its companion, the Birth of Christ, by the same hand. The Triumph of Amphytrite, attributed to Rubens, but believed to be by his pupil Diepenbeck. (We have already taken notice of this picture.) A Madona, supposed to be by Corregio. Ziska's Conspiracy, in Rembrandt's manner, and certainly of his school. A fine portrait of Cromwell, in high preservation. A Woman's Head by Parmesan. The Head of Christ by Albert Durer: the red too predominant.—A picture by Rubens, subject Silenus; the painter has allowed himself some liberties in the composition not very decent. The painting has been much injured, but engravings have been taken from it, which may be seen in different collections. There are several more pictures in this room, with some statues and busts. A small statue of a Drunken Silenus. Achilles, when a Child, which has been repaired. Two small antique Muses. Marble columns, representing Trunks of Trees. Two are carved with Dogs' Tongues, and one channelled, with a Basket for a Chapter. Two Hippogryphs. A little antique Female Goat in a good style. A large Horn of Plenty, carved and terminated by a Boar's Head; the whole placed upon different pieces of antique sculpture amassed together, which has a good effect. Two stumps of granite columns; on one is a sepulchral urn, or rather a vase carved with figures of children and birds, not ill executed, and on the other a piece of porphyry in the form of a bucket. Another saloon contains a portrait of Charles I. in the Vandyke style. Four well-painted heads by Nogan. The Crowning with Thorns, a large picture, taken from a church, the painter unknown; some parts finely executed. A Sepulchral Urn in Compartments, supported by four Lions' Paws of different sorts of marble. A large Sepulchral Vase, the cover of another kind of marble, with the representation

of a Young Lion devouring a Bull. An antique Marble Seat. Two small Termini with Hermaphrodites. A small Statue of Paris on one knee before the Apple. A large Vase of modern granite, unfortunately broken. A fine antique Vase with handles of a beautiful shape, and in good preservation. The tables and chimney-pieces of these apartments are ornamented with a variety of vases, busts and bronzes, some of which are antiques, and others only copies. In one room there is a very great collection of large earthen ware dishes, distinguished by the name of Raphael's Ware : likewise vases of Swedish porphyry of beautiful forms and exquisite workmanship ; some busts, and a small statue of the God Pan. All the apartments on this floor are magnificent. At one end is an eating-room of a good size, inferior in beauty to the rest. There is a small theatre adjoining, in which French plays were formerly performed ; but now it is used as a music room, where we heard a woman sing, who must have been nearly sixty years old, having sang at the coronation of Adolphus Frederick. Her method of singing was excellent, much superior to any thing we heard at the Opera during our stay in Sweden.

A small passage leads from the square saloon to the King's bedchamber, in which is a bust of Madame de Brionne.* This chamber joins a small room, containing portraits of Lewis XVI. and his Queen, drawn with a pen ; a picture of a Woman in Mourning, and another of Baron Armfelt in Armour by Vertmüller a Swede, who has been received into the Academy in France. From thence we ascended a very narrow staircase, into a small room in the entresol, which is ornamented with much taste. The drawings are by Masrellier, and there are

several bronzes in the antique manner, very well disposed in small niches. Through this room we passed to what the King terms his divan, which is very small, but extremely richly furnished in the Turkish style, and ornamented by two lamps in the best taste; these are placed upon tripods sufficiently high to rest upon. Nothing can be more beautiful than the divan when lighted. On entering the small apartments, we complied with the usual etiquette of taking off our swords.

The second story consists of a variety of apartments, in one of which his Majesty holds his levee four times a week, at eleven or twelve o'clock. The same etiquette as at Versailles is observed at the *Grandes et petites Entrées*. The court is held every other Sunday, in a very long gallery adjoining; next to which is a saloon for play. The great gallery communicates with the Queen's apartments; and the waiting-room for the courtiers attendant at the King's levee leads to the council-chamber, in which is a variety of pictures.—A large and very fine one by Lairese, representing Achilles, at the very moment his sex is discovered at the court of Lycomedes; the four Fathers of the Church, in one fine large picture, by Rubens; Susanna and the two Elders, by the same master—this last is very fine, in good preservation, and a strong imitation of nature; Darius's Family at the Feet of Alexander by Trevisani, one of his best pictures; Portraits of Gustavus Vasa and Charles XII. a fine Portrait of Queen Christina by Beck; a Bust of Gustavus Adolphus; the Prince Royal, by Sergel, with a Child at full length, entwining a garland around the bust; a bronze Bust of Charles XII. by the younger Bouchardon. Masrellier shewed us a plan for enlarging the council-chamber, by joining it to the next room, in which is a picture by Gagnerot of the Pope, accompanying Gustavus III. to the Museum.

A Royal Museum is in contemplation*, which is to be composed of the great collection made by the celebrated Nicodemus Tessin, to whom Stockholm is indebted for its finest buildings : together with that of his son Charles Gustavus, whose reputation as a statesman, and as a connoisseur in the fine arts, is equally great. To which will be added the collection of Queen Louisa Ulrica, the estimable sister of the great Frederick ; and that of Gustavus III. the first monarch who travelled with a view of patronising the arts, which, indeed, form the principal pleasure of his existence. The museum is to contain all the antique marbles hitherto brought to Sweden, which will compose one of the most valuable collections to be seen out of Italy. *Endymion*, *Apollo*, and the nine *Muses* will be, in point of sculpture, its most shining ornaments. It is also to contain pictures and drawings by the first masters, of which thirteen volumes are already collected ; engravings, almost all proof, and the finest of the kind ; Etruscan vases ; bronzes ; medals ; antique and modern coins, amounting in all to twenty thousand, being composed of three very valuable collections, &c. &c.

From the idea we have given of the plan, a favourable opinion must naturally be formed of this museum. M. de *Fredenheim* is to have the direction of this institution, as being intendant of all his Majesty's different collections relative to the arts. This choice is very flattering, and must be universally approved, particularly by those who, like ourselves, have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

There are four theatres at Stockholm. The grand Swedish opera on Mondays, and sometimes on Thursdays, is tolerably

* This plan has since been put in execution.

well supplied with performers. Mr. Kasten has a fine voice, but his style of singing wants great improvement; his person, however, and his manner of acting, is good and gentlemanlike. Madame Müller has great talents, though we thought her Danish accent very disagreeable: her husband is an excellent performer on the violin. The ballets are under the direction of a Frenchman, and are very good. Mademoiselle Bassi, who first appeared at Paris, was the principal dancer whilst we were at Stockholm, but she has since quitted that city. The dresses are extremely rich, and the different costumes most exactly observed. Indeed, the decorations and machinery are equal, in every respect, to those of the first theatres in Europe. During a stay of five months, we attended this theatre two or three and twenty times, and saw nine different operas; three of which were on national subjects. Gustavus Vasa is particularly fine, and the decorations in the first act, which represent the court of Christiern, are both beautiful and magnificent. The subject is extremely interesting to the nation, and has been treated by the person of all others the most capable of feeling and esteeming the great qualities of that Prince*. The music of Naumann is in general fine; but our ignorance of the language made it impossible to judge of the poetry, which has the reputation of being good. The decorations of *Electra* are superb.

* The King has composed the groundwork of some operas and several Swedish plays. He was a most decided amateur of theatrical compositions, which he understood perfectly, and judged with much nicety and taste. He was particularly conversant in French plays, felt the different passages, which was not always the case with the rest of the audience, and applauded them accordingly. Several people speak a language fluently, without being able to judge of its delicacies; but the King of Sweden's knowledge of the French tongue was equal to that of the most learned native, and he has written a piece, called *List Brake ou les Curieuses*, which has been translated into German.—See the works of Gustavus III, lately published.

They are also very rich, and in a new style in *Thetis and Peleus*, an old opera, with but very indifferent music, though composed by an Italian. This opera is remarkable, from its having been rehearsed at the revolution of 1772, when the King remained at the theatre till eleven at night, and appeared so calm, and so attentive to the opera, that even those who had some idea of the plan in agitation could not possibly suspect it would be put in execution on the following day. The price of admittance is thirty-two skellings for the best places; but those who have not seats in a box generally go into the amphitheatre. Foreigners of distinction usually sit with their respective Ministers; indeed, they would find no difficulty in being admitted into any other box. The King, as has been already mentioned, sups during winter at the Opera House: the party is always large, and all foreigners known to him are invited. His apartment is very handsome, and contains a large picture by Desprès, representing the Emperor Joseph and the King of Sweden in St. Peter's church, and the Pope officiating in his sacred office. Several of the faces are portraits, and extremely like.

This theatre is very handsome, and the stage large, forming altogether an agreeable *coup d'oeil*. It occupies one side of the North-square, and is a fine building, exactly in the same style of architecture as the opposite Palace of the Princess Sophia Albertina, who is the only one of the Royal Family who does not reside in the castle. The chapiters of the pillars in front are iron, cast at Aspland's manufactory. Granite columns are to be placed in the vestibule; these are polished near the north bridge.

The French theatre is very much in the style of our provincial ones; but it is certainly very pleasant to Frenchmen to be amused by the performance of their countrymen at such a distance from their native soil, and nearly at the extremity of the northern

regions. M—— was for a great length of time the principal performer on this stage; and such was the King's goodness, that it appears extraordinary he should have quitted Stockholm: but the conduct of this man is a proof, that great talents and sound understanding are sometimes joined to a bad heart and the blackest ingratitude. His behaviour to his Majesty, and his manner of quitting Sweden, to perform on a fifth-rate theatre at Paris, ought to, and indeed would, have ruined any other than such a favourite of the public.

This theatre was of wood, both shabby and inconvenient, and was pulled down in 1792. French plays were performed on Wednesdays and Fridays; and Swedish ones the rest of the week. The latter have been brought to some degree of perfection, and that in a short time, owing to the King interesting himself particularly on the occasion. The dresses are very rich, and exactly characteristic. Both tragedies and comedies are performed, and the admittance is the same as to the French plays: twenty-four skellings the best plays. French plays have ceased to be performed since the unfortunate death of Gustavus III.

Farces and comic operas are acted in a fourth theatre, very much in the style of the Boulevards at Paris, and Sadler's Wells near London.

Operas are only performed once a fortnight during summer: the generality of people of fashion being in the country, the want of that amusement is not felt.

A masked ball was given at the Opera House, every Friday, during the carnival, which we passed at Stockholm. A ticket costs only twenty-four skellings, and no one is admitted without a domino, or some other masquerade habit: those, indeed, who go into the upper boxes may dress as they please; but though

the view of the company below is very agreeable, it is so accompanied by dust, and unpleasant smells, that people of fashion seldom go thither. The King constantly attends the masked balls; but though he is presently known, he enjoys the amusement; and loving to make use of the liberty allowed in a mask, is never offended at being answered in the same manner.

The wardrobe of the Opera House is very rich, and there is no theatre where the actors, dancers, &c, are more handsomely dressed. The same characters which are dressed in stuff at Paris are here attired in silk. The orchestra is composed of more than forty musicians, who are tolerably good performers; and independently of these, nearly two hundred people, such as actors, chorusses and dancers belong to this theatre: the dancing department alone consists of ninety, including those who make the dresses, and who appear on the stage on particular occasions. Eighty tailors are employed for this spectacle.

The Abbé Vogler generally led the orchestra at the Opera House. He has great talents, and is a very good musician, but is more original than it is possible to express; he is, indeed, something in the style of a mountebank, as the following fact will sufficiently prove. We were present at what he called a concert, though he was the only performer on the organ in the German church: in the printed bills issued on the occasion, he announced "*The Love of a People for a good King*," which he pretended to make us understand from the sounds he drew from the organ.

The Opera House was began in 1776, and finished in 1782. The building is square, two hundred and ten Swedish feet long, a hundred and fifty wide, and fifty-seven high. The façade or front is ornamented by Corinthian columns and pilasters; the theatre is in the centre of the building, with apartments on

each side : the interior of the Opera House is an imperfect ellipsis, fifty-six feet in length and forty-eight wide, containing four rows of boxes, twenty-one in each. The outline of the theatre is eighty-two feet deep, and the same number wide.

The sides of the théâtre are composed of an apartment for the King ; one for the manager, and another for the register. Two withdrawing-rooms ; wardrobes ; twenty-four dressing-rooms for the performers ; a workshop for the painter ; another for the carpenter ; two coffee-houses and a tavern.

The whole expense of this theatre amounted to a hundred and eighty thousand bank crowns, (about a million French livres, or forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence sterling.) The machinery, furniture of the King's apartments, and the decorations of the first opera, are included in that sum.

Another theatre was begun in 1792 to supply the place of the French play-house ; the taking down of which opened a fine view to the square before the castle. The new theatre is to be in the old arsenal near St. James's.

CHAP. IV.

State of the Arts and Sciences.—Academies.—King's Library.—Cabinets of Natural History.—Cabinets of Models.—Gymnasiums.—Public Schools.—Academy of Painting.—Patriotic Society.

LEARNING has been very little cultivated for some years past in Sweden; reading is not the taste; and the generality of people are not desirous of improvement; the nobles, especially, when taken in a mass, are reputed ignorant: the clergy, indeed, are better informed, which is usually the case every where, but even amongst that body there are very few particularly distinguished by their superior knowledge. His late Majesty, however, has contributed greatly to the progress of science; and the academies, gymnasiums, and public schools, are striking proofs of the enlightened genius of that excellent Prince.

There are three academies at Stockholm, exclusive of that for painting.

The Academy of Sciences was founded in 1739, and consists of a hundred Swedish members, and a great number of foreigners. A president is chosen once in three months, and the transactions of the academy are regularly published at the same time in the language of the country. The two secretaries are perpetual, and there are no honorary members, a plan we greatly approve. The Cabinet of Natural History and the Observatory belong to this academy, which has no other revenue from

government than what is produced by the sale of almanacks, amounting to about two thousand rix-dollars, and it owes all the rest to the liberality of different rich individuals, amongst them Mr. Sahlgren of Gothenburg claims the first place. The library contains several valuable books, many of which were the gift of Mr. Rosenadler.

The following is a list of the most curious ones:—A Swedish Bible, a small folio, with engravings on wood, printed at Upsala; 1549. A New Testament in quarto, engravings likewise on wood, Stockholm, 1549, a very scarce book. The first New Testament printed in Sweden, very scarce; Stockholm, 1521: this is a small folio, and has suffered from fire. The battles of Duke Charles, (afterwards Charles IX.) This book was prohibited, consequently is very scarce. The first apartment contains nothing but Swedish books, and is said to comprise all ever printed in that language; but this fact we do not pretend to affirm. In a small room adjoining are the memoirs of different academies, travels, voyages, and treatises on natural history, physics, &c. &c. Every thing relative to astronomy is kept in the observatory.

The Cabinet of Natural History is under the inspection of Mr. Sparmann, a doctor of physic, well known by his travels into Africa, and his discoveries in natural history. He has made great additions to this cabinet, by contributing the curiosities he collected, not only in his own particular voyage, but in those in which he accompanied Captain Cook. This cabinet is classed according to the system of Linneus. Mr. Sparmann always gives an explanation of every new specimen at a meeting of the academy, where the Swedish language is constantly spoken*. This cabinet contains a great collection of animals

* We have already mentioned that the transactions of the academy are published in Swedish, which certainly is not well imagined; since that language is so little understood in any other

preserved in spirits of wine. The *Mus pumilio* from Africa. An Amphibious Mouse. Fœtus of a Hottentot. *Lacerta Sputator*. Venomous Lizard from Africa. A flying Lizard. *Rana typhonia* with great ears, *Rana paradoxa* in its different progression, from the first formation, till it arrived at perfection. A Lizard which Mr. Sparmann could not destroy by stabbing it in the heart and brain, and which continued living, till it was put into spirits of wine. *Lacerta Amboinensis*, a very scarce article. Fœtusses. Mice. Several presses filled with lizards and frogs. Serpents from America, the East Indies and South Sea; several of these are poisonous, with flat heads. Different kinds of fish. The flying and other Fish from the Red Sea. A very complete collection of worms of different sizes. Scorpions. There are likewise wild boars' heads from Africa; these have ivory horns, and were brought over by Mr. Sparmann himself. Cloth and bark of trees from Otaiheite and North America. Boxes filled with stones found in the bladder. Elephants' Teeth, Manes and Tails; the two latter articles very scarce. Insects from Japan painted upon copper, and so perfectly imitated, as to be mistaken for real ones. A small collection of shells containing nothing very curious. Arms employed by the Islanders of the South Sea; and a large specimen of red coral. The same apartment contains a very valuable work entitled *Le Musæum Carlsonianum*, or Mr. Carlson's Collection of Birds, which are beautifully engraved and coloured; several of these were never before drawn or painted: four volumes were published at that time (1791) each of

country, that it is impossible their books can sell well, or the merit of their authors be properly appreciated. Linnæus himself, had he confined his publications to his native tongue, would have lost much of his celebrity, though his profound knowledge in natural philosophy would still have been the same

which was sold for ten rixdollars. Another room is filled with shoes, caps, &c. worn by Americans and Hottentots.. Chinese Instruments. A Box of Chinese Medicines, with a book by a French Missionary, explaining their different properties. Arms, Jewels, and different ornaments belonging to the Hottentots, the inhabitants of New Zealand and the South Seas. A Necklace composed of the Legs of red Parrots, &c. &c. The cabinet and library make part of the building in which the academy is held. This is situated in the city of Stockholm, whilst the observatory is erected on an eminence in a very distant part of the northern suburb. Mr. Nicander, an astronomer, is the inspector. The horizon here is of no great extent, and the surrounding rocks make it impossible to see beyond a Swedish mile. The astronomical instruments are neither numerous nor very curious, though they take up three rooms on the ground floor; and in an adjoining very small one is a library of a few analogical books. The most favourable moment for making observations is in a winter night, the weather at all other seasons being not sufficiently clear; but so intense is the cold, that it greatly impedes such observations being made with proper attention, it being absolutely impossible to have a fire in this place. The observatory has no particular revenue attached to it, but making part of the academy, it receives a share of the benefit accruing from the sale of almanacks.

Extract of Metcorological Observations made at Stockholm, according to the Thermometers of Celsius and Réaumur.

Celsius marks the freezing point 0, and the heat of boiling water 100, so that five degrees of Celsius's make only four of Réaumur's.

The following are the greatest degrees of heat and cold experienced between the years 1770 and 1790.

Years.	Dates.	Degrees of Cold.		Dates.	Degrees of Heat.	
		Celsius.	Réaumur.		Celsius.	Réaumur.
1770	16 March	23	18 $\frac{2}{5}$	9 August	27	21 $\frac{3}{5}$
1771	7 Feb.	21	16 $\frac{4}{5}$	7 June	27	21 $\frac{4}{5}$
1772	14 Feb.	26	20 $\frac{4}{5}$	30 July	28	22 $\frac{3}{5}$
1773	3 Feb.	16	12 $\frac{4}{5}$	22 July	29	23 $\frac{2}{5}$
1774	17 Jan.	23	18 $\frac{2}{5}$	18 June	28	22 $\frac{2}{5}$
1775	25 Jan.	19	15 $\frac{1}{5}$	7 August	29	23 $\frac{1}{5}$
1776	27 Jan.	22	17 $\frac{3}{5}$	27 July	31	24 $\frac{1}{5}$
1777	20 Feb.	20	16	28 May	27	21 $\frac{2}{5}$
1778	26 Jan.	19	15 $\frac{1}{5}$	22 July	29	23 $\frac{1}{5}$
1779	22 Jan.	10	8	10 Aug.	28	22 $\frac{2}{5}$
1780	12 Jan.	19	15 $\frac{1}{5}$	23 July	27	21 $\frac{3}{5}$
1781	24 Jan.	18	14 $\frac{2}{5}$	12 Aug.	31	24 $\frac{1}{5}$
1782	15 Feb.	23	18 $\frac{2}{5}$	27 July	24	19 $\frac{1}{5}$
1783	19 Jan.	19	15 $\frac{1}{5}$	30 July	31	24 $\frac{1}{5}$
1784	30 Jan.	23	18 $\frac{2}{5}$	9 July	29	23 $\frac{1}{5}$
1785	27 Feb.	27	21 $\frac{3}{5}$	1 July	27	21 $\frac{3}{5}$
1786	5 March	22	17 $\frac{3}{5}$	22 June	29	23 $\frac{1}{5}$
1787	27 Jan.	11	8 $\frac{4}{5}$	14 June	25	20
1788	8 March	23	18 $\frac{2}{5}$	15 July	29	23 $\frac{1}{5}$
1789	12 Jan.	24	19 $\frac{1}{5}$	15 June	30	24
1790	5 March	11	8 $\frac{4}{5}$	30 July	23	18 $\frac{2}{5}$

The greatest variations in the barometer are during the four first and the four last months of the year. It keeps between twenty and twenty-four degrees, and between twenty-six and forty-six degrees. The scale of the barometer is divided into inches, and the hundredth part of inches, which inches are the same as those employed by engineers and geometers, ten making a Swedish foot. Artificers divide the same foot into twelve inches.

The result of observations of the same nature made at Upsala is as follows.

Years.	Dates.	Degrees of cold.		Dates.	Degrees of Heat.	
		Celsius.	Réaumur.		Celsius.	Réaumur.
1774	17 Jan.	15	12	17 June, 8 and 10 July	28	22 $\frac{2}{5}$
1775	25 Jan.	26	20 $\frac{4}{5}$	7 and 8 August	31 $\frac{2}{3}$	25 $\frac{1}{3}$
1776	27 Jan.	21	16 $\frac{4}{5}$	8 July	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1777	19 Feb.	27	21 $\frac{3}{5}$	28 May	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{4}{5}$
1778	26 Jan.	23	18 $\frac{2}{5}$	22 July	31	24 $\frac{4}{5}$
1779	22 Jan.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	21 July and 8 Aug.	31	22 $\frac{2}{5}$
1780	5 Feb.	25	20	4 Aug.	28	22 $\frac{2}{5}$
1781	25 Jan.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 and 11 Aug.	33	26 $\frac{2}{5}$
1782	15 Feb.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	20 June	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{2}{5}$
1783	29 Dec.	22	17 $\frac{3}{5}$	29 July	30	24
1784	4 Jan.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{2}{5}$	4 June	28	22 $\frac{2}{5}$
1785	27 Feb.	27	21 $\frac{3}{5}$	25 June, 7 July	25	20
1786	7 Jan.	24	19 $\frac{1}{5}$	22 June	29	23 $\frac{1}{5}$
1787	27 Jan.	15	12	12, 13, 14 June	26	20 $\frac{4}{5}$
1788	17 Dec.	26	20 $\frac{4}{5}$	22 June	30	24
1789	12 Jan.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{4}{5}$	8 July	29	23 $\frac{1}{5}$
1790	18 Dec.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	30 July	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{2}{5}$

The mean height of the thermometer during the course of the year at Upsala is nearly $\times 5$; it varies between $\times 7$, 26, and 4, 43.

The Academy of Belles Lettres, History, and Antiquities, ought, from the title, to have published many very valuable works, which we do not understand to be the case. This institution is something in the stile of the academy of inscriptions in France.

The Academy of Eighteen was founded by Gustavus III. in 1786, on the model of the French academy. The assemblies are frequent, and are held in the Great Hall at the Exchange, his Majesty being generally present, and so seated as to be visible to every one, though he is supposed to be always in a grated box. These meetings are not well attended; at least, there were very few people on the day we were present, which

appeared the more extraordinary, it being the King's birth-day, who as usual was present at the assembly. The prize was bestowed on a poetical work. This academy is perfectly well composed, the members being all sensible and learned men, which, unfortunately, is not always the case in societies of this nature.

The King's Library is in the castle, in an angle of the small court which forms the terrace by the river. It is open to every one, and consists of three long galleries. The King purposes removing this library to some more convenient spot, when his collection of books shall be increased, which at that time consisted only of five hundred manuscripts, and twenty thousand volumes. Of the former the most valuable is *Codex Evangeliorum*, purchased at Madrid, in 1690, and supposed to be written in the ninth century. It is usually called *Codex Aureus*, the letters being principally gold: the leaves are alternately purple and white with gold letters, except indeed the capitals, which are black. The purchaser of this manuscript was a Swede, named Sparwenfeld, who travelled into Africa and other parts, by the command of Charles XI, to examine and purchase any monuments of antiquity, which might throw a light on the ancient history of the Goths and Vandals. There are also two other very curious manuscripts, which we shall mention more particularly at the end of this article. Amongst the books the following are the most valuable. A Bible in the vulgar tongue, belonging to Luther, with notes in his own hand-writing, not only in the margin, but in every other vacant part of the book, which was printed at Lyons, in 1521, and taken by the Swedes at Wittenberg. The first edition of Homer printed on paper at Florence, in 1488; this is in good condition, and has a beautiful margin. *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, with engravings

on wood, and printed only on one side of the leaves. Cicero de Officiis, on vellum at Mayence, Fust and Shœffer, 1466. The fourth volume of Rudbeck's Atlantica, as far as the 210th page, the remainder wanting, 1702. This volume is extremely scarce, the edition having been burned at the printers, and only five or six copies are now extant. *Lisceri Polygamia Triumphatrix*, printed at Lund in 1682, and afterwards publicly burned at Stockholm.

In a small room adjoining the library are thirteen large folio volumes of original drawings from the different schools, classed in proper order. The most ancient drawing from the Florentine school is by Giotto, born in 1276. The Kings worshipping Christ in Bister, from the Siennese school, a capital drawing by Balthazar of Sienna; drawings by Francesi Francia of the Bolognese school. From the different schools, by Francesi Morazzone, in the sixteenth century. From the Genoese, Neapolitan, and Spanish schools, by Luca Congiasi (called Congiagi), born in 1527. From the Flemish, German, and Dutch schools, by Albert Durer, in 1470, and Lucas of Leyden, in 1494. From the French school, by Venet, born in 1522. From the Roman school, twenty-six pieces by Raphael, and sixteen by Julio Romano. From the Lombardy school, six by Correggio. From the Bolognese school, fifty-five by Hannibal Carracio, ten by Luigi, thirty-two by Augustino, twenty-seven by Guido, four by Domichino, and thirty-six by Guercino. From the Venetian school, sixteen by Titian, five by Tintoretto, and twelve by Paulo Veronese. From the Spanish and Neapolitan schools, one by S. Rosa, three by Solimene, and one by Murillo. From the Flemish and Dutch schools, twenty-two by Rubens, twenty-one by Vandyke, ten by Teniers, but not one by Rembrandt. From the French school, twenty-three by Poussin, a hun-

dred and twenty-seven by Callot, nine by Le Sucur, twenty by Le Brun, and seven by Le Moyne. The whole collection consisting of three hundred and twenty-five pieces. The most ancient drawing taken in Sweden is by Phillip Lembke in 1631.

The following is an account of the above-mentioned curious manuscripts, given us by Abbé Albertrandi, librarian to the King of Poland, whose great knowledge in Bibliography will not allow us to doubt the truth of his relation. The first of these manuscripts (both of which are in Latin) is so extremely large, that it is supposed to be written on the skin of an ass. It consists of forty different books stitched together, each containing four sheets of sixteen pages, consequently the whole of the work makes six hundred and forty pages, though, indeed, two of the sheets are missing. The first page contains the History of the Deluge, and the following is a list of the different works which compose this curious manuscript:—The Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, the two last chapters *not* omitted; the twelve Prophets, Book of Job, four Books of Kings, Book of Psalms, in a different version from the common one; the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, the Song of Solomon, the Wisdom of Solomon, the two Books of Chronicles, Book of Esdras, comprising the two in the Bible; Tobit, Esther, two Books of Maccabees, twenty Books of the Hebrew Antiquities of Josephus; this translation differs in many particulars from that given by Gelenius, but it contains the celebrated passage relative to Christ; Jewish Wars likewise by Josephus, of which the translation agrees perfectly with the one attributed to Rufin. *Isidori epistola ad bronlionem sequitur. Ejusdem etymologia Libri xx.; Isagogæ Ionaicii, Johannis Alexandrini discipuli tegni Galieni de Physicâ ratione; quatuor Evangelia; Acta Apostolorum; Epistolæ Jacobi; Petri duæ epistolæ; D. Johannis tres epistolæ:—the first*

contains the disputed passage—*Et spiritus est qui testificatur quia Christus est veritas, quia tres sunt qui testimonium dant; Spiritus, aqua, et sanguis, et tres unum sunt; Epistola beati Judeæ; Apocalypsis; Pauli Epistolæ ad Corinthios duæ, ad Galatas, ad Epheses, ad Philippenses, ad Thessalonicenses duæ, ad Colocenses, ad Timotheum duæ, ad Titum, ad Philemonem, ad Hebræos, ad Laodicenses*: this last is known to be apocryphal.

The work finishes with a Confession, in red letters, on a brown ground, in which the sinner accuses himself of several abominable sins, without specifying the number, or entering into particulars, except indeed in the following words:—*Peccavi in fornicatione diversâ cum animalibus multis excepta cana.* This is followed by a superstitious exorcism.—*Cosmæ Pragensis chronica Bohemice libri tres:—Monasterii Bremnowiensis, et in Bramow Martinus Abbas misit hunc codicem Pragam versus 1594.* This manuscript was taken by the Swedes at Prague, from the above-mentioned convent. *Sanctus Benedictus* being written in large letters in the Calendar, gives every reason to believe that the said convent was of the order of St. Benedick. St. Adalbert is written in festival letters, but St. Stanislas is not there. The Visitation, All Souls Day, and the Festival of the Holy Sacrament, are also missing, but both Easter and Whitsuntide are mentioned, a proof that the manuscript was written since the institution of the Moveable Feasts, which took place either in 1260 or 1264. Several Princes and Nobles have written their names in this book.

The second manuscript is entitled *Magistri Johannis Arderum de Slewark, de Arte Physicali et de Cirurgia, quas ego prædictus Johannes fervente, (this is a matter of doubt) pestilentia, quæ fuit anno Domini millesimo CCCXLIX. usque annum domini M.CCCXII. morem (or moram) egi apud Newerlk, in comitatu Slothingui, et ibidem quamplures de infirmitatibus subscriptis curavi.*

This manuscript is on vellum, extremely long, rolled up, and divided into columns.

Drawings of the Sick.	Text. Distempers, and method of Cure.	Drawings of Anatomical Figures, and of Child-birth.	Text. Distempers.	Drawings.
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After each drawing or representation of the patient is a description of the disease, and the manner of cure, and under that of childbirth an explanation of the drawing. Very few disorders are omitted, and he makes mention of one which appears very extraordinary at the epoch when the manuscript was written; the following is the text, without the smallest alteration:—*Pro morbo qui dicitur C p.* The author then speaks of a cure he had performed. *Quidam Nobilis Ducis Lancastria apud Agezir (in Hispania) Historia curatæ à Johanne Arderum torturæ oris.*

The Cabinet of Natural History is under the inspection of Mr. Engestroom, before whose time it did not exist. He is professor of chemistry, and by his place is to give lessons gratis to four pupils, but at that time he had not even one; a proof how very little attention is paid to the study of chemistry and mineralogy in a country where these branches of knowledge are particularly important, and which has produced men of great eminence in both these sciences. This cabinet (which was not in order when we saw it) is in the building appropriated to the mint, which is new, large, and situated at that end of the bridge which may be termed the commencement of the city. Four columns, without bases, ornament the front of the gateway, but these are too large in proportion to the size of the entrance, and have not a good effect. This building also contains a collection of polished articles in porphyry, and

granite from the quarries of Elsdal. The council for the mines is held in the same place, and the hall is ornamented with the portraits of the different presidents of this assembly, together with that of Charles XI. who founded the institution. One of the ante-chambers contains a variety of well-executed pictures, representing the interior of the Swedish mines: these are very interesting. Specimens of Swedish minerals may be procured by applying to Mr. Engestrœm; small ones cost only four skellings a piece, whilst those of a larger size amount to about sixteen skellings or a plotte. A thousand of these specimens will form a very fine collection.

The *Cabinet of Models* is near Ridderholm church, in the old palace of the Kings of Sweden, now employed as a court of justice. The models are placed in a large hall, and arranged in proper order. These have been invented and executed by several different persons: some are old, some new, and some improvements on former plans. Here are models for æconomical mills, serving for sowing and thrashing corn, and cutting straw, &c. Water-engines, and furnaces for the mines. The manner of working the pumps, and extracting the mineral. Models of light-houses for the coasts. An arm-chair, which moves without any other assistance than the person who occupies it. A machine, describing the course of a ball or bomb when fired from a cannon or mortar, with a variety of other articles, which, though curious to see, would be tedious to enumerate. Several of these models are by the celebrated engineer Polheim, and a still greater number by Mr. Norberg, father of the present director, who has travelled very much in Russia, particularly in Siberia, and is reputed to be a very great mechanic. It is customary to give twenty-four skellings to the door-keeper of this cabinet.

Gymnasiums are now instituted in most of the provinces ; generally in the capitals, and particularly in episcopal cities. The youths are taught an abridgment of Beuzelius's Theology. Their Latin lessons consist in explaining Virgil, Livy, Quintus Curtius, and Sallust. These gymnasiums, and other inferior schools, are under the inspection of the bishops, and the progress of the scholars greatly depends on the attention paid to their improvement by these prelates. Frederick I. gave the plan for the course of studies to be pursued in the gymnasiums in 1724, which plan is still followed. Those who, in the French Universities, are dignified with the title of Professor, are here styled Lecturers, and six or seven are appropriated to every gymnasium. Their salary is paid in corn, which the Crown receives as tithes from the peasant, two-thirds being the property of the King, and the remaining third of the clergyman of the parish.

Every parochial church has a public school belonging to it ; all of which are independent of each other, having their separate inspectors, and being situated in different dioceses. The German school at Stockholm is superintended by two German clergymen. The principles of Religion, Geography, History, Greek, Latin, and French, are taught in all Swedish schools, where a plan of education is strictly laid down, and implicitly followed. The expense of these seminaries is fixed by the laws, but it varies according to the different schools. Scholars are received at the age of eight or nine, and remain till eighteen or nineteen, when they are removed to college, particularly to the University of Upsal, for very few finish their education at school. One or two rixdollars are usually paid every quarter, but opulent families are at liberty to give what they please, and consequently make presents to the professors and inspectors.

The *Academy of Painting* was founded by Comte de Tessin, and there is a new director every three years, chosen by the members of the academy. There are four professors, one of whom is in office every quarter, and receives four pounds three and four-pence a month during that time. Messieurs Massrellier, Sergell, Guilbert and Pasch were the four in 1791. The academy is regulated, and the prizes distributed, in the same manner as at Paris; it is a free-school, and the pupils are allowed paper and pencils. The King gives a salary of five hundred pounds, and the house was the bequest of Mr. Meyer, who cast the statues of Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus Adolphus. The latter was so ill executed, and was so tedious to chisel, that it ought to have been recast. This academy contains a most beautiful collection of plaister of Paris, after the antique manner, presented by Louis XIV. to Charles XI. and part of the basso relievo of the Trajan column, the model of which was taken by the orders of the King of France. There was an exhibition of paintings during our stay at Stockholm, which was very indifferent; and eight or ten portraits by M. Breda, which made part of it, could boast of no particular merit except being strikingly like. There were likewise a great variety of pieces of architecture with drawings, and different studies for pupils, with a very fine picture in embroidery, representing a sea-fight.

There is a Musical Academy of amateurs at Stockholm, which has existed some years, but is nothing very extraordinary: it takes place once a week during winter in the hall of the Exchange.

The *Patriotic Society* was formed by some individuals, who attend principally to oeconomic affairs. Mr. Fischerstroem was the secretary in office in 1791: he has written an *Oecono-*

mical Dictionary ; three volumes had, at that time, been published. The Memoirs of the Society consist of several volumes in octavo, and are in the Swedish tongue. The number of members being not limited, may be increased at pleasure, and the revenue arises from a certain sum paid at the admittance of each member. They are very numerous, and are in correspondence with most of the provinces. This society distributes prizes annually, both to peasants and servants.

We will now take notice of the celebrated *Atlantica* of Rudbeck *, a work very little known †, except by the learned, on which the following is a dissertation :

OL RUDBECKII ATLANTICA. PARS I—IV. UPSALLÆ, 1675—1702, FOLIO.

“ *Olf Rudbeck's Atland eller Manheim, etc.* Olavi Rudbeckii Atlantica sive Manheim, vera Japheti posterorum sedes ac patria, ex qua non tantum monarchi et reges ad totum ferè orbem reliquam regendum ac domandum stirpesque suas in cocondendas, sed etiam Scythæ, Barbari, Asæ, Gigantes, Gothi, Phryges, Trojani, Amazones, Thraces, Libyes, Mauri, Tusci, Galli, Cimbri, Cimincii, Saxones, Germani, Suevi, Longobardi, Vandali, Heruli, Gepidæ, Teutones, Angli, Pictones, Dani, Sicambri, aliique virtute clariet celebres populi olim exierunt—Upsalæ, excudit Henricus Curio, S. R. M. et Academiæ Upsal. Bibliopola. 1675, in folio pp. 891. without the dedication and preface, three leaves.—*Olf Rudbeck's Atlands eller Manheims Andra Deal, etc.* Olavi Rudbeckii Atlanticæ sive Manheimii pars secunda, in quâ solis, lunæ ac terræ cultus describitur, omnis

* Mr. Dryander has met with five copies.

† There are three copies in England.

que adeo superstitionis hujusce origo parti Sueoniac septentrionali, terræ putæ cimmeriorum, vindicatur, ex quâ deinceps in orbem reliquam divulgata est: idque scriptorum non tantum domesticorum, sed etiam externorum, maxime vero veterum atque doctissimarum fabularum fide, quarum explicatio genuina nusquam ante hanc nostram in lucem prodit. Accedunt demonstrationes certissimæ, quæ septentrionales nostros in maxime genuinum solis ac lunæ motum indeque pendentem accuratissimam temporum rationem, multò et prius et felicius, quam gentem aliam ullam olim penetrasse, ac etiam alia multa ad hanc usque diem incognita declarant—Upsalæ excudit Henricus curio S. R. M. et Acad. Upsal. Bibliopola. Anno 1689, in folio, pp. 672, *without the dedicatory pieces.*

“ *Olf Rudbeck's Atlands eller Manheims tridie Del, etc.* Olavi. Rudbeckii Atlanticæ seu Manheimii *pars tertia*, in quâ vetustissima majorum nostrorum atlantidum lapidibus, fago atque cortici runas suas incidendi ratio, unâ cum tempora quo illa primum cœperit, exponitur. Deinde aurci numeri singulis annis tributi, et signorum cœlestium, quæ hinc ad græcos et latinos sunt translata, vera origo ac significatio traditur; tum sex illæ a diluvio Noachi proximæ ætates, atque in illis primæ atlantidum nostrorum reipublicæ forma describuntur: quæ migrationes et bella sub boreo seu saturno ejusque filio Thoro seu Jove gesta sunt recensentur: et demique Scytharum, Phœnicum, et Annasonum hib ducilus in Indo. Scythiam et Phœniciam seu Palestinam a Sueonia factæ expeditiones enarrantur. Quibus omnibus Mythologiæ per plures, quarum sensus in hunc usque diem incognitus heic denu delectus prodit, jucundæ sanè et perquam utiles adjunguntur.”

“ *Photius ex oratione Diogenis in quemdam Cappadocem*: non venit Scythia telo victus per Istrum aut Tanaim, sed in universam terram et mare.”

Upsalæ, Typis et impensis autoris. Anno. MDCCXCVIII. (1698) in folio, pp. 762, without the dedicatory pieces.

Olf Rudbeck's *Atlants eller Manheims fiende del*. Olavi Rudbeckii *Atlanticæ seu Manheimii, pars quarta* (Upsalæ typis et impensis autoris, 1702) in folio, pp. 210.

Joh. Molliri ad Sueciam litteratam Js. Schefferi *Hypomnemata*, p. 415, *Bibliotheca Historica Struero-Buderdana*, t. p. 1602. *Lenglet du Resnoy*. A catalogue of the principal historians methodised &c. Paris, 1735, in quarto, vol. 4, p. 285. *Niceron*, *Memoirs*, vol. 1. t. p. 159. S. T. *Laumgarten's Nachrichten von Merkwürdigen Büchern* 11. Band. Halle, 1752, in octavo, p. 98. *Jo. Vogt*, *catal. libror. varior.* p. 589. *Joh. Shre*, *Dissert. duo de causis raritatis librorum*, Ups. 1743, in quarto, p. 19, 20. *Dan. Gerdes*, *Florilegium libror. varior.* Groningue, 1747, in octavo, p. 313. *Biblioth. Uffenbach. univers.* vol. 2d. p. 478. *Bibliotheca selectissima.* (Theod. de Schoenberg) Amst. 1743, in octavo, t. 1. p. 88, t. 2 pag. 584. *Biblioth. Breitenaciana Lubecæ*, 1747, in quarto. t. 2. p. 427. *Catal. Biblioth. Vooginæ, Dresd.* 1755, in octavo, p. 465, and p. 597. *Biblioth. ad. Rud. Solger*, p. 1. Norimbo, 1760, in octavo, p. 130. *Catal. Libror. comitis carol. Ehrenpreis. Holm.* 1761, in octavo, p. 11.

I have at this moment before me two copies of the first volume of the *Atlantica*, one of which is dated 1675, and the other 1679. I have examined them with the greatest accuracy, and cannot find the smallest difference between them, except, that at the bottom of the title page of the copy dated 1679, there are these words: *Editio secunda, multis in locis emendata et aucta; accedunt judicia et variorum doctorum insignium*: in every other particular these copies are so exactly the same, that they answer page or page, and line for line, both in the Swedish original and the Latin version, and there are no corrections,

additions, nor opinions of the learned to be found in either of them; it is therefore most probable, according to Struve, and afterwards Vogt, that they only received the original title, first in 1679, and since in 1684. It is a fact, that until now I never saw a copy of the last date, but on the other hand, I formerly met with one, where the year of its printing was suppressed; and perhaps these copies, which are ornamented with a new frontispiece, were intended to be sent into foreign countries.

Whatever was the case, it is certain, that in the year 1676, this first volume was reprinted in some part of Germany; but this edition is unknown in Sweden, where I have never been able to find more than one copy. It was in the possession of Mr. Baumgarten, who observed, that it only contained the Latin version, and that care had been taken to mark in the margin those pages which were in the original edition.

The dedication at the beginning of this volume is addressed to Olaus Verelius, a celebrated antiquarian, and a particular friend of the author. In this dedication, Rudbeck gives the reasons which determined him to undertake this work, with those for adding a Latin version, in which he owns one of his friends had assisted him. In *Joach Felleri Otium Hanoverianum*, Lips. 1718, in octavo. p. 146, the following phrase is ascribed to the illustrious Léibnitz: "*Rudbeckius curabat per Schefferum sua omnia verti Latine, non enim libentur hac lingua scriberetur, Germanicâ libentius.*" I know not from whence Léibnitz has taken this anecdote, which appears to me a very doubtful one; for all who are in the least acquainted with our literary characters must know that Rudbeck and Verelius were far from being the friends of Scheffer; besides, if Scheffer had even complied with Rudbeck's wishes relative to the Latin

version of the *Atlantica*; he could never have translated more than the first volume of this great work, having departed this life on the 26th of April 1679. I should rather then adopt the opinion of the celebrated Eric Benzelius, and attribute this version to the professor André Norcopensis, since known by the name of Noordenhielm; I should, however, suppose, that he only translated the first volume, and that the others were done by another friend of Rudbeck's, Pierce Salan, of whom M. Celsius speaks, *Histor. biblioth. Upsal.* p. 116.

Bayle and Tentzel have given extracts from this volume, the first in his work, intitled *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*, Jan. and Feb. 1685, and the second in *Monath Unterredungen*, Feb. and March 1690.

I must not forget to mention, that there are several geographical and chronological maps belonging to this volume, and likewise plates engraved on wood; but as they are both larger than the book itself, they are bound up separately.

The second volume of the *Atlantica* appeared in 1689. The Dedication addressed to Charles XI. and the Preface, fill up seven leaves. At the end of the volume four leaves are dedicated to the errata, which serves both for the first and second volume. The table of contents for the two volumes takes up thirty-six numbered pages.

The different opinions of the learned, (some much and some but little celebrated) upon this work of Rudbeck's are generally placed before the second volume. In my copy these opinions fill thirty-eight pages, and fifteen more in very small characters, printed in two columns. At the beginning there is a kind of Preface signed H. Z. that is to say, Heitrig, an officer in the guards, who has been since ennobled by the title of Rid-larsterna, and who was very well acquainted with the history

and antiquities of Sweden. *V. P. Salani notae ad Egilli et Asmundi Historian.* Ups. 1693, in quarto, pag. 160.

This collection has likewise been printed separately at Francfort, in 1692, in folio, with the following title :—“ *Judicia et testimonia illustrium atque clarissimorum virorum de celeberrimi Sueonis Olavi Rudbeckii (senioris) medicinæ professoris Upsalensis, Atlanticâ aliisque incomparabilis ingenii Rudbeckiani monumentis. Recusa Francoforti juxta exemplar Upsalense, anno M.DCXCII,*” (1692.) The advertisement of the printer at the head of this collection containing some literary particulars, I will copy the whole of it in this place ; it is conceived in the following terms : “ *Admonitionula typographi ad lectorem benevolum. Atlanticæ Rudbeckianæ, tomus 1. editus est Upsalæ, anno 1689, in folio Suecicè et Latinè, unâ cum peculiari volumine tabularum geographicarum, aliorumque curiosæ antiquitatis monumentorum. Tomus ii. lucem videt itidem Upsalæ, anno 1689, in folio, insertis figurarum tabulis in ipso operis contextu. Quæ hic sequuntur Judicia de labore Herculeo Atlanticæ Restitutæ aliisque clarissimi Rudbeckii meritis in rempublicam litterariam collatis, per amicum quemdam veritatis in gratiam antiquarii Adorplii et aliorum quorundam nobilissimi Rudbeckiani nominis osorum atque obtrectatorum Upsalæ Sueonum publicata sunt. prima vice, anno 1681, duabus chartis in folio. Postcâ semel iterumque novo cum auctorio et classe alia testimoniorum de solertissimo Rudbeckii ingenio atque laboribus anatomicis, botanicis, physicis, mathematicis, edita sunt ibidem non modò separatim ; sed et in fronte tomi secundi ipsius Atlanticæ. Tandem elapso integro decennio multo auctiora nunc prodeunt, et oculis benevolis lectoris subjecta vel consensum ejusdem desiderant in*

exornandis magni Rudbeckii meritissimis elogiis, vel correctionem expectant doctam atque candidam, si fortè uno vel alio loco præ magna estimatione in tam longinquo incertæ atque fallacis antiquitatis itinere aberraverint auctoris oculi. Vale mi lector et vitam valetudinemque longam Rudbeckio nostro precare, ut reliquos Atlanticæ tomus atque stupendi operis botanici magna volumina, quæ multis jam annis sub manibus ejus sudaverunt, felici auspicio in publica orbis eruditi commoda edere possit antequam pedem cymbæ Charontis intulerit numquam nos postea revisurus Elysium ille Atlas Hyperboreorum, etc. Makelos Reipublicæ litterariæ ornamentum.

There are extracts from the second volume of the *Atlantica* in *Tentzel, Monat. Unterred.* May and July 1690, and in *l'Histoire des ouvrages des Savans*, by Basnage, December, 1690. Theoph. Sincerus, that is to say, J. L. Schaindeluis, has transcribed the two first volumes. *Vochente. Nachrichten von alten und raren Büchern.* 1747, in quarto, page 78, et seq.

The third volume of the *Atlantica* was not published till 1698, and was dedicated to Charles XII. The Dedicatory Epistle, the Preface, and the Index take up thirty-four leaves. There is a summary account of the contents in a Journal for the month of December 1698, by the authors of *Nova liter*, and *Maris Baltici*; and a very ample and impartial extract from these three volumes in S. T. Baumgarten's *Nachrichten von Merkwürdigen Büchern*, vol. ii. p. 138 et seq. The fourth volume has no particular title; it was sent to the press in 1702, and the printing office, which belonged to the author, was burned to the ground, when the third sheet of the alphabet was scarcely finished. This accident happened in 1702, when

the greatest part of the city of Upsala was destroyed by fire. The remaining copies of the third volume, of which very few had been given out, and the author's manuscript, with the newly-printed sheets of the fourth volume, perished in the flames. It is said, however, that three, or four, and some say five, copies escaped this dreadful conflagration. Vide *Hamb. Beyträge* 1741, page 458. One of these copies is preserved in the King's library, and another in that of Count Ehrenpreus. I have frequently seen the latter, which was sold at an exorbitant price, in 1761, to M. Rosenadler, Counsellor to the Court of Chancery.

Some amateurs of curious books, wishing to have the work as complete as possible, have had these sheets copied, and Mr. Jean Thierri de Shœnberg, a Saxon gentleman, has one of these manuscripts in his possession. In the *Biblioth. Selectissima, Amst.* 1743, in octavo, vol. ii. p. 584, this part of the *Atlantica* is stiled, very improperly, *inedita et preco-parata*. Another manuscript of this fourth volume is quoted in the *Catalogus Biblioth. Woogianæ*, p. 597. Mr. Boze sent to Stockholm for one a few months before his decease.

In the two first chapters of this fourth volume, Rudbeck treats *De Consensu Sacri Codicis et scriptorum profanorum in rebus ultimæ antiquitatis*: the subject of the third chapter is, *De rebus ad A. M. 1800 pertinentibus*; and of the fourth, which, however, is incomplete, *De iis quæ Nachori Tarachi atque Manni et quæ proxima sequebatur ætate ad A. M. 1900, illustriora habentur*. A Chronological and Geographical Table is added, which is very necessary to understand the system he endeavours to establish. The *Atlantica* being very scarce and dear, a bookseller at Rotterdam, named Hoshout, purposed

giving a new edition in Latin, which was to reduce the three volumes of the original edition into two; for as to the fourth volume, he was unacquainted with its existence.

He accordingly published a pamphlet with the following title: “*Sciagraphia Atlanticæ sive Manheimii Olavi Rudbeckii, duo volumina in folia, cum tabulis varii generis, et figuris innumeris antiquitatem tum Suevicam tum Gothicam spectantibus; ut et conditiones quæ elegantioris humanitatis cultoribus proponuntur et ad quas de novo in publicum prodibit: Rotterdam, etc.*” 1726, in quarto, pp. 12. The Berlin edition of *la France Littéraire* 1757, in octavo, p. 131, attributes this work to the Sieur Cartier de Saint Philip, to whose care the direction of the edition was most probably entrusted, and who perhaps had undertaken to correct the proofs; but this plan was never carried into execution. It has often been in contemplation to reprint the fourth volume: the author’s own son first formed the design, as is mentioned in the *Acta liter. Sueciæ* 1725, p. 57, and in a letter written by the celebrated Wolfius of Hamburgh, the 14th of October 1722, which has been inserted in the *Thesaurus Epistolicus Lacrozianus*, vol. ii. p. 181, &c. Dr. Heubel of Kiel formed the same plan, but neither he, his predecessor, nor the printer Salvius at Stockholm in 1743, succeeded in putting it into execution. Some years afterwards, M. de Westphalen, Chancellor of the Court at Holstein Gottorp, resolved to have these sheets reprinted as an addition to one of the volumes of his great collection, entitled *Monumenta inedita rerum Germanicarum*, &c.; but whether he had some particular reason for changing his mind, or whether he was prevented by circumstances, I cannot pretend to determine. Mr. Westphalen, however, died without having completed his

design ; the printed sheets therefore of the fourth volume are as scarce as ever.

Several of the learned, particularly in Germany and Denmark, such as Præchius, Leibnitz, Tentzel, Spener, Loescher, Keisler, Vachrer, Beyer, Dithmar, Mœuller, Sperlingius, &c. have reproached Rudbeck for his blind zeal in favour of his country, which induced him to attribute prerogatives and advantages to Sweden, which that kingdom never possessed. Several of these gentlemen, however, have condescended to walk in his footsteps, and have made use of his work for their own advantage. The author of the *Observations De Incertitudine Historica*, inserted in the *Additamenta ad Observationes Halenses*, vol. ii. p. 156, is also very unfavourable in his judgment on Rudbeck : and Hœfer, a Pomeranian lawyer, in 1745, intended publishing a book purposely to refute every thing our antiquarian had alleged in favour of his country, and to prove, that it might more justly be applied to those northern provinces of Germany which are situated on the Baltic sea. This work was announced as ready for the press in our literary newspapers, but I know not whether ever it was published : if it were, I can venture to affirm that it did not succeed in injuring Rudbeck. The celebrated Sperlingius carried his animosity still farther, and on account of the Atlantica seemed very much inclined to abuse the whole Swedish nation, in his Letters to Gisb. Cuper, printed in the fourth volume of Io. Poleni, *Thesaurus novus Antiquitatum*, Venet. 1737, in folio. Rudbeck, however, has been more justly treated by two celebrated French authors. M. Freret, member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, thus expresses himself : “ Though it cannot

be denied that Rudbeck's wish to extol his country sometimes carried him too far, yet that is no reason for rejecting all his conjectures, some of which are extremely ingenious, and others very probable." See *Memoirs of the said Academy*, vol. ix. p. 340, Amsterdam edition. The Abbé Banier gives as his opinion, "That few people will follow Rudbeck's system, which, however, he adds, is supported by such a variety of conjectures, that even those who differ in opinion from the author must always allow him the merit of having employed the profoundest erudition to add to the glory of his country." This opinion is indeed given in *Les Mélanges d'Histoire et de Littérature*, by M. de Vigneul Marville, vol. iii. p. 5, &c. Paris edition 1725, in duodecimo; I do not, however, attribute this sentiment to Vigneul Manville (whose real name is D. Bonnaventure d'Argonne), but to the Abbé Banier, because the third volume of *Les Mélanges* is almost entirely the work of that learned man; at least, so it is said to be, by the Abbé d'Artigny, in his *Nouveaux Mémoires d'Histoire*, &c. vol. i. p. 312.

The great encomiums bestowed on the *Atlantica* in Sweden would be too tedious to repeat. I will therefore only mention the sentiments of some of our modern authors on this subject. Biceuner is of opinion, that—*Cuius diligenti et frugi antiquario omninò convenire diurna nocturnâque versare manu incomparabilis hujus viri Atlanticam*. Mr. Wilde, a very competent judge, held this work in high estimation, though he did not always agree with the author, particularly in his ideas of ancient geography. Even M. Dalin, though he deviates still more from Rudbeck's opinion, and though his system of Chronology is entirely different, still owns that he has thrown a

great light on the history of the remotest ages, and that no one can possibly read the *Atlantica* without admiring the great genius, the profound erudition, and wonderful penetration of the author, whose father Olaus Rudbeck, doctor and professor of physic in the University of Upsala, was born at Westeros, in 1630, and died at Upsala the 7th of September, 1702. His funeral sermon was preached by John Esberg, professor of theology, and printed in quarto, in 1703. This sermon may be read in *Christ. Nettleblatt. Memoria virorum in Suecia eruditissimorum rediviva semi-decas. IV. Rostock, 1731, in octavo, p. 161, and 208.* Father Niceron speaks of it in the life of our Rudbeck, *Mémoires*, vol. xxxi. p. 153, &c. Father Niceron being a foreigner, has committed some faults which ought to be corrected.

A small medal was struck in remembrance of Rudbeck fifty years after his death, with a bust of his profile on one side, and the following inscription: *OLAUS RUDBECK PATER PROF. UPSAL:* and on the reverse, the constellation of the lesser Bear with these words: *TOT FULGENT LUMINA IN UNO:* on the exergue is *VIVO DECR. HONORES REDDITI A° MDCCLIII; AB EXITU LI.*

This dissertation on the most extraordinary and scarcest work which ever appeared in Sweden, and meant to be placed in the late Mr. Clement's library, under the article *RUDBECK (OLAUS) PATER*, is composed by M. Charles-Gustavus de Warmholtz, Aulic Counsellor to his Majesty the King of Sweden; the greatest bibliographer ever known in that country, and who departed this life the 28th of March, 1785. This curious memoir has never yet been printed, and the undersigned, who has the original in his possession, has the honour of presenting

this copy to Messieurs de B. and de F. * travelling to the North of Europe, and who are particularly curious in their researches after scarce editions. Stockholm, 18th of June 1791. (Signed) Charles Gjoerwell, librarian to his Majesty.

N. B. It appears that neither the article in Mr. Bure's Bibliography No. 5578, nor that in Mr. Cailleau's Bibliographical Dictionary, vol. the 2d, p. 522, can be entirely depended upon.

* Monsr. le Chevalier de Boisgelin, and Monsieur le Comte de Fortre.

CHAP. V.

Learned Men.—Artists.—Private Cabinets.

MR. Ludeké, minister of the German church, is possessed of great learning, and having resided some time in Constantinople, is perfectly acquainted with the history of that country; he has also published several works both in Swedish and German, and has a good library containing the following valuable books; *Orationes Dominicæ Orationes fermé centum: Berolino* (at Berlin) composed and printed by Mr. Ludeké's great uncle, in 1680. *Biblia Malabarica* at Tranquebar, the first part in 1723, and the second in 1727. The title in the inside of the book is *Biblia Damulica*. The New Testament, likewise printed at Tranquebar, in 1715. It is of the same size as the Bible, and in Malabar characters; but the print is larger, and the whole forms three quarto volumes. The first edition of the Finland New Testament, in quarto, Stockholm, 1548. French Bible in folio, Stockholm, 1642. A fine manuscript of the Koran on vellum, with alterations in the margin.

Mr. Swart has the direction of his Majesty's Cabinet of Natural History at Drotningholm. Though very young, he has travelled a great deal, and is particularly acquainted with every species of moss, a part of natural history to which he has principally attended. His collection is the completest in the world, and he has published a work entitled *Nova genera et species*

plantarum seu prodromus descriptionum vegetabilium, in maximam partem incognitorum, quæ sub itinere in Idiam Occidentalem, annis 1785-87. Divenit Oloff Swart, M. D. Holmiæ, 1788. He has collected in his different travels more than three hundred kinds of lichen, whilst Linnæus has only described a hundred and thirty, amongst which, only five or six are peculiar to Sweden. He has described the *Vulpinus*, a species of moss growing in Finland, employed by the peasants as a poison for wolves; it grows only in Sweden, and yields a pretty green colour; the *Tartareus*, a moss formerly exported to England for dying; this is of use for extracting colours, and a manufactory of it is now established at Stockholm; the *Impressus*, a new species, likewise peculiar to Sweden, at least it has hitherto never been found in any other country; this moss produces a red colour. Mr. Westring, a physician, at Norkœping in East Gothland, applies himself very much to the study of moss, and has made frequent trials of dying from it; he intended at that time publishing a dissertation on the result of his observations, to be read at the Academy of Sciences. The colours yellow, red, and green, with the different shades of brown, black, and purple, have been already extracted from moss in Sweden; but blue has hitherto failed, and appears to be particularly difficult to produce. Mr. Swart has hopes of discovering something to equal, and supply the place of cochineal. Silk and stuff have been dyed with great success, but not cotton. The species *Rangiserinus et Islandicus Proboscidentis* may serve for food upon occasion, and the Laplanders eat the *rangiserinus*, boiled either in water or milk: this plant is reckoned very efficacious in phthical and consumptive complaints. Mr. Swart has brought over from America a thousand different species of plants, of which he gives a description in his work. He found the same

kind of moss on which the rein-deer feed in the island of Jamaica: this appears a very extraordinary circumstance.

M. Fredenheim, Knight of the Polar Star*, and member of several academies, has a very interesting collection of manuscripts, prints, maps, &c. amongst which the following are the most remarkable. Baron d'Adler Salvius's manuscripts; this gentleman was the Swedish Ambassador at the peace of Westphalia, and afterwards a much distinguished senator. These contain minutes of his letters and other writings, with some of the articles of the aforesaid peace, and a variety of memoirs and letters to himself and others from the most celebrated personages of the seventeenth century, such as the Emperor, King Gustavus Adolphus, Queen Christina, the Princes of the Empire, several of the Literati, and more particularly from the Swedish Ministers and Generals. This collection includes a series of years from 1624 till the end of 1652, and consists of two thousand six hundred and seven different articles. Mr. Fredenheim had a catalogue taken, which makes a folio volume, and is interspersed with reflections. The articles relative to the peace of Westphalia which have appeared in print are particularly marked in the catalogue, but the greatest part of this collection has never been published, and several intercepted and decyphered letters are to be found amongst the manuscripts. There is likewise another collection of the same kind belonging to a Swedish nobleman, who acted a great part in public affairs from 1700 to 1727. This amounts to six hundred and seventeen articles, consisting principally of letters, most of which are original ones, from Charles XII. Frederick I.

* Who died lamented by his fellow citizens, and much esteemed by the literati of every nation.

Queen Ulrica Eleonora, Lewis XV. Stanislaus, King of Poland, his Queen Princess Czartoriska, Cardinal Judice, the Spanish minister; different Swedish generals and ministers, and more particularly the latter. In addition to this correspondence are minutes taken by the nobleman himself, and a catalogue of the letters, also intermixed with reflections. The series of events contained in these collections is very useful, and furnishes ample materials for the memoirs of the two most interesting periods in the past history of Sweden, and indeed of Europe. Mr. Fredenheim has collected during his travels all the intelligence he could possibly procure from different libraries of the historical facts which have been published, and has copied several of the articles, especially the life of Cardinal Mazarin, from the Ricardi Library at Florence; he has also taken an exact account of every thing in that of the Vatican, relative to the history of Sweden, and which makes part of Queen Christina's manuscript. The Pope was particularly obliging in permitting extracts to be made, and copies taken even from his own archives of near four hundred papal bulls, respecting the political and religious affairs of Sweden, the originals of which had been lost in the course of time.

These bulls commence in the twelfth century, and terminate during the reign of John III. Mr. Fredenheim has brought home a variety of articles conducive to the knowledge of the different countries he has visited, and more particularly Italy; such as maps, plans, several drawings, and descriptive books full of marginal remarks; likewise written descriptions, and views taken in his presence, some of which are hung up in his studies, and others in port-folios; antique marbles, Hercules, Juno, Titus, and Virgil. A large and particularly well chosen collection of geographical maps, those of Sweden and Italy

entirely complete: several of these have never been engraved; that of South America, however, has been, yet is still extremely scarce; it consists of twelve large sheets, with particulars sufficient for a whole atlas; and was taken in 1775. Medals, amongst which is a very scarce and curious one of Anthony and Cleopatra, also a continuation of Roman Emperors in bronze in good preservation, &c. The Acta Publica between Sweden and other relative powers, printed at the time, and consisting of nearly forty folio volumes. Manuscripts relative to the history of Sweden. Engravings especially of Italy. Portraits of distinguished personages, not only in Sweden but in every other country. A portrait of Gustavus Adolphus painted during his reign. A manuscript life of Linnæus, the postscript by himself, who presented it to the father of Mr. Fredenheim, then Archbishop of Upsala. During the residence of Mr. Fredenheim at Rome, he, by means of a trenching, made himself perfectly acquainted with the extent of the Forum Romanum*. He also employed Angelini, a celebrated sculptor, to execute a monument of fine Carrara marble, to be placed, in memory of his father, in the cathedral at Upsala. This monument represents religion, pointing to the ashes of the deceased, supposed to be contained in a funereal urn, with the following simple inscription: *Carolo Frederico Mennander, Eccl. Suegothicae Archiepiscopo, pietas Filii P. Nat. 1712 ob. 1786.* The Basso Relievo on the pedestal represents the Archbishop receiving and welcoming the sciences. Mr. Fredenheim has published

* A description has been given of it with the following title. *Découverte faite au Forum Romanum par Monsieur le Chevalier de Fredenheim, Suedois, au mois de Janvier, 1789.* This work is given at length in the *Magazin Encyclopédique de Mons. Millin, 1 Année. Vol. 6.* It is really curious, and well worth reading.

a much admired Swedish translation of Tacitus, and his lady is a great proficient in music, so that his house may properly be termed the Temple of the Arts, and we may with the greatest truth style it also the Seat of Politeness and Hospitality; indeed, we cannot sufficiently express our gratitude to Mr. Fredenheim, nor enough regret our having been some time in Sweden before we had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. Nordin, member of the Academy of Eighteen, is reputed the most learned man in Sweden, in the history and antiquities of that country. He has written a book in two volumes entitled, *Directorium Chronologico—Diplomaticum Sueciæ*. He begins as far back as the year 800, to quote Diplomas and other acts relative to the affairs of Sweden. This work contains letters from different popes, most of which have been mentioned by several authors whom he quotes, and also takes notice of the particular parts which mention these letters: he has likewise several valuable manuscripts, especially *Exemplar Epistolarum Christinæ*, in that Queen's own hand-writing when very young, with a variety of forms for letters in Swedish, German and French. The ecclesiastical statutes of Archbishop Eskils of Lund in Swedish, 1124. These are mentioned in the appendix to the Laws of the Province of Skone. Code of Laws for the kingdom at large, a manuscript on vellum, incomplete, and dated 1347. The Runick Th is employed in this code, which is written in Swedish, and never was printed, the clergy objecting to the observation of it in every particular, though a part was adopted in 1444, and remained in force till 1734. Priscianus, a Latin Grammar in manuscript, incomplete. A manuscript on a sheet of parchment, dated 1227. This is a letter from Pope Gregory IX. addressed to the Jacobins in general, permitting them to have a burying ground for the use

of their community, dated at Pérouse the 10th of the kalends of February, the second year of his papacy: the seal is leaden, and in good preservation, representing the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, but without the double keys. A history of Comte d'Ulfeld, grand master of the kingdom of Denmark, and of his wife Comtesse Eleonora, the daughter of Christian IV. This is the only one of the kind, and never was printed. The original Code of Swedish Laws on vellum, given by King Christopher of Bavaria, and almost perfect. "An Abridgment of the Ecclesiastical History of Sweden, from the commencement of christianity in that country to the present time, 1693, on occasion of the celebrated jubilé given this year by the pious and magnanimous King Charles XI. written by P. de Beaumont as a dialogue between Alitophile and Romain."

The above is the title of a French manuscript given to Charles XII. when Prince Royal; the dedication is printed and addressed to Charles, hereditary Prince of Sweden. It is a large quarto of thirty-six pages, at Upsala, 20th of May, 1693. — The history of France, by the aforesaid Beaumont, continued to the year 1697, with an abridgment of the history of Germany in the same volume, which takes up nearly the half of this quarto volume. A journal copied from one of Charles the XIth's, from the year 1676 to 1697. The original is in the possession of the Comte de Cronstedt, governor of Gesle. Historical Anecdotes. *Saga*, in Swedish. An Icelandic manuscript; the name is Eigil the son of Skaldagrim. A Marine Chart, taken for the Emperor Charles V. in 1540, and particularly intended for the Mediterranean. A plan of the city of Mexico on vellum, presented to the Emperor Charles V. by Alphonse de Sainte Croix. *Urbs Tenuchtitana*, formerly the name of that city. The chart is coloured, and there is a dedication to that Emperor.

Mr. Nordin has presented to his Majesty an atlas made in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. and all these maps are supposed to have been taken at Prague by Comte Konigsmark in 1648.

Mr. Gjœurwell, librarian to the King, is in possession of a Fragment on the discovery of Norway, supposed to be the most ancient manuscript existing, relative to the History of the North: it was first found in Iceland, carried from thence to Denmark, and afterwards brought to Sweden. The author is unknown, but his account of the succession of the ancient northern Sovereigns concluding in the tenth century, gives reason to believe it was written at that time. This fragment was printed in a collection of the most ancient memorials which treat on the northern history of former ages, and published in folio at Stockholm, in 1737, by Bjœurner, antiquarian to the King of Sweden. This edition is principally taken from some loose sheets deposited in the archives. The same fragment was printed at Skalholt, in Iceland, in 1689. Mr. Gjœurwell has also the following curious articles: A Swedish Testament, a small folio, printed at Stockholm in 1526, with a print of our Saviour at the beginning, and the arms of Gustavus Vasa at the end; a Swedish Bible in two volumes folio, Upsala, 1541; two Liturgies printed in Latin and Swedish, the one in folio, at Stockholm, 1576, the other in quarto at Stockholm, likewise in 1589. These were for the use of John III. the son of Gustavus Vasa, who wished to introduce the Roman catholic religion once more into Sweden, but being prohibited by Charles IX. they are now become extremely scarce. Mr. Charles Gustavus Warmholtz has entered more particularly into the History of Sweden, and the historians of that country, than any other author, and he has written a work in the same

style as Lelong's, on the historians of France: it is in Swedish, and entitled, *The Historical Library of Sweden, or a Catalogue of all printed and manuscript works relative to the History of Sweden, with Historical and Critical Notes* by M. Dewarn. The fifth volume appeared at Stockholm in 1790, and the manuscript, consisting of fifteen folio volumes, in the author's own hand-writing, is in possession of the editor, M. Gjœurwell. The five volumes already printed go as far as the fifth volume of the manuscript. Warmholtz was born at Stockholm in 1713, and died at his estate at Christenholm in 1785. He had collected a fine library, and composed this work during his long residence in the country. At his death, he gave both the manuscript and edition to Mr. Gjœurwell. This author had travelled a great deal, and had resided a long time in Holland, where he married Marguerite Janicou, a Frenchwoman, whose father was minister from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel at the Hague, and very well known by his *Letters on the United Provinces*. Warmholtz's library consisted of nearly six thousand volumes. Mr. Gjœurwell purchased the historical part, and has made great additions to it.

Gustavus III. ever the protector of genius, and wishing to make his country the seat of the arts, has not only invited foreign artists into Sweden, but has given all possible encouragement to those of his own nation, amongst whom, Mr. Sergel (a Swede) is the most celebrated sculptor existing; indeed, Canova, a Venetian, is the only one worthy, in the smallest degree, to be compared to him. This artist is held in high estimation. His Majesty frequently visited his workshop, and several of the nobility of both sexes followed his example; these visits, however, at last, became so inconvenient, that he was often under the necessity of declining them: those,

therefore, who wish particularly to be admitted, must send to request that favour. He was employed, whilst we were at Stockholm, about a pedestrian statue of Gustavus III. in bronze, of which he shewed the model. The King is represented in a walking attitude, resting his left hand on the helm of a galley, a proper allusion not only to the victory he had gained, but to the revolution; when he took upon himself the government of affairs. In his right hand he holds an olive branch, the symbol of peace. His back is to the sea, as if just disembarking, and presenting this symbol to his people, whilst his face is turned towards the church near the castle. This statue is to be eleven feet in height, and the sculptor has attended very much to the Swedish costume. The mantle has a good effect, though he has made some alteration in the manner of fastening it, and the whole expression of the figure is particularly graceful and spirited. He purposed having it finished in 1796. He also shewed us a marble group as large as life, representing Cupid and Psyche, and which is undoubtedly the finest piece of modern sculpture now existing: his Majesty means to place it at Haga. Psyche is represented kneeling at Cupid's feet, with a poniard and lamp by her side. Mr. Sergell's first idea was to have made Cupid turn aside his head, whilst repulsing Psyche; this would have been a much easier task than to have given that expression of coldness and calm disdain befitting an incensed deity, whilst gazing on Psyche, and pushing her from him; in this, however, he has perfectly succeeded. Both the figures are naked, and every part of the group strikingly beautiful. This masterpiece of art was originally intended for Madame du Barry. This same group has been executed on a smaller scale for the Duke del' Infantado, and his Majesty presented one of the same kind to Baron Armfeldt. The

price of these small groups is a thousand rixdollars. Mr. Sergell had two fine busts of Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus Adolphus ; these were bespoken by the King of France ; he flattered himself, at that time, with the hope of sending them to the person for whom they were originally intended, but the succeeding events making that impossible, we know not in what manner he has disposed of them, though there is some reason to believe they were purchased by the Empress of Russia. He had also a bust of the Prince Royal (the present King) in basso relievo, a great likeness. Mr. Sergell's house is remarkably convenient, and his whole establishment quite complete : he has a very pretty collection of pictures, particularly of the French school : he has also a few Italian ones, and he sets a high value on an Old Man's Head, by Guido, and a Cupid sporting with a Satyr, by Carlo Cignani. The countenance of Cupid is seducingly beautiful. He has likewise an antique Statue of a Faun, which he highly values. The figure is standing, the legs crossed, and leaning against the trunk of a tree, at the foot of which is a little child : the head and right arm have been repaired, but the rest is in the highest preservation. Mr. Sergell joins to his great executive powers the talent of discoursing of his art in the clearest and most instructive terms, with the additional merit of not confining his complaisance to artists, but answering in the same obliging manner the questions put to him by the curious of all descriptions. This politeness could scarcely be expected from so superior an artist, since even very indifferent ones are seldom so communicative.

Mr. Després* was a French painter and architect, whom his

* This celebrated artist is since dead.

Majesty met at Rome in 1784, and engaged in his service. He had the direction of all the decorations and costumes of the Opera, likewise all the royal buildings, and was, at that time, employed in erecting the new Palace at Haga. This artist had an extremely lively and luxuriant imagination, and was sometimes apt to crowd too many objects into a small space. He has painted a large picture, now in his Majesty's possession, of a battle between the Crotoniates and the Sybarites, and he was then employed in painting all the principal engagements which took place in the Finland war; these were the following, in all making eleven pictures. The Naval Action at Hogland, 17th of July 1788; at Pomsalmi, 6th of June 1789; at Uttismalm, 28th of June 1789; at Parkumacki, 21st of July 1789; the affair at Valkiala, 29th of April 1790; at Pardakoski, 30th of April 1790; the Barracks of Kettis, May 1790; at Pestimacki, 5th of May 1790; Battle of Fredericsham, 15th of May, 1790; the Retreat from Vibourg, 3d of July 1790; Battle of Skenksund, 9th and 10th of July 1790. Mr. Després was also employed for the obelisk, to be erected at Haga, where there was a model in wood, and also models of every part of the architecture of that palace. Mr. Després was appointed drawing-master to the Prince Royal in 1791.

Mr. Masrellier, another Frenchman, draws in a beautiful style, and had executed all the designs for the pavilions at Haga, in the most masterly manner. His taste is particularly fine, and we could not help regretting that not one of his pupils was sufficiently advanced to give a design, or the different shades of colourings, which he was obliged to do himself, when some amongst them were just able to follow his idea, and apply the colours. This artist's employment is a most laborious one; for painting principally in *arabesque*, for ornamenting the inside partments, some of his pieces consist of one or two hun-

dred figures. He has passed eleven years in Italy, from whence he has brought a large collection of drawings taken on the spot; these are extremely curious, very few having ever been copied. His brother is a carver, who has invented a very cheap and expeditious manner of supplying the place of mouldings by a paste, which being hardened, receives any sort of impression; it also bears polishing, gilding, and every kind of colouring. This secret, which has succeeded extremely well, he learnt at Paris. Mr. Young (of whom we shall afterwards speak) prefers wood; but when this paste is properly arranged, the effect is equal, and it certainly has the advantage of being cheaper, casier repaired, and more capable of taking different forms. It particularly meets with the approbation of his Majesty, who is always impatient to see every thing quickly and properly finished. This artist has a workshop on the ground floor of the castle, in the same pavilion as the library, where he employs but very few workmen.

Mr. Young is also a remarkably good carver: his taste is fine, and he is perfectly skilful in ornamenting an apartment. We saw him employed at the interior of an organ; the work of which was beautifully fine: he instructs a great many young people in this business, in which, and in gilding on wood, the Swedes particularly excel.

Mr. Guilbert, an engraver, was at that time employed in engraving copper-plates of all the medals struck during the reign of Gustavus III. This collection was very large, but could not be quite completed whilst the King lived, his Majesty having all the plates and proofs in his possession.

The vignettes copied from Mr. Masrellicr's drawings are generally in a very elegant taste, and an explanation of every plate in French and Swedish is to be printed in two columns. Mr.

Fehrmann engraves the medals ; he is a good artist, though inferior to his predecessor. The collection of the preceding reign is very considerable, medals being struck, not only on every remarkable event, but sometimes on the most trifling occasions. Mr. Martins takes views of the city of Stockholm, several of which have been engraved and then coloured by himself. This artist has genius and taste, but works so rapidly, that his productions are incorrect and unfinished. These views, however, have a very pretty effect, and he sells them for about two ducats and a half a piece.

Mr. Breda, a portrait-painter, has a small collection of pictures, amongst which the most remarkable are the following : A Portrait of la Fosse, by Rigaud ; a Drawing, attributed to Raphael, representing Pharaoh sinking in the Red Sea : this piece is valuable, and came from Mr. Crozat's cabinet ; a Sea-piece, by J. Wouvermans ; the Murder of the Innocents, a good sketch, by Pietro di Cortone ; two fine Portraits, by François Halle ; two Sea-pieces, by Simonini, a Venetian : these two pictures have merit, and are curious, because Simonini has seldom painted any thing but battle-pieces. The Flight into Egypt, by Guido, in his first manner, but very black ; some minute parts of this picture are beautiful ; Cain and Abel, attributed to André Sacchi ; an Old Woman, warming her Hands, a small, but highly-finished picture. Mr. Breda assured us, it was by Gerard Dow, though the name of G. Schalken is upon it. A very fine Portrait of Mérian, Painter and Burgomaster in Holland, by Mr. Bréda himself, whose son was then in England, and who, from what we saw of his performance, promises to excel in portrait-painting.

Mr. Graaff is esteemed one of the best portrait-painters in Stockholm, and thought to take very striking likenesses ;

but those we have seen of his Majesty, and of several others of our acquaintance, had not that merit : his touch is also far from delicate, and his talents would be thought but very moderate in any other part of the world.

Mr. Pasch, another favourite portrait-painter, whose likenesses are also very much admired.

Mr. Adams acts under Mr. Sergell's directions, and works most elegantly in bronze ; the King has some of his pieces so highly finished, that they would do credit to the best French artists. His workshop joins that of Mr. Sergell, and the statue of Gustavus Adolphus was chiselled there.

Mr. Rhun, a young Swede, is also a great proficient in the same art, and has made four most elegant and highly-finished *candelabres* for his Majesty.

Mr. Pilau, a Swedish painter, was at the head of the Academy in 1791. This artist was at that time an elderly man, but was employed in painting a large picture, nine feet by eighteen, of the Coronation of Gustavus III. He shewed us some highly-finished drawings, particularly one of the Parliament of Vasa, receiving its regulations from the King on its first institution. Mr. Pilau has been very much in Denmark, where he has left several of his performances.

Mr. Lawrence, a Swede, is well known in Paris, where he resided many years : several engravings have been taken of his pictures, which are much admired. His style of painting is very agreeable, and displays a fine taste.

Mr. Hollblad, a native of Sweden, celebrated for repairing pictures, of which we saw a great variety at his house, the property of Comte Brahé ; particularly Judith holding a Sabre, after having cut off the head of Holophernes. Mr. Masrellier deems it worthy the pencil of Caravagio. Judith's head is

remarkably fine. The Baptism of Clovis, a large picture, but ill painted; we saw another infinitely superior on the same subject at Stockholm, which had belonged to Comte de la Gardie, but was then exposed to sale. Mr. Hollblad is supposed to employ the same process in repairing pictures as Picault at Paris; but whether or not that is the case, his method succeeds perfectly well, and he has even contrived, in the most extraordinary manner, to remove a cicling twenty-one ells by fourteen, which was painted on the wall, by placing it upon cloth.

Mr. Hillerström, a painter, who resides on the south side of Adolphus Frederick's Square*, where the carousals used to take place, and where the King, at the peace of 1790, reviewed the city militia for the last time, this corps having done duty at Stockholm, whilst the regulars were otherwise employed. Mr. Hillerström has taken a very good picture of this review, which we saw at his house; it was intended for the Town-hall, but his Majesty wishing to have the original, a copy must supply its place in the hall. This artist shewed us a great variety of his works, especially a picture of his daughter, with a mark on the bosom, occasioned by lightning; the young lady assured us it was entirely effaced, but she was so handsome, that we could not help regretting that politeness prevented our insisting on *ocular demonstration*. Mr. Hillerström resided in a house lately occupied by a man who left a very fine collection of pictures at his decease; these we could not see, they being packed up for sale in England. The house is extremely handsome, and was to have had forty-five windows in the front towards the square, but it was not more than

* The prison for debtors is near this square: there is no difficulty in being admitted to see it, but it is not worth the trouble.

half finished, and is now likely to continue in the same situation.

Private Cabinets are not very numerous in Stockholm, even including those of medals, precious stones, &c. &c. That belonging to Comte Brahé contains some pictures, but only three or four fine ones, such as a Magdalen, reposing on a mat, rolled up at one end : she is leaning on her elbow, and holding a book ; a thin blue and white veil, and her beautiful flowing hair shade her face ; the figure is sweetly graceful, and supposed to represent the mistress of a King of France. This picture is thought to be by Mignard. A full length of David, holding Goliath's head, larger than life ; the head-dress a red cap with yellow and white feathers, attributed to Guido Reni, though only a copy of that in the capitol, and very inferior in beauty ; our Saviour and the Virgin Mary, in a Hovel, with an Ass, and two Oxen or Cows, by J. Jordaens, in 1652, an original ; Christ paying the Tribute Money, a very valuable picture, the heads particularly fine.

Mr. Bolander, a painter by profession, has a picture of the Virgin with the Infant Jesus, and a little St. John, which he attributes to Raphael, and which formerly belonged to the Comtesse Konigsmarck ; several people doubt its being the production of that celebrated painter, but it is certainly a very fine picture, and very much in his manner. There is also a Game Piece, by Snyders, with a Portrait of that artist in a corner of the picture, by Rubens. These are the only very capital pictures in this collection.

The Cabinet at the Bank contains a fine collection of medals, the property of that establishment. It consists almost entirely of Swedish medals, which are so numerous as to fill two hundred and twenty drawers. This collection is nearly complete, with

some, but very few, foreign medals amongst the number. The first authentic one is a very small medal of Eric IX. in 1750; a Rixdaler of Sten Shere, in 1572, very scarce; an extremely scarce Medal, representing Charles Gustavus on one side, and on the reverse is inscribed, *Dei gratiâ et Christinae Rex*, 1654: another was struck with these words, *A Deo et Christina*; a Medal of Brahé, in 1665, very rare; a large and nearly complete collection of Medals of different individuals, begun to be made, and afterwards sold to the Bank, by President Rolamb. This collection is still increasing. The building for the Bank was commenced during the reign of Charles XI. in 1668.

This Bank lends at four per cent. on real and personal estates, and pays two per cent. for the principal every year. Nine commissioners are appointed, three from the order of Nobles; three from that of Citizens: and three from the Clergy. Application must be made to one of these commissioners for leave to see the medals.

Messieurs Grill, and Charles de Geer, have both fine collections of Swedish Medals; especially Mr. Geer, who has a golden one of Sten Sture, extremely scarce. Mr. Grill has a Medal, by some said to be of Odin, but it is more probably an Armenian one. Some particular circumstances prevented our seeing these cabinets.

Mr. Quist has adopted a new manner of classing precious stones, and does not attend to the colour, but only to the weight, shape, and hardness. He has given an account of his system, in the Memoirs of the Academy, published in 1768. This collection, which is in a very small cabinet, containing only eighteen drawers, is particularly interesting from the novelty of his plan. He places white and coloured diamonds, both rough and cut, in the first class; also rubies, sapphires, and

amongst these an *astéria*, which, in the sun, represents a star ; opals, one said to be Nonniu's, weighing about two carats : there is only one other stone of this kind, which belongs to the Emperor ; opazes ; rough rubies, one weighing sixty-five carats ; rough sapphires of all colours ; rough topazes ; rough emeralds ; chrysolites ; berils ; *aigue-marines*, both rough and cut ; garnets ; jacinthes ; amethysts ; crystals ; (according to him, amethysts are only coloured crystals) chrysopases ; transparent quartz from Finland ; cats'-eyes ; *cornelians* ; onyxes ; sardonyxes ; agates ; all of which he places in the first class. As to jaspers, malachites, common opals, some kind of amethysts, tourmalines and several other stones, he had not then classed them. Mr. Quist has a piece of antimonial regulus, which was found in Sweden, but is very scarce and curious, and indeed may be termed *unique*, since none of the same kind is ever found at present. This gentleman lives at the farthest end of the south suburb near the sea ; he has a great deal of ground belonging to his house, and a view from a terrace overlooking the sea is most magnificent, and most extensive, and the whole surrounding scenery the most picturesque of any we remember to have seen. Such a delightful prospect is a sufficient inducement for a traveller to visit Mr. Quist, without the additional one of examining his fine collection of precious stones.

Mr. Daniel George Nescher, in Queen-street, has a very curious and singular collection of prints of the Kings of Sweden, and several private characters, at different periods. It consists of about four thousand, and only fifty are wanting to complete it entirely. This collection is particularly interesting, from the proprietor having written some account of each personage at the back of the print. We were not a little surprised, that

rotunda in the centre. This building is neat and handsome. There is a basso relievo of the Ascension, in plaister, by Sergell, at the principal altar, which is finely executed and has great effect. Gustavus III. during the lifetime of his father, erected a leaden monument, likewise by Sergell, to the memory of Descartes in 1770. The body of that celebrated man was deposited in the burying ground, till it was transported into France, and the spot is always pointed out to all who visit this church.

The Exchange is a handsome building in the Market-Place, near the castle. The merchants assemble on the ground floor, which is ornamented by the busts of Baron de Sparre, governor of Stockholm, and Mr. Alstroemer, a celebrated merchant. Above is a long gallery, where there are public balls every other Sunday during the winter. The court is generally present, and the admittance is twenty-four skellings. The *Academy of Eighteen* hold their public meetings in the same place.

The House of Nobles, in a great square near Ridderholm, (the Knight's Island) is a handsome edifice with a magnificent staircase. The ground floor contains the portraits of the Marshals of the Diet, since the year 1632, excepting indeed those for 1786 and 1789, which are not yet hung up. The number at present amounts to twenty-eight. The hall for the assembling of the nobles is on the first floor: this is handsome but plain, with no other ornaments than the coats of arms of the nobility on the walls. The most ancient of these are at the upper end of the room, and the others are placed on the right and left according to seniority: those nearest the door are the most modern. The Comte de Brahe's occupies the first place.*

* His father was beheaded in 1756, as one of the heads of the party which endeavoured to emancipate the King from the despotism of the senate. The son has not inherited his father's

This was the hall in which his Majesty gave so great a proof of policy and presence of mind at the Diet of 1789.

The Town Hall is nothing remarkable: it contains, indeed, portraits of the governors of Stockholm, and several very handsome views of that city, by Martyns. The tribunal of magistrates, presided by the Burgomasters, hold their assemblies in this hall.

A pedestrian Statue of Gustavus Vasa, in bronze, in the Square of the Nobles opposite to their house, was erected by that body, two centuries after the death of that great man. The inscription mentions the tardiness of this little mark of respect due to his memory. The statue is by l'Archevêque, a French sculptor, but is not very remarkable.

An equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus was placed in the North Square, facing the Opera House, on the 5th of May, 1791. Though the distance from thence to the statuary's was but trifling, the expense of removing and putting it up amounted to six thousand rix-dollars. The horse and the figure of the King are exactly of the same dimensions as the statue of Henry IV. formerly on the Pont Neuf at Paris. The whole weighs a hundred and fifty schippunds. A grand trophy is intended to be placed on the pedestal behind the statue, representing the shields and escutcheons of the different people con-

sentiments, having constantly opposed Gustavus III. though he must know that his being acknowledged the first Count in Sweden was owing to that Prince, since, without such powerful protection, the family of Brahe would no longer exist. Though it is impossible to excuse his guilt, the undue influence of his wife may, perhaps, in some degree, extenuate it; since he certainly acted by her instigations. She, indeed, did every thing in her power to confirm him in a conduct so derogatory to his honour. This very Madame de Brahe was an indigent young woman, destined to pass her days in obscurity; but the King brought her from the country, placed her at court, and married her to the first nobleman in the kingdom. All remarks on this subject are superfluous: they must be obvious to every reader.

quered by Gustavus Adolphus. This is surrounded by medallions, with the Busts of the most celebrated generals of that Prince as Baner, Torstensen, Jaques de Lagardie, Horn, and Saxe Weimar. These are all finished. This statue is the work of Archevêque; excepting, indeed, the decorations at the bottom, which are executed by Sergell, who gave the plan. The figure of Oxenstiern is to make part of these ornaments; he is to be represented dictating to History the Life of the King. When the whole shall be completed, the effect will be very grand. The statue in its present state makes a graceful appearance, much more so, indeed, than we had reason to believe it would, from having seen it at the statuary's. The scarf hanging from the left shoulder is very extraordinary, for being, as we suppose, designed to cover the sword, it cannot possibly have the desired effect. The pedestal is of granite, though the directors of the porphyry manufactory in Dalecarlia offered to execute it in that stone for the same price; wishing, no doubt, to exhibit the product of their quarries to the greatest advantage. Why this offer was refused we know not; since porphyry is capable of a much finer polish, nor is it so liable to suffer from the severity of the climate.

The arsenal was formerly near the North Square, but is now removed to Fredericshoff, at the gate of the park, where the Queen Dowager resided, and where those nobles were confined whom the King caused to be arrested at the diet of 1789. This building is composed of two wings forming a right angle, with twenty-nine windows in front, and only four on the sides. The entrance is on the second story; where there is a little hall, containing the Kings of Sweden on horseback, and dressed in armour in the same style as the English monarchs in the horse armoury in the Tower of London; the helmet of Gustavus

Adolphus, of a prodigious weight ; with a variety of different colors taken at Narva. On quitting this apartment, is a little room, filled with old-fashioned arms ; small pieces of artillery, for the use of Charles XII. when a child ; a new model of a bayonet, twenty-three inches long* ; others rather shorter, with sharp edges, purposely for the dragoons, whose muskets are four feet four inches long, and weighing eight pounds : hats, cartridges, pouches, &c. The second hall contains Saxon and Russian colors, taken at different times by Charles XII. The third, the colors taken from the Russian fleet at Frederickshamn, with a chaloupe made by Peter the Great, which fell into the hands of the Swedes when removing from Saardam : and the fourth, a variety of colors taken by Gustavus Adolphus ; a Saxon standard, which Charles XII. took with his own hand in 1703 ; the Calmouk's staff of command, likewise taken by Charles ; timbals and drums. A gallery joins the hall, which contains several articles employed at coronations, such as elbow-chairs, furniture, &c., with dresses of equipages for carousals, and a gilt *traineau*, the gift of Maria Theresa. At the end of this gallery are three small rooms. In the first are portraits of Swedish generals, and other articles for carousals. In the second, muskets, pistols, poniards, and other curious weapons ; Charles XI.'s sword ; that of Charles XII., which is not inconveniently heavy ; a very fine double-barreled gun, presented by Louis XIV. to Charles XI. The third room contains housings and horse furniture of various kinds, presents from the Turks ; also horse furniture, ornamented with pearls belonging to different sovereigns. The gloves

* This appears a great length ; and, indeed, they were never employed by the Swedish troops till the last war, when it became necessary to lengthen this weapon, from the Swedes having adopted the plan of charging the Russians with bayonets, a manœuvre which they always found particularly successful.

worn by Charles XII. at the moment of his death* are kept in a large press, together with his belt; his plain hat, with a hole nearly under the button, caused by the shot; his coarse blue cloth coat, with plain brass buttons; a very fine plain shirt, stained with blood under the neck; leather breeches, with ten pockets; a blue cloak, three feet eight inches long, only two inches longer than his coat, and very short boots.

A fourth small apartment contains — the bucklers of different sovereigns, with antient weapons; the shirt worn by Gustavus Adolphus when wounded in the neck at Deschau; likewise the breeches worn by the same monarch when he received a wound in the thigh in Prussia, together with several other parts of his dress. A variety of other old-fashioned weapons, with the horse rode by Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen, carefully stuffed and preserved, are kept in a fifth room. The other apartments are filled with saddles, and accoutrements for carousals. One in particular is appropriated to the coats of arms of the different provinces. The quantity of colors in this arsenal is very great. The first story is distributed in the same manner as the second: it contains the muskets, which were not in very good order; the war being just concluded, there were few new ones in the collection. The whole of the rooms, and even the vestibules, were crowded with rolls of cloth for clothing the troops †.

The Park of Artillery is extremely well situated. It consists of three buildings, three stories in height: a fourth is to be

* A Russian general accompanied us in our visit to the arsenal, whose grandfather served under Charles XII. Though employed by another sovereign, and having been very lately engaged against the Swedes, he took up Charles's glove, and, pressing it to his lips with the greatest respect, exclaimed — "I pay this homage to the memory of a great man!"

† The arsenal cannot be seen without the permission of the general of the department.

erected, which will form a square. The principal building is opposite the entrance; this contains the pieces of artillery, with all proper appendages, such as carriages, &c. Tents, with other necessary articles, are kept in the third story. In one of the side buildings, there is every thing relative to horse furniture, saddles, bridles, &c.; and the other is filled with different workshops. Balls, bombs, mortars, and cannon without carriages, are arranged in the court. There are but very few cannon, all those employed at sieges being left in Finland. Each battalion, when on actual service, is allowed one six-pounder, and two three-pounders. A six-pounder is drawn by four men on horseback, and a three-pounder by two. Eighteen men are appropriated to the former, and fourteen to the latter. The men never dismount to fire, but opening on each side, the piece goes off between them: they always charge with half the weight of the ball in powder, which is too much; for, judging from the force of the fire, three-eighths would be sufficient. The powder costs the king ten rix-dollars a quintal, and the ammunition for musquets five rix-dollars sixteen skellings. There are three powder manufactories at Norkiocuping, Nortelje, and Socuderhamn, to the north of Gefle. There is a Polish bronze cannon to be seen in the court, with a square end: it appears to be split, and is tied together with cords: the workmanship is curious and uncommon; but it is never used. Twelve companies of artillery are generally in Stockholm; these consist of nine hundred and sixty men, but they are so dispersed in different parts of the city, that the officers are only obliged to review them once a month. The tents of the horse artillery contain each eight persons; those of the infantry being smaller, hold only six. General Sinclair, commandant of the artillery, must be applied to for leave to visit the park.

There are three prisons in Stockholm, all of which are built of brick, and vaulted. That we visited is situated in the north suburb, near the orphan's hospital, and is rather small. Some of the prisoners had irons on their feet; but this is merely a precaution, they being allowed to walk in the air twice a day. The rooms are very clean; we saw them all; particularly one, in which were two men convicted of murder and forgery; they appeared very composed, though one was already condemned, and though they were confined in the cell appropriated to those under sentence of death. Two turnkeys and the jailor are the only guards: this circumstance proves the different genius of nations; for how insufficient would be three men to secure a prison in France! where guards on the outside, with strong bolts and close grates within, cannot prevent the most daring, and frequently the most successful attempts. The prisons in Stockholm are certainly less disgusting than elsewhere; bread and water is the only punishment inflicted, and that never lasts more than twenty-eight days; it being the received opinion that a longer abstinence in so cold a country would endanger the life of the culprit; substantial nourishment being much more requisite in the north, than in hot, or even temperate climates.

The Hospital at Kongsholm, or Lazaret, is large enough to contain an hundred and fifty sick; forty-six of that number are received gratis; the others pay two rix-dollars a month, and six for a separate room: at that time there were only forty-nine patients, all of whom had separate beds. The funds of this hospital do not amount to more than forty thousand rix-dollars.

Ricksens, where the sick, on entering, change their linen and every part of their dress, all of which is restored to them on quitting the hospital. They are allowed clean linen once a week, and, if necessary, still oftener. Two physicians, the prin-

cipal of which acts as a director, and three surgeons in ordinary, attend this charity; if more assistance is necessary, the young men who walk the hospital are called in. The anatomical theatre is at Ridderholn, and the surgery school to the south, so that these three institutions formed a triangle, which we do not think well managed. Inflammatory fevers are the most prevalent disorders in the interior of the hospital; where fistulas of the anus and venereal cases are also treated; but the latter patients are kept below stairs, in apartments very much in the style of cellars, and where the men and women are scarcely separated; salivation is still the method most frequently employed in this malady. The meat allowed in this hospital is very good, the bread but indifferent; every thing, in short, is tolerably clean, but nothing more. The only ventilators employed are worked with the hand, they being hitherto unacquainted with any other kind. It is customary to drop a trifle into a trunk placed at the door for that purpose.

The Lying-in Hospital is in a private house near the North Square. This institution, though at present upon a very limited plan, may in time perhaps be considerably improved. There are three rooms, containing eighteen beds, where women are attended gratis; with two other apartments for those whose situation demands secrecy, and who, consequently, must be kept separate from the rest: such women find their own provisions, and pay four rix-dollars a month. The king's allowance for each lying-in woman is three copper-dollars a day; but that only for nine days, when she is expected to quit the hospital; but, should her health be such as not to admit of a removal, she is suffered to remain till her strength is sufficiently restored. The births in this hospital are calculated at from three to four hundred yearly. The bedsteads are iron, with a small bed ad-

joining for the infant, two feet and a half in length, and eighteen inches wide, the same sheets and blankets covering both beds. Nurses are generally procured from an office for that purpose; but there is only one midwife, whose salary is fifty dollars. Women midwives from the country attend the hospital to practice; they pay twenty skellings to the college of physicians at their entrance: during a residence of three months they are entirely at their own expence; and, on going away, pay a rix-dollar and a half for their certificate. The professor gives public lessons twice a week; and the provost private ones, which are paid by the women according to their circumstances. Three meals a day are allowed the lying-in women, who were formerly lodged up one pair of stairs, but are now removed to the ground-floor, which has the disadvantage of being rather damp.

The *Spinhaus* is a house of correction, containing at that time a hundred and ninety-seven women, forty of whom were Finlanders. There were also twenty-two men, who were mostly either children or cripples. The greatest part of the women were confined for theft; and several for crimes of a more serious nature, amongst which the dreadful one of child-murder is the most frequent. Those convicted of capital offences are confined for life; and the women guilty of destroying their infants are not suffered to walk in the court; but, strange as it must appear to a thinking mind, their apartments are neater and better than any of the rest, and the crown defrays the expence of violins to amuse them on Christmas-day, which is their only recreation throughout the year. Each person, without any exception, is obliged to spin two pounds and a half of wool every day, which is employed for the use of the house. The crown allows two skellings a day for their subsistence. Those confined for six years and upwards, or for life, wear a blue uniform,

which is renewed every three years; the others wear their own clothes as long as they last. No one can be confined in this house without an order from the grand governor, or the police; when it is settled in what manner the person is to be treated. The women sleep two in a bed, unless they are sick, when they are removed to another building, in which men, women, and children are indiscriminately confined. The beds are ranged in a line on one side of the rooms, and the spinning-wheels opposite, near the windows, which in some degree adds to the smell; the beds are likewise bad. The guard of this house is confided to only three men. A bridge thrown across a small lake, adjoining the great one, leads to this house: the view of the town from thence is very fine, and the chapel, which is opposite to Mr. Aspland's foundery, is very pretty.

Dannwiken, an hospital for lunatics, is pleasantly situated on the sea-shore towards the south. There were fifty-two patients confined at that time, the greater part of whom were women. On the reception of a lunatic, his friends are bound to pay a plotte a week during his residence in this house: next to which is another, capable of containing a hundred people, where a cripple or idiot may remain for life for the small sum of fifty rix-dollars, paid on his entrance; and an old man, no longer capable of working for his subsistence, is admitted for sixteen rix-dollars; indeed he is sometimes received gratis. The allowance for dinner is a pound of bread, with beer, soup, and meat; for supper, bread, with milk-gruel. This house commands a beautiful view of the sea.

The widows of citizens have an *Asylum* at Stockholm, which we do not believe exists in any other country, though certainly truly deserving of imitation. This building is in a small court, opening into the street by an iron grate. It contains sixty-two wo-

men, which number is never exceeded. On a vacancy happening by death, or by inheriting a fortune, which makes the person no longer an object of charity; those who succeed are only admitted twice a year, either at Easter or in the month of October. Master tradesmen, and masters in any company, pay a certain sum annually, and their widows alone are entitled to partake of this charity. No one can be admitted under the age of fifty; and any one is at liberty to provide herself with useful articles; but these, in case of death, become the property of the society. They are obliged to provide their own bed-furniture, paying nothing, however, on entering, and having three meals a day, two dishes at dinner, and as many at supper. The rooms are extremely neat, and every one has her separate bed. The widows appeared much pleased with their situation, and perfectly satisfied with the rules of the house; which we never observed to be the case in any other charitable institution. They wash four times a year, and the sick are never removed except in contagious disorders. Two governors have the direction of this asylum; their appointment is for life, and they are always either merchants or rich and reputable tradesmen.

The Hospital for the Orphans of Free-masons, near the North Square, has been founded near thirty years. More than five hundred children have sometimes been dependent on this charity; and, at the time we visited the hospital, there were four hundred and ninety; only fifty-five of whom were kept in the house, the remainder being placed in the country, where the expence amounts to three copper-dollars each a-week, and where they are clothed twice a-year. At the age of twelve years they are placed out to work. Before the commencement of the war, the greatest part of the children were received gratis; but the price of every thing being since so much augmented, twenty-five

dollars are paid on their admittance. Children of both sexes are indiscriminately received, but they must not exceed a year old. They are distinguished by marks, as in other foundling hospitals, and sleep two in a bed, which, in this house, is always of wood. Knitting is the only work taught here. Their linen is changed once a week, and they are also allowed night-linen. The rooms are neat, though some of them smell disagreeably; there are, indeed, a few ventilators, which do not however remove this inconvenience. The children have four meals a day; two dishes at dinner, and as much beer as they please, but no salt meat is allowed. This house consists of only one story, with a handsome little court. A list of the donations bestowed on this charity is hung up in the school-room. Nine governors are named by St. John's Auxiliary Lodge, the most antient in Sweden, to superintend this charity. When a vacancy occurs, the remaining governors present three candidates to the above-mentioned lodge, which makes choice of one out of that number. The annual expence of this hospital amounts to seven or eight thousand rix-dollars. The governors formerly made an arrangement with the Great Hospital for Orphans, to receive those children for whom they had no room; the latter institution having many more opportunities of placing them out to advantage.

The Great Hospital for Orphans, in Queen Street, is built round a large court in an irregular manner. It supports two thousand two hundred children, but never more than eighty are kept in the house. They are received at all ages, and without any questions. Two or three nurses are constantly in waiting, in case of any extraordinary occasion; otherwise, they are sent for from the office, or the child is placed with them at six copper-dollars a-week. The nurses retained in the house have the same allowance, and are likewise found in provisions. The children

only remain one year in the hospital, when they are placed with peasants for eight rix-dollars a-year. One thousand are disposed of in this manner, and the remaining twelve hundred are put to nurse in Stockholm, for the annual sum of six rix-dollars. The strictest œconomy is observed, and a great number are placed with their own parents, who, being extremely poor, are paid half a rix-dollar a-month for their subsistence. The children are clothed on being sent into the country, but only that once; and the hospital is at no farther expence after the child has attained the age of fourteen. If, however, the peasants wish to keep them till they are eighteen, they are exempt from the poll-tax, but do not receive the salary of eight dollars. A child so retained is not at liberty to quit the peasant till that age. There are persons appointed to inspect the conduct of the peasants towards these children, who have a mark, which the parents are obliged to declare in case of death; but, should it be effaced, the parents no longer receive the six rix-dollars. A number, with letters, is placed on one side of the mark, and on the other a leaden crown, the same as on packages, which cannot be undone without cutting. The funds of this hospital arise from various sources. 1st. From three thousand tuns of wheat allowed by the crown, amounting, one year with another, to nine thousand rix-dollars. 2d. From different legacies, and from the strictest œconomy, which has produced a capital of between fifty and sixty thousand rix-dollars. 3d. From the college of justice, in which is placed the property of minors and absentees. This college only pays four and a half per cent., though the profits are much more considerable; it is, therefore, obliged to pay a portion of the gain to this hospital, which amounts to at least three thousand rix-dollars yearly. All this together, added to alms received at different times, makes a revenue of nearly twenty

thousand rix-dollars. The grand governor of Stockholm is appointed superintendant by his majesty: he names three advocates for the city, who act as governors, but without any salary.

The Hospital of Sabbatsbourg, at Kongsholm, near some mineral waters, is intended for poor and infirm women; but this institution is very much neglected; indeed, none of these charitable establishments are in a very perfect state. The progress of useful improvements is here slow, though it must be owned they have gained much ground within the few last years. We doubt not but such important objects will be attended to, though the poverty of the country is such, that these efforts of humanity cannot go on so rapidly as might be wished: if, however, government exerts itself to the utmost of its power on such occasions, no one has a right to condemn its proceedings.

CHAP. VII.

Manufactories.—Tradesmen and Workmen.

MANUFACTURES in Sweden are hitherto in a very imperfect state; the workmen being negligent, idle, and void of emulation. They seldom commence their work before Tuesday, and some, not till Wednesday: if by chance they appear in their business earlier, it is merely to sleep off the effects of their Sunday's drink. Notwithstanding such conduct, they are very exorbitant in their demands, and the more they gain, the more they expend in liquor; nothing indeed but empty pockets can induce them to return to their different occupations.

The *Glass-house* at Kongsholm belongs to several proprietors, but is under the direction of Mr. Lindblom. Glass of all kinds is made here, particularly jugs and alembics, but very few bottles. Skone furnishes the pot-ash; Tripoly the mineral salt; Spain the kali; and Pomerania the flint, which costs sixteen skellings the tun. The glass is sold by weight, and the price of the whitest sort is sixteen skellings a pound. No wood but pine and fir is employed here; this is sold from one to two rix-dollars a cord, according to the severity of the season. A cord is a measure six feet in height and breadth, but only three feet in length:

six hundred of these are yearly consumed, though only one furnace or oven is in use at the same time; this is constantly alight, and lasts from two to three years: it is lined with free-stone from the island of *Öland*, which saves wood, and the outside is faced with brick. The expence of an oven of this kind amounts to about two hundred rix-dollars. It cannot be heated in less than three or four days. The flint is roasted three times before it is calcined, which operation takes up nine hours: it must then be dipped into cold water the moment it is taken out of the fire. Five or six days are required to melt the white glass, but other colors are melted in less time. Three hours are sufficient for baking the kali. Cologne furnishes the clay for the crucibles, half of which is burned, and the other half in it's natural state. The crucibles last four, five, and sometimes six months; and a piece of clay, of the weight of fifteen pounds, costs five or six skellings. Six crucibles belong to each oven, one being placed at every opening; these are twenty-five inches wide, sixteen deep, and two and a half thick; they require drying in the open air for the space of a twelvemonth, after which they must be put into an oven for some days before they can be used. The free-stone for polishing the glass comes from the island of *Gothland*, and likewise from *Dalecarlia*. More than thirty workmen are employed in this manufactory, thirty of whom work at nothing but glasses. The annual sale amounts to between five and six thousand rix-dollars.

Mr. Asplund's Foundry is on the other side of the lake, facing the *Spinhaus*. It is very handsome and complete in every particular. Mr. Asplund, pledging himself to execute orders of every kind, never employs any iron which has not been already cast. There are three furnaces, or ovens, built with brick, which is now made in the house, but which formerly came from England.

at the enormous price of nearly a dollar each ; this amounted to a great sum, fifteen thousand being annually employed. Mr. Asplund has succeeded in making very good ones, by pounding the bricks which, having been taken down with the old ones, were thrown away as useless ; these he mixes with German earth, and the composition is more durable than the others ; he therefore does not find it necessary to import more than a thousand once in three years from England. The ovens last about four months. Two or three smeltings take place every day, at each of which from three to eight schippunds of iron are employed ; this begins to melt in an hour. Mr. Asplund makes use of fifteen hundred schippunds every year. Nothing is burned but English coals, at nine rix-dollars eighteen skellings a last *, two hundred of which are annually consumed. When they are making small articles,* they ladle out the stuff as it melts, and put it into the moulds ; but, when they are of a larger size, a hole is made in the oven, and the iron runs out. The kettles, &c., once cast and finished, are polished, and then the process is completed ; but if any holes, or other essential defects are to be perceived, they are broken to pieces and thrown away. A hollow iron pillar, thirty-four feet high, and an inch and a half thick, without base or chapter, would weigh a hundred and fifteen schippunds, and would be sold at the rate of ten rix-dollars a schippund : the Corinthian chapter would cost two hundred rix-dollars, the whole amounting to thirteen hundred and fifty rix-dollars. Mr. Asplund has just undertaken a steel manufactory, in which he employs more than twenty workmen. We were shown some very handsome buttons, with a much finer polish than any thing at Elvius's manufactory ; but he declined selling

* About two ton.

any article till his stock was completed. Sixty workmen are employed in the foundery, independently of those engaged in the steel business. Forty of that number superintend the ovens: they are paid according to their labor, from sixteen to twenty; and even to thirty skellings a-day. No one receives less than four copper-dollars.

M. Ekermann, a weaver at Kongsholm, pretends to have discovered a method of twisting and spinning thread and silk at the same time, which makes it much stronger and easier to work. He showed us some of his performances, but not the machine; indeed, he is so fearful lest his secret should be found out, that he employs no workmen. After this account, the reader may form his own opinion on this famous discovery.

Elvius's Steel Manufactory is a new undertaking, and very few curious articles are to be procured. The situation in the North Suburb is bad, and ought to be changed. The proprietor complained bitterly of his workmen, who no sooner earn any money than they absent themselves, and never return to their business till they are no longer able to buy liquor. This conduct induced him to employ women, who were infinitely more industrious, and he had then about forty of that sex at work in the country, whilst he had only between twenty and thirty workmen at the manufactory. The latter are paid by the job, and the moment they gain a little knowledge of the business, they make no scruple of quitting their master, in hopes of placing themselves in a more advantageous situation. The stock in trade is but inconsiderable, and the work is far from highly finished; Mr. Elvius, however, is very sanguine, and flatters himself with bringing this manufactory to some degree of perfection.

There is a *manufactory* of an indifferent sort of earthen-ware, which is dignified by the title of *china-ware*. The magazine is

very inconsiderable, though it occupies a large piece of ground at Kongsholm. A complete service for twelve people of this ware, which is made in the English style, amounts to thirty or forty rix-dollars. Upsala furnishes part of this clay, where some of it is also baked for the first time. Clay is likewise imported from France and England. This manufactory employs about twenty workmen, seven of whom have the painting department, and four are turners.

Mr. Hebbé's Cloth Manufactory, near Dannviken (the only one we had an opportunity of visiting), is not upon so large a scale as *Mr. Barnint's*, in which more than forty looms are constantly at work ; whilst *Mr. Hebbé* has only thirteen, in each of which are made sixteen pieces, containing from eighty to ninety ells. The blue cloth is the most expensive, and costs three rix-dollars an ell, whilst fine cloth, of other colors, may be purchased from two rix-dollars fifteen skellings down to eight plottes ; common cloth, from four plottes and a half to seven plottes ; cloth striped with worsted, from seven and a half to eight plottes ; and soldiers' cloth from forty to forty-two skellings, with three months' credit. In all manufactories where they make for the army, a certain number of looms are employed in the service of the crown, and the whole of the cloth is dyed in the manufactory. Weavers and cloth-workers, if ever so industrious, cannot earn more than five or six plottes a-week ; and the women, who spin, must work very hard to earn a single one. Three hundred people are generally employed in this manufactory.

Fine cloths are sometimes eleven quarters wide, but they usually run only nine quarters. The wool is imported from Poland and Holland, at five rix-dollars the dispuad * ; but it sustains a

* Twenty pounds.

loss in the washing of fifteen per cent. The price of Spanish wool in 1791 was from twenty-two to twenty-four copper-dollars, and, as this is much more carefully cleansed, it loses from sixteen to twenty per cent. The wool of the country may be purchased at twenty-four, twenty-eight, and thirty-two skellings the lispund.

The Manufactory for making Colors took rise from the English having carried on a great trade during some time with Gottenburg, for a species of moss which grows very abundantly in that part of the country. The Swedes were perfectly unacquainted with the properties of this moss ; but at last they discovered that the English extracted colors from it for the purpose of dyeing. The Comte de Ruuth, at that time minister of finance, undertook to deprive England of this branch of commerce, and to enrich his own country by so fortunate a discovery. He, consequently, prevailed upon the king to make various trials, and at last succeeded in having a manufactory at his majesty's expence. Marstrand and the environs furnish the principal part of this moss, which is called *lichen tartareus*. The process begins by drying it, and afterwards grinding it very small by means of a stone-wheel full of notches ; it is then thrown into large tubs, together with lime, urine, and other ingredients, which are known only to the manufactures. In this state it remains six months, is stirred every day, and becoming insensibly thicker, the watery part evaporates. At first it conveys the idea of mud, and afterwards appears like skins of grapes after the last pressing, when it is cut into small pieces, and dried under cover. Thus hardened, and perfectly dry, it is ground very small in proper mills, and this fine powder put into barrels. This, however, they did not intend selling till they had made a provision of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds, when they purpose fixing the price

at five rix-dollars twenty-six skellings a lispund. Trials have been made on stuffs, which have succeeded extremely well; and they have already prepared fine purples, lilachs, and *prune de monsieur* (plum color). They have also made other colors, but the above are much the finest. There are only five or six workmen employed in this manufactory, but the magazines are large, supplied with a great quantity of tubs, and a plentiful provision of urine. Large pieces of wood, with ends something like oars, are used to stir the moss in the tubs. We were obliged to apply to Comte de Ruuth for permission to see this manufactory: but this great degree of secrecy was not intended to be long observed *.

A Frenchman of the name of Mazere is at the head of a manufactory of silk stockings, in which there are only twenty-four looms, owing to the difficulty of procuring workmen, each of whom ought to finish a pair of stockings every day; but this they never do, though they receive a plotte for a pair of the coarsest sort, and thirty-six skellings for the finest. Six dozen pair are usually made in a week; and Mr. Mazere had just got two looms of a new construction, lately invented in France, which are much less complicated than the others, and make two pair a day. A pound of silk is sufficient for five pair, but it suffers a loss of nearly thirty per cent. in the spinning and dyeing. Mr. Mazere imports his silk from different places; but the other manu-

* The new *Memoirs of the Academy of Stockholm* for the Months of January, February, and March 1793, printed the same year in octavo by Lindhrup, at Stockholm, give an account of the experiments made on the *lichens*, for the purpose of dyeing, by Mr. Westring, with the result of the said experiments on the mountain *lichens*, *lichenes umbilicati*, from which he has drawn a red color of a variety of different shades, superior to *orchelia*, and very like cochineal, of which Sweden annually imports an hundred thousand weight. These newly-discovered articles will be a yearly saving of five hundred thousand rix-dollars.

factories are all supplied from Bursa by the way of Marseilles, whither it is sent from the Levant. The insurance amounts to five per cent., the freight and commission to three, and the whole expence to eight per cent. No other kinds of silks can be procured from France, and the price of these at Marseilles is from thirteen to fifteen French livres a pound*. Indeed, in 1791, it amounted to seventeen.† The silk worked into cloths, furniture, handkerchiefs, and ribands, is partly in *organsines*†, and partly in *trames*, most of which come from Bazano, and some few from Leghorn. Organzines and trames of Canton silk are also employed in the gauze manufactory for black gauze, but the colored ones are made with silk brought by the Indiamen to Gottenburgh. The usual price of the trames from Bazano and Leghorn, at Hamburgh, is between three and four rix-dollars banco the pound; the organzines from four to five, and the raw silk from three to four, according to the quality. Canton silk is generally sold at Stockholm from three to four rix-dollars specie, but this depends upon the quantity brought over in the India ships: in 1791, it even cost four rix-dollars and a half. Silk imported from Hamburgh comes through Wismar, and the expence of insurance, freight, and commission, amounts to five per cent. Before the existence of Rickson's bills, the course of exchange between Stockholm and Hamburgh was usually from forty-four to forty-seven skellings for a rix-dollar of the Hamburgh bank; but, since that time, it is fifty-four skellings, and ten per cent. *agio* on paying the ricksgeld.

Plain silks pay twelve and a half per cent. duty; all party-

* A French livre is ten-pence English.

† A term employed in silk manufactories for well-dressed, good-conditioned twisted silk, which has been twice milled. This word comes from the Italian *organsino*.

colored silks are prohibited; but, if his majesty and the ministers insist on the introduction of such merchandise, they must pay seventy-five per cent.

Mr. Applequist is a very great mechanic, and has a fine manufactory at Kongsholm: he works in iron, steel, copper, and wood, and executes orders of every description. His storehouse is large, and all the articles well made; indeed, it gives an idea of a well-furnished English warehouse. This artist has been twice in England, where he resided more than eight years. After examining the storehouse, we visited the joinery, and another room (containing ten working benches, a turning machine, and an oven), in which the finest iron, copper, and steel-works are made. On the ground-floor is a forge, eight working benches, a machine for cannon, and another forge with a large oven, to which are three bellows, and four anvils. The cannon foundery, adjoining to the forge, has two reverberating open ovens. The next room contains an oven, a turning machine, a large anvil, and two working benches. Cannons are cast on an entirely new principle, and are made in two pieces, by taking out the breech of the cannon whenever it is charged; after which it is replaced, and secured by a very strong bar passing through a sloping hollow made in the whole thickness of the piece. This part of the cannon is easily moved by means of an iron hand, which requires only one man to direct; but this method can only be employed for small pieces. Nothing has hitherto been exported from this manufactory, all the articles being extremely dear. Forty workmen are only employed, whose wages are a *plotte* a-day.

The Sugar-baking-houses amount to eleven. There is one containing four coppers: and the others have only two or three.

We have already remarked the great dearness of workmanship

at Stockholm, consequently the shop-keepers are under the necessity of making proportionate demands. The merchandise, indeed, is generally good, though inferior to articles of the same kind in France. Patience is also very necessary, the workmen being particularly slow; they even sometimes insist upon being paid part of the price before the goods are delivered, which unreasonable demand must be complied with; they, however, never deny the having received the money, nor change the article, should the purchaser happen to look another way; a piece of knavery very commonly practised in a country not far distant from Sweden.

Every different trade has a fund, in which the workmen place a certain sum monthly, for which they are allowed twenty-four skellings a-week, if unable to work; and, in case of death, twenty rix-dollars for funeral expences*.

The silk, cotton, woollen, thread, iron, and steel manufactories in Stockholm, amounted, in 1790, to five hundred and sixty-four. These employed eleven thousand two hundred and fifty masters and journeymen workmen, and the amount of merchandise finished for sale was estimated at twelve thousand rix-dollars.

* Nothing can be more absurd than expending twenty rix-dollars on the funeral of a workman, when the same sum would be so great a relief to his surviving family. But the Swedes particularly delight in magnificent funerals. Every country indeed has its reigning foible; but no one can help being surprised at the coffin repository, which resembles a warehouse filled with articles for furnishing a handsome apartment, many of these biers being gilt, painted, and carved in the finest and most expensive manner.

CHAP. VIII.

Royal Palaces.—Drottningholm.—Environs of Stockholm.

DROTTNINGHOLM is, of all the king's palaces in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, the finest and the most frequented by the court. Gripsholm and Stromsholm being at some miles distant from the capital, we will mention them in a future chapter; as to Drottningholm, it deserves a particular description. It is most delightfully situated in the Queen's Island, on the Moeler Lake, a mile* from Stockholm: it is built close to the water, and is a most charming summer residence. The gardens are very large, and extend considerably behind the palace, which is extremely grand, with two regular fronts of thirty-one windows each, exclusive of those in the round pavilions at the ends. There are likewise several dependent buildings, capable of containing a hundred and seventy persons, without including servants. The princes and princesses lodge in separate pavilions contiguous to the castle. A large flight of steps conducts to the front next the lake. These steps are inclosed with a balustrade, ornamented with iron flower-pots. Two small statues of bronze

* A Swedish mile.

are placed on a platform before the castle, and a Neptune, of the same metal, between the lake and the steps, on which are two marble lions supporting coats of arms, with a variety of other marble statues. The centre, of five open arcades, forms the entrance to this front, whilst the other, towards the garden, looks on a terrace with a balustrade and two bronze statues, before which is a spacious parterre of turf, planted with yews, and interspersed with a variety of small basins, in very bad order. In the centre is a large basin, with an Hercules felling the hydra, surrounded with several groupes of bronze figures, and two small statues, of the same metal, on the side of the basin. Four large vases and four statues, also of bronze, two of which are larger than life, ornament the descent from the centre of the terrace, which is inclosed at each end by iron-grated doors, on one of which are two small lions, with two figures supporting cyphers, and on the other, two small horses, the whole of bronze. The statues, and all the brass articles, were taken at Prague, and the Emperor Ferdinand's cypher is still visible on one of the vases. The workmanship of these pieces is in the style of the Florentine school; several Germans having studied their art at that period in Florence. On entering the castle, on the garden-side, we were shown two anti-chambers to the left, in one of which is a picture of a Laplander in his *traineau* (sledge), drawn by a rein-deer. There is a cabinet, filled with a variety of pictures, china, and Chinese figures, with the first porphyry vase made in Sweden. To the right is his majesty's bed-chamber, finely furnished, and richly gilded: it contains two china vases, four feet in height; and, amongst the pictures, two by Ehrenstrale, who is always regarded as a Swedish painter, though not a native of that country; he lived during the reign of Charles XI. and was ennobled by the name of Klœcher. The passage leading to the library is

hung with pictures ; and in a room adjoining, which communicates to the library, are two antique busts, and some handsome modern bronzes. Oedipus by Gagnerot, and Ariadne by Wertmuller, with pictures by Vatteau and Chardin. The library itself is extremely handsome, and ornamented with taste. Independently of the curious books it contains, there is a large collection of Etruscan vases, several of which are of great value ; a very extraordinary vase, four feet high, found in Sweden ; a waxen figure of Gustavus Vasa, preserved under a glass, very small, but beautifully executed ; two small antique marble statues kneeling ; and a variety of curious manuscripts ; but the librarian Leopold, not choosing to give us time to examine them closely, we can only mention a few*, such as, thirty-six stitched volumes on the History of Sweden, beginning at the reign of Gustavus Vasa. Various Reflexions, a manuscript, by Queen Christina ; and a manuscript by Charles XII. when a child, in one place of which is written *vincere aut mori*. The library is ornamented with analogous inscriptions : such as, over the entrance-door, *Artibus pectora mollescent, asperitas que fugit*. Over the false doors on the sides, *Neque si chartæ sileant quod benè feceris, mercedem tuleris. Carmine fit vivax virtus, expersque sepulchri*. — Over the door at the end, *Cordis et oris optima est harmonia*. — And, on each side of the room, *Vincit ingenium probitas, studio minuente labores. Moniti meliora sequamur. Vitâ et pectore pura*. — A cabinet for books joins the library, and contains a model in relievo of the temple of Isis at Pompeia ; a stove with two pillars of *verd antique* ; two large

* Our disappointment was in some degree alleviated by the king's assuring us, that the librarian was not always even at his disposal : we, however, felt this inattention more sensibly in a country where we scarcely ever met with any thing but the most marked politeness.

vases on candelabres, in the antique style ; these are eight feet in height, with white masks on the vases : an antique female statue, with a variety of other articles.

The Cabinet of Medals contains a very fine collection of Greek, Roman, and antique medals, of all nations ; these fill twelve hundred drawers, in eight different cabinets. Amongst the Swedish medals is a golden one, by some said to be of King Biöcern ; this, however, is a matter of doubt, but, at all events, it is extremely scarce and curious. Another, supposed to be of Olaus Stros-Kuning, also very scarce, and, according to all appearance, struck in England. A curious medal of Gustavus I., struck at Upsala, in the form of a *demi-thaler*. We were not able to examine this cabinet very particularly, it being at that time arranging, and putting in order ; the person to whom it was intrusted having sold several of the medals, for which he was discharged his majesty's service, who since that time, has always kept the key in his own possession. We will, however, take this opportunity of transcribing some particulars relative to Swedish medals, from a work by Bremer, printed at Stockholm in 1731, and intitled *Thesaurus nummorum Sueogothicorum*, in which he says : “ The most curious and valuable Swedish medals are, that of *Haquinus Frater Erici Magni*, who lived in 1360*. It was found in Dalecarlia. Around the bust, on one side, are these words, *Haquinus Dux Norvegie* ; and on the reverse a cross between three roses, with this inscription, *Moneta Easloia* (the only one of the kind known by the author). *Sten Sture*, the younger, was the first who commanded the striking of crown pieces, with St. Eric on one side, and this inscription, *S. Ericus*

* Several silver coins have been since found with the impression of *Bism. Ternsida Philip Halstanson*, which are, without exception, the most antient Swedish medals.

Rex Sueciae, and the arms of Sweden on the reverse with a cross, and the legend, *Mone*. Stockholm, 1512. (The author never met with more than two, besides the one in his own possession). *Nummi cujusdam pseudo Sturii vulgò dale junckaren dicti, qui anno 1524 contrà Gustavum Primum Regem Sueciae seditionem conciliavit.* The letter N. crowned, on one side, and incircled by two small crosses and two rings, with these words, *Nicolaus Sture* all round, and on the reverse a coat of arms with three crowns, and this legend, *M. M. in Valdibus*, meaning *Moneta Morensis in Vallibus*. The History of Sweden proves that this impostor, Sture, resided a long time in Dalecarlia, in a part of that province called Mora. There is also another smaller coin of the same Sture, which is particularly scarce. A golden coin of Gustavus I., who is represented on one side crowned, with a sword in his right hand, a globe with a cross in the left, and betwixt his feet a coat of arms, with this inscription, *Gustavus D. G. Suecorum Rex*: on the reverse a coat of arms, with four quarters on a cross; two of the quarters bearing three crowns, and the other two a lion, with the following inscription, *Monet. Nova Stokol.* 1528. This crown-piece is called, *nummus aureus inauguralis*, and most probably is in his majesty's cabinet. (The author has reason to believe it to be the only one of the sort). There is the same crown in silver, which is very scarce; the author, however, has one in his cabinet, and he never happened to meet with another. A golden coin, value two ducats, of Gustavus Adolphus, with his Queen Eleonora. The busts of the king and queen, with the words, *Gustavus Adolphus et Maria Eleonora Rex et Regi. Suec.* are on one side; and, on the other, the legend, *Contrà Spem in Spem*, with the arms of the city of Augsburg, and the date 1632 at the bottom. In the centre, two escutcheons; the one on the right, bearing the arms

of Sweden and Gothland, and the other the arms of Brandenburg. This piece is more remarkable, from being the first coin with the busts of the king and queen, and the arms of Sweden united to those of Brandenburg, than for it's scarcity."

The cabinet of medals likewise contains a variety of antique busts and small statues of heathen deities; models in cork of the temple of Tivoli, the soldiers' quarters at Pompeii, and the *Capo de Bove* at Rome; with a collection of books relative to the contents of the cabinet.

A passage, with a tribune over the chapel, contains a collection of minerals in presses, and a large piece of iron, said to be found in Sweden, in a copper box: a little figure, representing King Stanislaus's dwarf, Bébé, in full dress, is placed upon a table.

The Cabinet of Natural History, which has been described by Linnæus, belonged to the late queen, and is now under the direction of Mr. Swart, whom we have already mentioned with the distinction due to his merit. The following are the most interesting articles in this collection: *Simia æthiops dasypus sexcinctus*. *Vespertilio Leporinus*. *Mus longipes*. *Mus volans*. *Herbua arabum*. Embryo of an elephant. *Capra perpusilla*.

Amongst the birds are: *Psittacus severus*—*minimus*—*Alcaandri*—*Picus semirostri*—*Paradisa régia*—*flava*. *Charadius leucurus*. *Turdus hæmatodor*. *Trochilus niger*. *Lanius doliatus*. *Ramphastor piperinorus*—*Picatus aracari*. *Plateles pigma*. *Pipra aureola*.

Of amphibious animals, the most curious are: *Cæcilia tentaculata*—*Amphistena*—*alba*. *Anguis bipes*. *Coluber calamarius*—*albus*—*reginæ*—*aurora*—*miliaris*—*buccatus*—*candidus*—*corallinus*—*hippocrepis*. *Vipera Egypt*—*lebetrinis*—*padera*. *Situla*—*Syria*—*ingularis*—*haje*. *Lacerta tigrina*—*azurea*—*hispidia*—*tegu-*

ia in—barbara—stellio. Testudo—serpentina—amboinensis. Rana lactea—marginata—cornuta—gibbosa. Tetraodon lineatus—ocellatus. Pegasus volitans.

Amongst the fish: *Gobius aphyia—niger. Chætodon—ciliaris—capistratus—arcuatus. Sciæna bimaculata. Zeus vomer—spinus. Uranoscopus pictus. Calichtys tamoata—Labris julii—paroticus—niloticus—onilis—luscus. Pleuronectes ocellatus—limanda. Gymnotus pinguis. Perca labrax—nilotica—costoides—vitata—scriba. Trigla cucullus. Cobitis anableps. Silurus mystus—anguillaris—undecimalis clarias. Salmo niloticus. Esoc sphyæna. Atherina stepsetus. Clypea mystus—cyprinus—niloticus—denter. Mormyrus cyprinoides—anguilloides.*

The collection of insects contains a variety of American beetles, viz.: *Scarabeus sacer—gigas—scaber—longipes—syriacus—ceratonia—carmatus. Chrysolomela sacra. Curculio indus—pusia—vaginalis—dispar—argyreus—speciosus—cornutus—capensis. Attelabus sipyus. Cerambyces plurimi ex America. Elater Syriacus. Meloe Syriacus. Blatta Ægyptiaca. Gryllus gongyloides—Ægyptius, et plurimi alii. Cimeæ arabs—serratus—bipunctatus—Ægyptius.*

A very fine collection of butterflies, which gave rise to a very well-written work, by M. Clerk. Several species of curious cray-fish; and a collection of shells, amongst which the following are the most scarce and valuable: *Lepas Mitella. Myaperna—vulsella. Solen cultellus—radiatus—arabinus. Solaris, of two inches and a half. Tellina gargadia gari. Cardium costatum—cardissa. Donax scortum. Venus Ziczac. Spondylus regius. Chama cordi—formis. Arca glycymeris. Ostrea pallium—felis—pes—opercularis—isognomon—malleus. Mytilus frons. Pinna digiti formis—jaccata—lobata. Comus princeps, two inches, very scarce. Several harpits, one of which is three inches and a half.*

Ammiralis summus—spectrum. Bulla ampulla—physis—canalicula—solidalis. Voluta porphyria—pertusa—athiopica. Strombus latissimus—epidromis—urceus—ater. Trochus telescopius Turbo personatus—scalaris, nearly two inches. Helix janthena—amanela—haliotoidea. Nerita canvena—albamen—corona. Haliotis marmorata—parva—patella—porcellana—unguis. Serpula lumbricalis—anguina. Mitella, very scarce. Argonaut, eight inches. A very complete collection of corals, &c, from the Baltic, Red, and Indian seas: and an extremely well chosen one of minerals. A very large mummy, in good preservation.

The collection of plants has been much augmented by Mr. Hasselquist, who brought over a great variety from the Levant, and particularly from Palestine; and by Mr. Kalm, from North America. The cabinet contains a few books on Natural History.

The queen's apartment is small, consisting only of three rooms, and an audience-chamber, the whole furnished in the old style. The king's audience-chamber is ornamented with a variety of pictures, by Ehrenstrale. Six of these are very large, representing an allegorical history of Sweden, particularly that of Charles XI. The ceiling is finely painted. Another apartment contains seven portraits and two historical pictures; and the gallery ten large pictures, with two over the doors, of the battles of Charles Gustavus. The first picture over the door represents Charles X. with several gentlemen of his suite, surrounded by Polish Cossacks, through whom they force a passage, sword in hand: neither the time when, nor the place where, this event happened, are mentioned. The second is merely a representation of troops fighting, and a great quantity of dead bodies strewed in the field. Near the door is a large picture of the battle of Gnesne, on the

27th of April 1656, when the Polish army was defeated by Duke Adolphus, commander in chief, with considerable pillage. Four large pictures on the wall represent, first, the battle of Philippovo, on the 12th of October 1656, where General Gustavus Otto Stenbock defeated the Lithuanian army, and ten thousand Tartars; secondly, thirdly, and fourthly, the battle of Warsaw, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of July 1656, when Charles X. entirely dispersed the Polish army. The four pictures between the windows are on the following subjects. First, the Poles represented by Prince Honiespolki, swearing fealty to field-marshal Comte Wittenberg, on the 16th of October 1655: Second, the passage of the lesser Belt, on the 30th of January 1658, when Charles X. defeated the Danes in the island of Funen: Third, the passage of the Great Belt, on the 7th of February 1658: and fourth, Comte Potoski taking the oath of fidelity in the name of the Poles, to Comte Douglass, at Sandomir, on the 3d of November 1655. The adjoining room is furnished with family pictures. From thence we passed through a variety of apartments, one of which is hung with gobelin tapestry, and the last anti-chamber is filled with hunting pieces. The great stair-case is ornamented with the nine muses, Apollo and Minerva, in marble, as large as life; and several marble busts, the whole modern. Between the windows on the top of the stairs is a Centaur, in bronze, carrying off a young girl; and a Mercury, with a lion of the same metal. After passing through two rooms and a reading-closet, we reached the card saloon, which was furnished with blue, and has a stove ornamented with Chinese figures, the gift of the Empress of Russia. The pictures are, one of Gustavus III. on horseback, when prince-royal, with a page leading the horse, by Breda, who, as we mentioned before, was in London at that time; Charles

XII. at full length; eighteen generals of his reign, and some of Charles XI.; three battle pieces, two of which are the battle of Helsingberg, in 1710, and the descent on Zealand, in 1700.

The gallery corresponding to that on the ground-floor, contains an equal number of pictures, the subjects of which are the battles of Charles XI.; that over the door represents the monarch passing to the left wing of his army, followed by Comte Dahlberg, and driving the Danes from the field of battle, on the 4th of December 1676. A large picture, on the side, of the battle of Yttes-hed, near the mountains of Rœunneberga, in the province of Skone, where Charles XI. conquered Christian V. Four large pictures on the principal wall, of the battle of Lund, when Charles XI. attacked the Danish army four times, and in four different positions, and entirely defeated it on the 4th of December 1676. Near the door is a large picture of the victory over the Danes, by Charles XI., at the battle of Halmstad, near Fyllebro-bridge, on the 17th of August 1676: and over the door, one of that monarch, accompanied by Generals Aschenberg and Dahlberg, forcing his way through twenty-one of the enemy's squadrons, to fly to the relief of the left wing of his army, on the 4th of December 1676. Between the windows, a picture of the battle of Rügen, on the 8th of January 1678, between the Swedes, under the command of General Konigsmarck, and the Danes and their allies, when the latter were entirely defeated. A picture of the siege of Malmö by Christian V., on the 6th of June 1677. Another of the passage through the river Gœutha Elf, by Comte Gustavus Stenbock, who forced the Danish General Dunkam, to raise the siege of Bohus, on the 19th of July 1678: and a third, of the same siege, by the united force of the Danes and Norwegians. At the end of the gallery are several small apartments (in one of which are full-length pictures of Lewis

XVI. and the Empress of Russia): these are to be thrown into one, and to form another gallery, which is to contain pictures of the battles of Gustavus III. Després is to have the direction of this plan. The subjects of the pictures we have already mentioned in our account of this painter, who is also to display his taste in the magnificent ornaments of a large and nearly square saloon, which was before used as the state chamber.

The theatre, which cost sixty-six thousand rix-dollars, is not in the interior of the castle. The benches are placed in an amphitheatrical form, without any boxes, but a very few, near the stage, for his majesty, the princes, &c. This building contains a fine saloon, thirty-eight ells in length, seventeen wide, and twenty-seven high. The actors and actresses are lodged in or near the theatre.

The castle gardens are extremely pleasant. Apollo's island is worth seeing, as is the Chinese house, furnished in a style correspondent to its name, and in which the royal family sometimes dine. This summer-house being also called *Canton*, a kind of village, consisting of a few country-houses, takes its name from it; it is a quarter of a league from the castle.

His majesty generally passes four or five months of the summer at Drottningholm, accompanied by a numerous society. This residence is, indeed, very delightful; but the journey to it some time ago was extremely disagreeable, from the necessity of crossing a very large lake, which was not only inconvenient, but sometimes dangerous. We, however, had the advantage of going thither by a charming road, cut out of the rock at an enormous expence, and finished within the last six years. We passed three bridges betwixt Stockholm and Drottningholm: the first nine hundred feet in length, the second fourteen hundred, and the third seven hundred. This last was finished in twenty-two

days, and cost five thousand rix-dollars. A granite obelisk, fifty feet high, was intended to be placed near this bridge, to the right, in commemoration of the laborious undertaking of completing this wonderful road, which is a Swedish mile in length, and which Gustavus III. usually traveled in seventeen or eighteen minutes, reckoning from one palace to another.

Carlberg, near the lake to the north, is, properly speaking, in the north suburb; the road thither is through a long avenue, and the queen frequently visits it when airing, but his majesty has not resided there for some time; the house, indeed, is not large; the gardens, however, are pretty, and it was intended in 1792, to be given up to the academy for cadets, which at that time was just instituted.

Swartsiceu, a castle on an island in the Mæler lake, two miles from Stockholm, was formerly the residence of the queen dowager, and remained empty after her death till 1791, when the king presented it to his sister. This palace contains nothing worth describing.

Ulricsdal, half a mile from Stockholm, on the road to Upsala, is larger than the two last-mentioned castles; it is, however, not very interesting, though the court visits it usually once a-year.

Haga, a small pavilion, a quarter of a league from the north gate, in a delightful situation, close to the lake, and surrounded by woods. It is furnished most elegantly by Masrellier, and was the favorite residence of Gustavus III., who not only passed several weeks together in this place, but even sometimes visited it in winter. The palace building in 1791, promised to be magnificent. Després was the architect, and the ground-work was finished at that time. It would, most probably, have been completed in 1796, but we never heard whether the work was conti-

nued after the death of his majesty. The beautiful group of Cupid and Psyche, which we have already mentioned, was to have been placed in a small temple, in the antique style, which the king was erecting for that purpose. This was intended to be a square building, lighted from the top, and a niche facing the entrance. The king's partiality for this spot, might probably arise from his having formed the plan of the revolution of 1772, in a corner of the garden, which is usually visited by strangers as an object of curiosity and interest. His majesty was at that time employed in hollowing a reservoir, for water, in the rock, by a small lake on the road from Stockholm; this was intended to facilitate the making basins and fountains, and to serve also as a fine sheet of water. A particular uniform is generally worn at this country-seat, which, however, the king only gives to people of distinction.

The park to the east of Stockholm, towards the sea, is, from it's vicinity, the most frequented airing in the environs of that city; and presents on the first of May, a scene very much like what is exhibited at Longchamp, near Paris, in the holy week. His majesty went thither in his carriage, and we saw him in 1791, accompanied by the prince-royal, the master of the horse, and a captain of the guards, and escorted by the trabans and dragoons of his guard. The queen, princes, and princesses, were also present, but with very few attendants. Prince Charles alone was on horseback, with an escort of Trabans, allowed him by his majesty in acknowledgement of his services. Frederic II., King of Prussia, granted the same privilege to his brother, Prince Henry. This ceremony, if a simple airing deserves such a name, consists merely in taking a turn or two in the park. The king got out of the carriage at the Spanish minister's, who has built a house (singularly situated) on a small promontory, nearly surrounded

by the sea. The view from the saloon gives the idea of being in a ship. All vessels sailing in and out of Stockholm, pass by the windows, and through so narrow a channel, that it is easy to hail them from the house, and frequently even without a trumpet. This situation is certainly unequalled in summer; and his majesty having presented the minister (as indeed he has done others, to engage them to build) with a large portion of ground, and having also, by means of piles, gained something from the sea, has extended his domain, and enjoys all the advantages of the country.

Camp in the Park. On midsummer-day, it is an old custom to plant a May-bush before the gate of the castle, and indeed before all country-houses: the same ceremony used to take place on the first of May, in France. The King of Sweden, and all the royal family, visited the park a second time on this occasion, and remained in the camp, which lasts the whole of June, and is composed of the garrison of Stockholm, viz. two regiments of guards, the corps of artillery, a battalion of the queen dowager's, and the dragoons on guard. Poles are placed that day throughout the lines of the camp, ornamented with foliage and cyphers, to which are sometimes added escutcheons and mottoes. A cask of beer is placed upon trestles, at the foot of each pole, and a signal being given, these casks are opened, and each soldier is furnished with a pipe, a loaf of bread, two herrings, and a little money, at the expence of the different captains. The music belonging to all the regiments begins to play, and the soldiers dance and drink. A soldier, representing Bacchus, or some other grotesque character, is seated upon every cask: he is the first to drink, and gives all the toasts, which are very numerous, crying after every one, *vivat*, which cry is unanimously repeated whenever the royal family, or any favorite general, pass by, whose

healths they never fail drinking. Soldiers, in grotesque habits, are carried in litters through the lines, and amuse the surrounding crowd with merry jests or songs. They indeed sometimes permit themselves very indecent liberties. This ceremony commences at six or seven o'clock; and on the retreat sounding, the merriment ceases, and every thing is restored to its usual order. The royal family generally sup in his majesty's tent, in which he sometimes sleeps. During his absence in 1791, the tent was equally pitched, and occupied by General Arnfeldt, commandant of the camp, and general of the troops. He received the royal family at supper, and was intrusted with the commander's staff, by his majesty, at his departure. This staff is of bronze, ornamented from top to bottom with golden crowns. The king, at his levée on Monday morning, generally gives this staff to one of his general aid-de-camps, who must have the rank of colonel. Whilst it remains in his possession, he enjoys supreme authority over all the military of Stockholm, even generals and princes; in short, he represents his majesty in his military department. The person intrusted with this staff, is not at liberty to relinquish it, and it usually remains at least eight days in his possession, during his majesty's residence in Stockholm. It is thought the king took this custom from Russia; but if it still exists in that country, it is not exactly in the same manner.

. CHAP. IX.

Orders of Knighthood in Sweden. — An Account of the Ceremony which took place on the 13th of February 1791.

THERE are four Orders of Knighthood in Sweden: the first of which is both civil and military; the second entirely military; and the two others civil.

The grand festival of the Order of the Seraphim, took place on the 28th of April 1791, when the ministers and foreigners of distinction assembled at eleven o'clock, at the court marshal's apartment, where we breakfasted. About noon we were informed by the master of the ceremonies, that it was time to attend the king's levee. We accordingly accompanied the diplomatic body across the castle court, without observing any etiquette. The court was lined by two ranks of soldiers, and a carpet was spread to the foot of the staircase, leading to his majesty's apartment. The different habits of ceremony made a very striking appearance, as every Order has a peculiar costume; and all the other Swedish noblemen wore either gala dresses or uniforms, but there were very few of the latter description. The habit of the Seraphins is white, with black stripes or bands, white and black shoes, and a

round hat with a white plume. The king alone appeared in a habit of silver stuff. The dress of the Order of the Sword, is sky-blue, and differs very little from that worn on gala days, which has also white stripes. The Knights of the Polar Star wear crimson striped with white; and those of the Order of Vasa, green with white stripes. All these different habits are in the same form as the national one, and the great variety had a singularly good effect; the blue, indeed, appeared to us rather too delicate, the commanders and great crosses of the Order of the Sword being no longer in the bloom of youth. The coat, waistcoat, breeches, and cloak, are all of the same color, and the knights all wear white stockings, with white roses to the shoes. The prince-royal wore a dress of cloth and gold, and was thus distinguished, from his not having then attained the age to wear a sword. When the levée was over, we adjourned to the chapel, where we were placed in a tribune appropriated to the ministers, and to all foreigners who had been presented at court. The king arrived presently afterwards, preceded by all the insignia of royalty, and announced by music. He placed himself in a silver chair of state, under a canopy to the right of the altar, facing the nave of the church. This ceremony ought to take place in Ridderholm church; but the king prefers the castle chapel, it being nearer and much more commodious. Three other chairs of state are placed to the left of the altar, bearing the escutcheons of the Empress of Russia, and the Kings of Prussia and Denmark. On the other side, nearer the door, were smaller elbow chairs, for all sovereign princes who were not invested with regal dignity. His majesty's two brothers were placed on the right and the left, and behind the officers of their household, with an officer of the guards. The other knights were seated according to seniority, to the right and left, on crimson velvet cushions, with their coats

of arms suspended over their heads. The four recipientary knights were placed on raised seats, in the middle of the choir, waiting the commencement of the ceremony. Every one of the four had a knight on each side. These act as godfathers; and opposite the altar on the same line, were the knights of the three other Orders, with their respective heralds at arms; whose costume is the same as the former in France, excepting indeed the difference of the crowns in place of the *fleurs de lys*. The religious part of the ceremony being over, (which thanks to the sermon preached by the bishop of Westeros, chaplain to the Order, was a very long one) the three great officers approached the altar, from whence they took the ribands, which were placed upon cushions, the book containing the form of the oath, and every thing else relative to the ceremony. One of the knights arose, and taking the sword of state, placed himself next to his majesty, holding it naked in his hand. The chancellor of the Order usually makes a speech on the occasion, in which he declares the motives which induced the king to bestow the Order of the seraphim on such and such a knight; but his majesty himself performed the part of the chancellor, and putting on his hat, harangued the audience for about half an hour. The four new knights were, General Platen, Baron Arnfelt, Comte Munck, and Comte Oxenstiern. The two latter have civil employments, and the two former distinguished themselves as general officers in the last war; a circumstance which his majesty did not fail to mention in his discourse, with that grace which marked his every action. The four new knights then knelt down, and having taken the oath, were admitted separately into the Order; after which the king placed the chain of the Order round their necks, and striking them three separate times upon the shoulder with the flat part of his sword, embraced them thrice, took off his

glove, and gave them his hand to kiss. The newly-received knights embraced their brother knights, and kissed the hands of the princes of the blood, after having received from them the kiss of reception. During the whole of this ceremony, they are accompanied by their godfathers. The king then retires, attended by the same retinue, and dines in public with the knights of the Order, who wear their habits during the repast; at which, as usual, every one is helped by the carver. There is a drawing-room that evening, where the knights appear in crimson habits faced with gold stuff, with two stripes of the same at the corners of the cloak. The drawing-room over, play begins, and the evening concludes by the king and royal family supping in public; indeed this was the only time we ever saw the princes of the blood, eat in public with the king. All knights of the Order of Seraphim, in the military line, add the cross of the Order of the Sword to their own; whilst those in a civil capacity wear also the great cross of the Polar Star. Their number consists of twenty-four, exclusive of the king, the Swedish princes, and foreigners. The insignia of the Order is a broad light blue watered riband, passed over the right shoulder, with a silver star on the left side, bearing these letters, I H S, surmounted by a cross, and surrounded by the triple crowns of Sweden. The chain is composed of crosses and cherubim's heads, placed alternately. The knights, before their installation, wear only the star without the riband.

The Order of the Sword is purely military, and divided into three classes, in the same manner as the late Order of St. Louis, in France. The riband is yellow, with blue edges, and is placed over the right shoulder. A gold star is worn on the left side. The cross bears the arms of Sweden on one side, with an upright sword in the middle; and on the other a sword passed into a crown of laurel, with these words. *Pro Patria. Gustavus*

III. has instituted a fourth class; but this distinguished reward is never bestowed except during war, and then only on commanders in chief after a victory, obtained either by sea or by land. His majesty himself cannot be invested with this Order, unless by a general decision of the army in his favor. Gustavus, though long deserving so great an honor, refused to accept it till after he had made three campaigns, and even then would not suffer himself to be placed above his seniors on the list. The knights of this fourth class, who before had only the small cross, wear the new Order, hung *in saltier* round the neck, in lieu of their former one; but the great crosses have a small sword, embroidered in silver, on the left side; and those entitled to wear the star, wear also two small embroidered silver swords *in saltier*, below it. The same is likewise observed by the knights of the Order of Seraphim, with the addition of the riband *in saltier*, at the neck. The number of knights is unlimited in all the classes.

The Order of the Polar Star is a civil Order, intended for ministers, ambassadors, and other persons employed by government. It is divided into two classes, the commanders and knights. The former wear a large white cross on the breast, tied with a black riband, and a star on the left side, embroidered in silver. The knights have ~~only~~ a small cross fastened to the button-hole with a black riband. There is no fixed number for this order.

The Order of Vasa was instituted by Gustavus III., in 1772, as a reward for ingenious artists, distinguished merchants, and people employed for the mines, manufactories, &c. &c. The knights wear a golden sheaf (the arms of Gustavus Vasa), hung to the neck by a green riband, as a mark that the Order was given to encourage the progress of agriculture. There are four great crosses, and eight commanders, who are decorated with a broad

green riband over the right shoulder, and a star on the left side; sometimes the riband alone is worn. The Marquis de Mirabeau received the great cross, on the first institution of the Order, and was not succeeded till the end of the year 1791.

The ceremony of the 13th of February 1791, took place in commemoration of the two victories obtained at Frederickshamn and Svenksund, on the 15th of May and the 9th of July, 1790. His majesty ordered a medal to be struck, which he presented to the officers present on the occasion. Those of the staff, and the king's aides de camp, wear it at the neck, whilst the inferior officers have a smaller one hung to the button-hole, but both the medals are equally fastened by a gold chain. The king wishing to make the ceremony as splendid and imposing as possible, appeared in the fleet uniform, (blue waistcoat and breeches) and arrived at the chapel, attended by a very numerous retinue, and in all the pomp observed at the most solemn festivals. He placed himself in a silver chair of state, raised many steps from the ground, and near him was the standard, or rather the royal flag, which was hoisted on board his chaloupe during the action*. The service being over, a sermon was preached by the bishop of Vexiöeu Great Almoner. After which, his majesty advanced towards the altar, and turning towards the officers, who were seated to the right and left on raised benches, addressed them for a quarter of an hour in the most captivating tone of voice, and in the most graceful manner. The effect was so great on

* The Swedish sailors in the late war saved a flag of the same kind from falling into the hands of the enemy, choosing rather to throw it into the sea, than give the Russians so great a cause of triumph. Their adversaries, however, acted quite in a different manner; and from a groundless expectation of success, neglected taking this precaution for their admiral's flag, or rather for the imperial one, which had been confided to the Prince of Nassau.

the audience, that we were extremely anxious to obtain a copy of the speech, but that was impossible ; the king himself having the goodness to tell us, that speaking it extempore from the genuine feelings of his heart, he was unable to remember it with any degree of accuracy ; consequently it could never be published. The medals were then presented to the king by two different persons ; and having placed one around his own neck, he read the names of the officers, whether absent or present, for whom the medals were intended ; when all those who were present advanced one by one to his majesty, and kneeling on one knee kissed his hand. The king then placed the chain, from which the medal was suspended, round the neck of the staff officers ; whilst the subaltern officers received it in their hands. This medal is of gold, in the form of a shield, and on the reverse is stamped the number of vessels taken from the enemy at Frederickshamn, or at Svenksund. Some of them are marked with the number taken at both these engagements, and are accordingly given to those officers who were present on one or other, or on both occasions. The other side bears the impression of a winged female, standing at the prow of a galley, extending her arms towards heaven, and holding up crowns of victory. The ceremony lasted more than three hours, during which time the king preserved his usual deportment and affable manner, without showing the smallest sign of fatigue, or any wish to shorten the ceremony. He saluted each of the newly-received knights with the most graceful and insinuating politeness ; but it was easy to distinguish those whom he particularly honored with his esteem and confidence, by the energetic manner with which he pressed their hands. Several of the officers thus decorated were mere youths, but their tender years made this ceremony doubly interesting ; and, if we may judge of the feelings of others by our

own, must have made a very sensible impression on the hearts of the spectators. In other countries, the distribution of crosses and ribands is only to those who are grown old in the service; and if by chance they are bestowed as a reward of some distinguished action, the prince is even sometimes ignorant where it took place; but how different, and how preferable, thus to see a monarch rewarding those faithful soldiers who fought in his presence, whose merit he is so capable of distinguishing, and who himself wears the same badge of honor, which he, equally with themselves, so richly deserved on the same occasion! The king never quits this medal, which he always places in the most conspicuous manner, fastened to a large gold chain of exquisite workmanship, made in Stockholm. The officers decorated with this Order, are expected to wear it constantly. The great variety of Orders in the northern parts of Europe, have been frequently condemned; but we cannot help thinking it very happy that the sovereigns of poor countries have it in their power thus to reward their people, at the trifling expence of a few stars and ribands; since more substantial marks of favor would be attended by serious inconvenience. Besides, Orders and honorable employments, inspire greater emulation than pecuniary recompences; and the man who only looks to the lucre of gain as the reward of his heroism, will very seldom perform any action worthy of praise.

If, indeed, those could be found, whose claims on the gratitude of their fellow citizens would be satisfied with an oaken wreath, bearing the following inscription, *the deserved gift of his country*, it would be most generous; but alas! man is too far removed from such noble simplicity; he is too much governed by all powerful prejudice to regard honorable distinctions as more than imaginary. Till, therefore, the moment shall arrive, when the

universe is enlightened by the great nation *, who holds itself up as the model for all countries, and till their benevolent philosophy shall have overturned the prejudices of every class of people ; let us advise the inhabitants of the northern and southern climes, who still regard crosses and ribands as the reward of merit, to preserve them carefully, to continue to deserve them, and to bless the sovereign by whom they are bestowed ; at the same time remembering, that even savage nations dispensed Orders, and that Captain Wilson found that of the Bone established in the island of Pellew.—What but fools and madmen can wish to reduce man, in his present civilised state, below the rank of a savage, and that from the false idea of raising him superior to human nature ? Let us then banish from our minds all such chimeras, content ourselves with following the dictates of nature, and submitting to the laws of custom. To keep within such bounds, is all sufficient for poor humanity : those who wish to go beyond them, must ever fail in the attempt.

* It is easy to perceive that this was written in the early stages of the French Revolution.

CHAP. X.

Manners and moral Character of the Swedes. - Their Religion, Government, and Taxes.

OF all the European nations, Sweden undoubtedly takes the lead in point of morals. The people are essentially good, virtuous, and attached to the religion of their king. Strict honesty, indeed, makes a part of their nature; and such are their ideas of justice, that, in 1790, we met waggons filled with knapsacks belonging to the soldiers killed in Finland, which a certain number of peasants, who were changed at different stations, escorted as far as Skone, at the other extremity of the kingdom, in order to restore the effects of the deceased to their relations. We have frequently left our carriage open for hours upon the high road, both by night and day, without losing the smallest article. If, indeed, a Swede ever feels himself tempted to infringe upon the property of another, it is brandy alone can induce him to such an act; for their passion for that liquor is so violent, that it is always imprudent to leave it within their reach, the temptation being too strong to withstand. These remarks only relate to the inhabitants of the country; for those in towns, particularly to-

wards the south, are very much in the same state of corruption as in other places.

The Swedes are not avaricious, but are always contented with what is given to them, and very frequently, indeed, ask nothing for their trouble. They are sober in every particular, excepting their love of brandy; but the dreadful habit of drinking that liquor commences even in childhood, and may with reason be regarded as one of the causes of want of population in this country. We have seen children of nine or ten years old swallow down large glasses of this liquid fire, which we could never have emptied without unpleasant effects*.

Notwithstanding all we have said of the excellent morals of this nation, we must allow that many of the towns, particularly sea-ports, are very corrupt. It is not an uncommon circumstance to meet with girls of only twelve years old given up to every kind of debauchery. But, what is very remarkable, these girls are frequently reclaimed at eighteen or twenty, and become good wives and mothers. They meet with men who, regardless of their former manner of life, make no scruple of marrying them, and it seldom happens that their husbands have any reason to repent their choice.

The consequences, however, of such excesses, are dreadful; for the maladies they occasion become more shocking, from the small portion of medical persons able to effect their cure, and who are indeed very disproportionate to the numbers requiring assistance.

The habit of drinking is not entirely confined to the lower class, but is so much introduced at the tables of the great, that,

* A glass of brandy is called *soupp*; and is the national term for something to drink.

we are sorry to say, we have sometimes seen some of the highest nobility who would not have been very capable of transacting business of consequence after dinner. But this defect takes nothing from their other good qualities—being polite, affectionate, and obliging in their manners; and it ought, perhaps, to be attributed more to the climate than to inclination; though, whatever be the case, it would be much better it did not exist. Some travelers say, women as well as men drink brandy before their meals; but this is false: for in Sweden, like all other places, this liquor is only drank by the lower order of females, and never by women of fashion.

The predominant religion is the Augsburg Confession of Faith, which has not undergone the smallest change: but liberty of conscience is every where allowed, and no mode of worship prohibited. The Catholics have a church at Stockholm; there are near two thousand in that city, and at least six thousand more in different parts of the kingdom. Many families of that persuasion are established in Finland, who come to Stockholm once a-year, or at least once in two years, to perform the acts of devotion prescribed by their religion.

We will here make some mention of a sect called Skevikare, established at Wermdoem, a little island near Stockholm. These people are the remains of those sectaries who, induced by the scruples of a timorous conscience, separated themselves from the Swedish church in 1738. When they first withdrew themselves from the established religion, they appeared to despise the public mode of worship, the sacraments, and still more, the priests; by which they necessarily drew upon themselves great persecutions, and were even banished the kingdom; but obtained permission in 1746 to reside in Wermdoem, where they bought some lands called Skevik, from which they are generally named Skevikare.

Many of their doctrines are whimsical, but their conduct is virtuous.

The Swedes are infinitely better informed than other nations; and all the peasantry, without any exception, know how to read. Gustavus III., who never neglected any thing, had reason, from this circumstance, to dread the effects of news from France, and the influence it might have upon the minds of his people: he therefore forbade mention being made of the French revolution in the Swedish Gazette, not wishing to have any thing appear in the public prints either for or against it; thinking, with reason, that ignorance upon this subject was the best method of insuring the happiness of his people.

The code of laws now in use was compiled in the reign of Frederic I. The laws are clear, wise, and precise. In civil causes the expence is defrayed equally by the two parties, and those who are cast are not obliged to pay the costs. The criminal law is lenient; which ought to be the case in countries where great crimes are very seldom committed. The party accused can never be condemned to capital punishment without confessing his guilt, when criminals found worthy of death are beheaded.

There is a Latin translation of the Swedish laws printed in quarto; and the Preface to the Upland Law begins in the following manner [This law has been amended and published by Byrghir, the son of Magnus, in 1295]:

“ God himself made the first laws, which he sent to his people by Moses, first judge of that people. In like manner, the powerful king of Sweden and Gothland, Byrghir, son of king Magnus, sends this book, (containing the precepts of Viger, and the Upland Laws, to all his subjects who inhabit the countries between the sea, the river Sœva, and Oudinorda, the forest which bounds the kingdom to the north.)

“The law ought to be given and executed for the purpose of governing all the people, whether rich or poor; and likewise to distinguish what is just from what is unjust. It ought to be observed and pronounced, for the protection of the poor, the peace of the good, and the punishment and terror of the wicked. It ought to exist for the advantage of the just and innocent man, and to serve as a barrier between him and the criminal. The country ought to be governed by law, and not by violence; for the country is always flourishing when the laws are observed. If all men were just, laws would be unnecessary.

“The first founder of these laws was Viger Spa, that is to say, Viger the Wise, who was a Pagan—that being the religion of the times. He was sent by king Ingiard; and we will transcribe in this book whatever we find in his collection that may be applied to every one: but we will omit what is not applicable, or what may be deemed too severe. We will likewise add to the beginning of the book those Christian and ecclesiastical laws which were unknown to the Pagans; and in this law we will follow the opinion of our ancestors, Erik the Holy, Byrghir Jarl (that is to say, Duke Birger), and King Magnus. But, in regard to what is added or admitted, we will follow our own judgement, which will be the effect of mature deliberation, and also that of our senators, which all wise men will approve. This law is made for all those people who live within the above-mentioned limits.

“This book of laws was composed and written one thousand years, two hundred years, and ninety-five years after Christ was born; and the following learned nobles were present:—M. André, provost of Upsala; M. Roed-Koeuldorson; M. Bendict-Boson; Ulver-Lagmansson; Hagbarder de Suderby; André de Forekarleby; Thorsten de Sambran; D’Attundalande; M. Philippe de Runeby; Ilakan, grand judge of the province; Eskil-

Skjelghi; Sighurd the judge; Jowan-Gasabogher; De Fied-hundraland; Ulver d'Oldmstum; Gotrie and Ulridin, judges.

“ Besides these, the greatest part of the learned, whether judges or feudatories, who inhabited the flat shores of Upland, were summoned upon the occasion; and all gave their consent to the laws which Byrghir, the grand judge, had transcribed in this book, according to the opinion and advice of all those whose names we have mentioned.

“ Byrghir, by the grace of God, king of Sweden and Gothland, greets all those who shall see this letter with his blessing and the blessing of God,” &c.

N. B. These antient Swedish laws are very difficult to translate, either into French or English, it being scarcely possible to give them the same force as in the original. The Latin tongue is more capable of conveying the sense of them. Besides, the language in which these laws are written, is very different from that which is now spoken in Sweden; consequently, none but the learned can esteem them properly, or, indeed, rightly understand them.

Gustavus III. abolished the torture, which before his time was employed in Sweden. This was another act of favor shown by his prince towards his people.

It does not make a part of our plan to enter into a detail upon different governments: we will only say, that the one now established in Sweden appears to us more perfect than many of those which enjoy the highest reputation; and this is principally owing to the manner in which the country is represented by the diet. The peasants form the fourth Order of the state; and Sweden is the only place in Europe (at least the only considerable nation) where the husbandman is regarded as any thing*.

* The case is the same in the Tyrol, a small province in the emperor's territories. In

There are some abuses in the manner of electing peasants to be deputies at the diet which might possibly be reformed : but in this case we may apply the old adage, " That it is dangerous to mend what is already good." Indeed, the Swedes have so much reason to be satisfied with a constitution which, in most particulars, is so superior to those of other countries, that they are very ready to tolerate the few abuses which still subsist ; for they fear, if they attempted to lop the branches, they might possibly injure the trunk. The real, or, to express ourselves better, the only defect in this constitution, is the impossibility of the king's remaining exactly in the same situation in which he was originally placed. But this evil cannot be remedied ; for the sovereign in a monarchical and hereditary state must necessarily, in the course of time, obtain an ascendancy over the other existing powers, of whatsoever nature they may be *. Now this evil is infinitely less than that of being governed by an elective monarch ; we therefore prefer the Swedish constitution, as being the least defective, to that of any other nation we know.

The taxes are many, and indeed heavy, in all the towns : yet they produce but a trifling sum ; for the total revenue of the kingdom does not amount to more than thirty-three millions of French livres.

All places under government are taxed ; but those who hold different employments pay only for one, which is always the most considerable amongst them. Those who have the title

France they called it representing the people, because they gave a double representation to the third estate : as if lawyers, physicians, and coffee-house orators could be styled the people.—What an absurdity !

* Without such ascendancy his authority would be destroyed ; for in this case there is no medium. The only method of judging which government is the most desirable, is to compare the present situation of England and France.

without discharging the duties of the place, pay the double of what they would do if they exercised their employment.

The taxes consist—1st, in the pole-tax; 2d, upon all appointments, revenues, and landed property; 3d, upon windows, all articles of luxury, such as horses, carriages, superfluous servants, silk-furniture, gilding, and watches, (these last taxes were laid on in the diet of 1789, and the others were increased at the same time); 4th, upon silk clothes*, snuff, and tobacco—the profits of which are applied to keeping the royal buildings in repair, and to the parliament: they likewise make part of the fund belonging to the College of Physicians.

There is a book containing the list of the taxes imposed by the states in the diet of 1789, which, by general assent, were to remain the same till the convening of another diet, for which no particular period was fixed. We know not whether the one held at Gefle, in 1792, made any change in that part of the administration.

* The sumptuary laws forbid colored silk clothes; and this law is observed. The usual dress is black; but at court, flame-colored edgings and stripes are allowed.

There are likewise sumptuary laws to limit the number of dishes at an entertainment. These indeed are not so strictly observed; though we have been in houses where the rule was exactly followed.

CHAP. XI.

The State of the Swedish Troops.—Spirit of the Soldiers.—Abuses in the Military Administration.

THE Swedish army consists of a small number of regiments levied from the garrisons, and of the national troops. The former, like those of all other countries, are composed of soldiers enlisted wherever they can find them; and as to the national troops, they are never called out, except at reviews and upon very particular occasions.

Every province is obliged to furnish either a regiment of infantry or of cavalry, according to its extent and population; and each individual, whether officer or soldier, has a portion of ground allotted him, with a house so situated that the colonel may be nearly in the centre of his regiment, and the captain in the midst of his company; at least, they endeavour this should be the case as much as possible. These houses are called *bostelles*.

The post of colonel or captain varies in profit according to the goodness of the soil, upon which the revenue of their lands greatly depends; but the colonel's may generally be estimated from twelve hundred to two thousand rix-dollars, and the others from three hundred to five hundred.

Each district must provide one or more men, in proportion to its population; and the moment a soldier joins the army, ano-

ther must be immediately named, that the first may be replaced, in case of death, without loss of time. Should any district be too inconsiderable to furnish a man, some others must join with it to provide one.

Whenever a soldier is at liberty to quit the regiment, which is generally the case the greatest part of the year, he works at his trade, or tills the ground; and the proprietor of the habitation, whose tenant he is, pays him at the same rate as any other day-laborer. When a soldier has been dead three months, his wife and children are obliged to give up the house and ground to his successor.

At the time the clergy were deprived of the church lands, the crown distributed a great part of them amongst different people, who, upon taking possession, agreed to furnish and maintain a certain number of soldiers for ever. This was the original principle of the present mode, which, being since confirmed by different diets, is now become one of the fundamental grounds of the military constitution.

All the troops wear the Swedish dress, that is to say, a waistcoat and cloak; which is not very proper for so cold a climate, for the cloak does not shield them from the weather, and must be extremely inconvenient in the day of action. The soldiers wear round hats.

A very few regiments, one of which is the Queen's, are dressed in the French style. The general officers wear blue, with gold embroidered *brandenburgs*; and most of them have regiments. The lieutenant-colonels are distinguished by two epaulettes, like the colonels in France; and all officers, of whatsoever rank, wear a yellow and blue scarf under the waistcoat, and a white handkerchief tied round the left arm. This mark was observed to be too conspicuous in the late war, for the enemy undoubtedly took advantage of it. The Swedish cockade is yellow.

STATE OF THE SWEDISH ARMY IN 1791.

INFANTRY.

Regiments raised by Recruiting.

	MEN.
One Regiment of Foot Guards	1,200
Two Regiments of Guards, Black and White	1,500
Artillery	2,890
The King's Regiment	800
The Queen's	1,200
The Queen-Dowager's	1,260
Regiment of Sprengporten	800
———— Steding	1,200
Two others of 800 men	1,600
Light Infantry	800
Total of the raised Infantry	<u>13,250</u>

CAVALRY.

Of raised Regiments.

	MEN.
Hussars	597
Light Horse	250
Squadron of Cossacs	150
Total	<u>997</u>

NATIONAL TROOPS.

INFANTRY.

MEN.

Regiment of Upland	.	.	.	.	1,200
Skaraborg	.	.	.	.	1,200
Obo	.	.	.	.	1,025
Cronburg	.	.	.	.	1,200
Jonkioping	.	.	.	.	1,100
Biorneburg	.	.	.	.	1,025
Dalecarlia	.	.	.	.	1,200
East Gothland *	.	.	.	.	1,500
Tavastus	.	.	.	.	1,200
Helsingia	.	.	.	.	1,200
Elfsberg	.	.	.	.	1,200
Savolax	.	.	.	.	1,200
West Gothland	.	.	.	.	1,056
Nyland	.	.	.	.	900
Calmar	.	.	.	.	1,100
Nerike and Warmeland	.	.	.	.	1,674
East Bothnia	.	.	.	.	1,200
Jemtland	.	.	.	.	1,040

Total of National Infantry . 21,220

CAVALRY.

MEN.

The Body Guard, now composed of four squadrons of Cuirassiers, four of Light Dragoons, and one battalion of Light Horse, in all	.	.	.	.	1,525
Standard of the Nobility	.	.	.	.	395
Regiment of West Gothland	.	.	.	.	1,000
Carried forward	.	.	.	.	<u>2,920</u>

* New grenadiers of the Body Guard.

CAVALRY.

	MEN.
Brought forward	2,920
Regiment of Smoland (now Dragoons)	1,000
———— East Gothland (now Dragoons)	1,000
———— Northern Skone	1,000
———— Southern Skone	1,000
Company of Jemtland (now Dragoons)	100
Total of National Cavalry	<u>7,020</u>

DRAGOONS.

	MEN.
Body Dragoons	1,000
Regiments of Bohus (at present half infantry)	1,200
———— Nyland and Tavastus	1,000
Squadron of Carelia	250
Total of National Dragoons	<u>3,450</u>

The adjoining Table is a Detail of the Swedish Army, and of the Crown's Expenditure.

SWEDISH ARMY IN THE YEAR 1776.

TABLE I.

INFANTRY.			CAVALRY.		
PROVINCIAL ARMY.	MEN.	PAY.	REGIMENTS.	MEN.	TOTAL OF THE EXPENDITURE.
		Silver Dollars.			Silver Dollars.
Upland.....	1200	10,217	Adelsfana, not raised.....	395	14,158
Skaraborg.....	1200	9,974	Body Guards.....	128	51,118
Obo.....	1025	15,371	Cuirassiers.....	1155	145,725
Sudermanland.....	1200	13,427	West Gothland.....	1000	77,476
Cronburg.....	1100	10,530	East Gothland.....	1000	94,889
Jönkiöping.....	1100	10,107	Smoland.....	1000	81,811
Diömeburg.....	1025	15,369	North Skåne.....	1000	85,974
Dalecarlia.....	1200	10,786	South Skåne.....	1000	84,838
East Gothland.....	1220	10,457	Jemtland.....	100	6,617
Tavastus.....	1005	14,473			
Helsingia.....	1200	10,906	<i>Provincial Dragoons.</i>		
Elfsborg.....	1200	9,998	Body Dragoons.....	1000	89,060
West Gothland, Dals.....	1200	9,936	Nyland ditto.....	1000	87,370
Savolax.....	1258	9,620	Squadron of Carclia.....	250	17,073
Westmanland.....	1200	14,537	Ditto Bohus.....	904	59,677
West Bothnia.....	1056	10,517			
Calmar.....	1100	10,340	<i>Light Troops recruited.</i>		
Nyland.....	1025	14,537	Light Dragoons.....	400	62,273
Neriki and Warmeland.....	1674	18,599	Hussars.....	300	91,848
East Bothnia.....	1200	14,560			
Kymenegord.....	128	15,199	Total of Cavalry.....	10,982	
Jemtland.....	1408	31,611	Total of Infantry.....	95,744	
	21,344	291,351			
<i>RECRUITED REGIMENTS.</i>			Total of the Army, without reckoning the Officers ..	46,726	
Guards.....	1800	160,751	<i>Maintenance of the whole Army.</i>		
Artillery.....	3000	265,875			
Queen Dowager's Guards..	1000		Provincial Infantry..	24,341	291,351
King's Regiment.....	800		Ditto Cavalry	10,282	896,551
Sprengporten's ditto.....	1000	431,300			
Salza's ditto.....	1000	870,926	In all, 34,626		
Skytte's ditto.....	1200		Recruited Infantry..	11,400	870,929
Blixen's ditto.....	1200		Ditto Cavalry	700	154,121
Savolax Chasseurs	400	12,800			
	95,744	1,162,277	In all, 12,100		
			Staff	20,580	
			Fortification		
			Fortress and Munitions...	1,542,124	
			Clothing.....	148,513	
					Total, 5,274,841

Note.—Two farms usually maintain one soldier, or allow a rate for that purpose, according to the extent and goodness of the farm. The crown clothes the troops, and furnishes the war munitions; but, upon settling the accounts, which is done every year for the Provincial Regiments, a sum is retained out of the soldier's pay for his equipment, which is renewed once in eleven years. The peasant furnishes the soldier with his working-dress, which is a considerable saving to the crown; that Sweden, in proportion to its population, is able to maintain a double-armed force, compared with other powers, who only arm one man in twenty-four, whilst Sweden arms one in twelve, the navy comprised: added to which, a soldier provides for himself and family by the work of his hands. The *hostelles* belonging to the Provincial Infantry Regiments are valued by the crown at two hundred and thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-five silver dollars. The Provincial Cavalry is allowed sixty dollars a-year, for the maintenance of each soldier, with his horse and equipment: some provinces indeed, only allow fifty dollars; and the dragoons are maintained in a different manner for from fifteen to thirty dollars a-year. Each life-guard man is allowed five hundred marks if he is maintained by different peasants; but if only by one, this sum amounts to five hundred and eighty. As this regiment has not yet been raised by recruiting, the peasants pay the above sum in form of a gratuity to the crown, which is stipulated according to the times and particular circumstances.

REMARKS. First.—A portion of ground maintaining a foot-soldier or a sailor, is called a *rust*, and what supports a horse ditto a *rust-holl*. The rent charge, stipulated above, has been lessened to the peasant, in consideration of the annual taxes.

Second.—The cavalry regiments, mentioned above as consisting of a thousand men, were reduced in 1792 to five hundred, and the other five hundred incorporated with the infantry. The regiment of guards now consisted of only twelve hundred men; but the king created another, in 1791, of fifteen hundred. Since his death, the military has undergone many changes; such as the establishment of a corps of horse artillery, &c.

EXPENCE OF THE PROVINCIAL ARMY IN THE YEARS
1696, 1768, 1772.

	In 1696, when the whole of Finland was in the possession of Sweden.	In 1696. Silver Dollars.	In 1768. Silver Dollars.	In 1772. Silver Dollars.
Drabans, formerly called Body Guards.....		42,420	50,122	51,118
Officers of the Adelsana Regiment, Cavalry.....	{ In Sweden.....	12,220	12,431	} 1,120,072
	{ In Finland.....	2,633	2,527	
Regiments of Cavalry.....	{ In Sweden.....	628,968	577,387	
	{ In Finland.....	242,926		
Dragoons.....	{ In Sweden.....	56,606	91,288	
	{ In Finland.....	7,801	193,483	
Infantry.....	{ In Sweden.....	187,042	160,341	}
	{ In Finland.....	85,583	83,283	
Total in Silver Dollars		1,266,149	1,170,862 ²	1,171,90

Remark. — According to the Report given in by the Royal War Office in 1749, the Provincial Regiments cost the crown 105,348 silver dollars, granted in rents: and, according to that given in by the Royal Chamber of Accounts in 1772, they cost 1,119,256 dollars of the same money, the whole as estimated by the crown; which, from the present state of the exchange, ought to be doubled, if not trebled. The crown allows for the rust-holls and hostelles of the cavalry-officers 872,581 silver dollars, rent charge, at nine marks an acre, for 10,154 horse and dragoons, comprchending three hundred and ninety-five life-guardsmen: but the officers of the body-guard having no hostelles, they are not counted.

The Annual Expence for the Staff, and for recruited Regiments, at the following
Periods.

	In 1696, at 24 marks, or 2 dollars, by rix-dollar.	In 1768, at 42 marks, or 3½ dollars, by rix-dollar.	In 1772, at 70 marks, or 5½ dollars, by rix-dollar.
Staff.....	15,050	18,247	20,580
Regiment of Guards.....	118,888	145,000	160,951
Garrisons.....	} In Sweden.....	288,371	236,000
		157,448	195,300
Light Dragoons in Finland.....			62,273
Corps of Chasseurs in Finland.....			12,800
Hussars.....		101,848	122,464
Artillery.....	{ In Sweden.....	202,622	210,500
	{ In Finland.....	63,722	64,375
Engineers.....	{ In Sweden.....	39,180	39,841
	{ In Finland.....	8,783	8,783
Fortresses.....	{ In Sweden.....	160,000	250,000
	{ In Finland.....	200,000	277,500
Munitions for the Army and Fleet.....		532,451	608,000
Clothing for the Troops..	{ In Sweden.....	348,496	396,500
	{ In Finland.....	74,371	52,013
Sum Total, Silver Dollars		2,280,541	2,717,880

The General Expence of the Land Forces, according to the Roll of 1787.

	Rix Specie.	Skel.		Rix Specie.	Skel.
For the War Office	16,299	16 0	For Wood, Candle, and Oil, in the Forts	703,965	16 8
The Staff	4,664	0 0	Engineers	26,003	12 11
Commissaries in Finland	7,949	47 4	Munitions	13,618	16 0
Military	} In Sweden....	281,230	17 5	30,246	1 9
		94,415	32 6	40,760	16 3
Artillery	{ In Sweden....	65,042	31 7	10,839	42 8
	{ In Finland....	18,329	12 2	1,150	0 0
Garrisons	{ In Sweden....	75,848	2 3	147,419	15 1
	{ In Finland....	59,886	1 5	60,973	41 4
Maintenance of the	{ In Sweden.....	54,000	0 0	Expence of Marches in Sweden, and of	
Fortresses	{ In Finland....	26,000	0 0	Projects	2,000 0 0
			Ditto in Finland	1,000 0 0	
		703,965 16 8			1,064,996 18 8

The Swedish troops are spirited and well-principled; the officers are brave, and the soldiers very like the French soldiers. They are not famous for supporting a continued fire, which they cannot stand for more than a few minutes if they have not the power of returning it: in that case, it becomes absolutely necessary to make them charge the enemy. They understand the use of the bayonet, and like to employ it; indeed, the Russians have frequently experienced the formidable power of that weapon. An officer must always head his troop, and advance a few steps before it, otherwise it is very probable they may refuse to march; but, that ceremony performed, a Swede will follow his commander whithersoever he pleases. A regiment of infantry, having received orders to charge the enemy in the Finland war, inquired for their colonel, who happened to be upon duty as aid-de-camp general to the king's person. But, though they were informed of this circumstance, they still persisted in their request; and his majesty was obliged to send his aid-de-camp to head his regiment; and he was wounded in the action. The Swedes fire slowly, though they take good aim; but, as every man is permitted to fire when he pleases, a general fire seldom takes place more than once. If, after five or six shots, the troop is exposed to a battery, or to a superior fire, it must be immediately led on to the attack to prevent the danger of its charging without any degree of order. The Swedish soldiers are religious; and prayers are constantly read every day in all the regiments. They are honest men, incapable of mean actions, and free from all those vices which reflect dishonor on the name of a soldier throughout the greatest part of Europe. We now only speak of the national troops; for the recruited regiments and the garrisons are much the same as in other places.

The soldiers require being well fed, and suffer very impatiently

the smallest diminution of their allowance, or even the least delay after the appointed time for receiving it; which circumstance ought to be very particularly attended to by the Swedish generals.

The abuses in the military administration are many; and the employments are almost publicly sold, though the king has issued out the severest orders to repress so shameful a traffic. He knows to a certainty that his orders are not executed; but the business is carried on so artfully that he is unable to prevent it, from the impossibility of proving the fact upon any particular person; for even the colonels themselves are generally ignorant in what manner the affair is managed.

The ministers (as, indeed, is the case in all other places) make no scruple of breaking their word to the officers. We could mention a Frenchman who served during the whole of the Finland war, and who received the most flattering testimonies of his good conduct from the different generals under whom he served; but who could never obtain a company till two years after the peace, though it had been formally promised him, and though he deserved it upon various accounts. Indeed, there are many officers who have waited a considerable time even after they had the king's commission in their pockets. It is customary for ministers and generals to retrench something from foreigners, because they are unacquainted with the language of the country: but, whenever they find it necessary to send them into action, this reflexion never occurs to them, and they think them very fit for the purpose, though they do not speak Swedish.

CHAP. XII.

State of Population and Commerce in Sweden.

ALTHOUGH Sweden and Finland extend over a very great tract of country, they do not contain more than three millions of inhabitants. The nature of the soil, which is in many parts uncultivated, the number of forests, and the severity of the climate in the northern provinces of Sweden, are greatly against population *. The frequent use of brandy, as we have already observ-

* Short Historical Observations by the Count de Hartig, of the Emulative Society at Liege, on the Improvement and Decline of Agriculture in different Countries.

Sweden.—Two-thirds of this kingdom are taken up by mountains, lakes, and marshy grounds, and the winter lasts nine months in the year; yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, agriculture is now in a great state of improvement. For a great length of years the principal part of the peasantry subsisted by hunting and fishing. During the moderate reign of Christina, indeed, agriculture began to flourish: this was the natural consequence of peace. But her successors breathing nothing but war, the profession of a soldier was alone held honorable. It was therefore reserved for Frederic the First to encourage agriculture and establish manufactures; which he did in so essential a manner, that, between the years 1739 and 1766, he expended more than ten millions of crowns for that purpose.

Eric Solander left us the following observations:—Sweden, together with Finland and the different islands appertaining thereto, contain at least 9000 (Swedish) square miles, 5000 of which must be retrenched for mountains, lakes, rivers, rocks, marshes, and

ed, is another principle cause of it's decrease : for a great number of victims fall a sacrifice to this pernicious habit before they

roads ; so that four thousand only remain capable of culture : and of these 4000, 2400 are most probably employed in fields, pastures, gardens, and commons : there are, therefore, only 1600 left for arable land ; and if a third lies fallow every year, about 1000 will be sown. Supposing 80,000 tuns of seed necessary for each square mile, a thousand square miles must require 24,000,000 tuns ; and supposing again that each grain produces five, the multiplication will amount to a hundred and twenty millions of tuns, from which deduct forty millions for seed and cattle, and eighty millions will remain : and, as four tuns are reckoned sufficient for the maintenance of each person in a year, there would be enough, according to this calculation, for twenty millions of men. But, should it appear exaggerated, we will say only ten millions, or even five ; which makes it very surprising that Sweden, which only contains two millions and a half, or at most three millions of inhabitants, should be reduced to buy corn from other countries.

Gustavus the Third, who was trained to the exercise of every royal virtue by a Tessin and a Scheffre, endeavoured to remedy so shameful a scarcity, by exempting all land, newly cleared, from taxes during fifty years ; by rewarding, from the public treasure, every new invention tending towards improvement ; and by multiplying the flocks of sheep. Christina had already sent to Spain for rams : but Sweden is indebted to the Chevalier Alstrom for being able at this time to furnish their manufactures with wool, the product of their own country. They are now constantly employed in clearing land in Finland ; and the King of Sweden was able to send a present to France of ten million bushels of corn in 1775. It is true, indeed, this corn might perhaps come from Livonia or Pomerania ; for, notwithstanding the king's active zeal for the good of his people, Sweden still buys corn from other countries. M. Busching estimates the quantity imported in good years at 1,500,000 tuns ; and at 1,600,000 when the harvest is bad. But — thanks to the great attention of the government, and to the increase of cultivation ! — importation diminishes by degrees.

The inhabitants of the northern parts of Sweden frequently make a kind of bread of bark of pine- and birch-trees, straw, and roots ; which is a proof of the scarcity of corn. Indeed, the greatest obstacle to the improvement of agriculture is want of population, and the small number of towns and markets ; for a peasant is sometimes obliged to go twenty or thirty miles to buy a tun of corn ; and many of the farms in Finland are five or six miles from any other house. Sweden and Finland contain at most but 104 towns : and the population in 1769 was computed at 2,571,800 souls ; but in 1782 it increased to 2,900,000, which reflected great honor upon the reign of Gustavus III. The scarcity of cattle is also another cause of the scarcity of men. In Lapland there are only two men to each German mile and a half ; and it would perhaps be a great advantage,

reach man's estate; and those who survive are so debilitated that they are forced to remain unmarried. But this is a misfortune we can only deplore; for it appears impossible to extirpate so fatal a custom, which, indeed, is deeply rooted in all the northern nations. The most shocking tumults took place amongst the people when the king forbade the peasants to distil their own brandy. His motive was undoubtedly a good one; for nothing can be more absurd, in a country where grain is scarce, than to consume any part of it in making that liquor; but Gustavus found it impossible to succeed in his plan, and was therefore obliged to let things go on in their usual train.

The trade of Sweden is not very considerable, and for many years past has been disadvantageous to the country*. It consists in iron (which, indeed, is the most important branch), copper, planks, pitch and tar, herrings, alum, &c. for which they receive, in exchange, corn, wine, coffee, sugar, silk, and colors for painting. The following tables will give a clear idea of the present state of their trade.

One very great abuse exists in this country — the frequency and ease with which dishonest people become bankrupts: for, the balance-accounts once settled, they have no more trouble upon the occasion; and this is certainly great encouragement to a particular class of men. We cannot imagine how it is possible such injustice can still subsist.

both to Sweden and the Laplanders themselves, if they were to quit their country, and to cultivate the desert lands in Finland, and the coasts of the gulf of Bothnia.

The whole of Swedish Lapland does not contain more than 10,000 souls.—(President de Vevé).

* The neutrality of the Swedish flag during the late wars, has changed this circumstance, and trade is now carried on with great success.

A general Recapitulation (taken in 1787) of the Ships belonging to each Town, with the Burden they carry.

TABLE II.

	Number of Ships.	Under 100 Tons.	Above 100 Tons.	500 Tons and upwards.	Total of Tons.
Bjorneburg	110	845	546	.....	1,391
Borgo	3	244½	412	.....	656½
Brahestadt	6	335½	742½	.....	1,078
Bostad	9	490½	.....	.....	490½
Calmar	49	3,615½	.....	.....	3,615½
Carlsacrona	46	2,049½	3,739½	890½	6,679½
Carlshamn	41	1,979½	644	.....	2,623½
Christianæstads	5	299½	727	.....	1,086½
Christianstadt	2	504½	.....	.....	504½
Cimbritshamn	1	36	.....	.....	36
Ekenæs	10	949½	.....	.....	.....
Engelholm	1	26	.....	.....	26
Falkenberg	2	134	.....	.....	134
Gothenburg	200	13,716½	8,920½	7,274	29,970½
Gefle	52	4,067½	2,545½	.....	6,642½
Gamla Carleby	16	656	3,382	.....	4,038
Halmstad	24	1,076½	264½	.....	1,341½
Helsingburg	10	344½	.....	.....	344½
Helsingfors	10	434	1,555	582	2,569
Hudwickwall	3	182½	.....	.....	182½
Hernosand	7	281½	994	.....	1,275½
Hallandslan	4	153	.....	.....	153
Jacobstadt	10	706	1,266	.....	1,972
Kunghelf	6	487	218	.....	705
Kongsbacka	1	22	.....	.....	22
Kullenskone	1	38	.....	.....	38
Landsacrona	15	1,074½	.....	.....	1,074½
Lovisa	8	633½	.....	1,103½	1,736½
Laholm	1	29½	.....	.....	29½
Malmoë	33	1,733	742½	.....	2,475½
Marstrand	1	26	.....	.....	26
Nycarleby	2	.....	230	552	782
Norkieuping	39	2,327½	2,265	.....	4,582½
Nykieuping	3	153½	.....	.....	153½
Nystad	1	40	.....	.....	40
Poskallawick	1	36	.....	.....	36
Piteo	1	.....	524	.....	524
Skonor	4	161	.....	5,179½	161
Stockholm	259	17,698½	25,696½	.....	43,394½
Stromstadt	11	775½	.....	.....	775½
Sundswall	1	124	.....	.....	124
Souderhamn	1	134½	.....	.....	134½
Torneo	2	.....	636	700	636
Uddewalla	74	4,992½	2,396½	1,195½	8,089½
Uleoburg	22	528	4,283½	715½	6,007½
Unco	4	203	510½	.....	713½
Warburg	18	1,510½	.....	.....	1,510½
Wasa, or Kask	7	219	1,790½	.....	2,009½
Westerwick	36	2,983½	1,179	.....	4,162½
Wisby	71	4,758½	926	.....	5,684½
Ystad	35	2,027½	228	.....	2,247½
Obo	24	1,778½	1,344	1,762	4,884½
Öurebro	1	62	.....	.....	62
Öuregrund	19	1,353½	.....	.....	1,353½
Osthammar	1	60	.....	.....	60
Total	1368	79,138½	68,816½	19,239½	167,195½

*A general Recapitulation of the Commerce of Sweden with different Parts
of Europe in 1785.*

TABLE III.

EXPORTATION.				IMPORTATION.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To France . . .	10,986,799	11	10	From France . . .	7,706,781	17	10
To England . . .	8,344,298	0	0	From England . . .	3,081,469	0	0
To Holland . . .	2,394,602	7	6	From Holland . . .	1,693,376	15	2
To Spain, Portugal, and Italy } . . .	3,886,141	17	0	From Spain, Portugal, and Italy } . . .	3,156,153	17	0
To Russia . . .	1,140,040	0	3	From Russia . . .	7,153,476	10	3
To Denmark, Poland, Prussia, and Ger- many } . . .	10,608,993	4	0	From Denmark, Po- land, Prussia, and Germany } . . .	14,343,618	7	6
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Sweden exports to the amount of . . .	£37,360,875	0	7	Sweden receives to the amount of . . .	£37,194,876	7	7
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BALANCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To France	Sweden gains by ex- portation . . .	3,280,017	14	4
To England		5,262,829	0	0
To Holland . . .	.	.	.		701,225	12	4
Spain, Portugal, and Italy. } . . .	.	.	.		729,988	0	0
Sweden loses by im- portation from Rus- sia } . . .	6,013,436	10	6	Sweden gains by im- portation . . .	321,568	0	0
Trade with the island of Saint Bartholo- mew } . . .	.	.	.	
With Denmark, Po- land, Prussia, and Germany } . . .	3,734,625	3	0	For the expence the Swedes are at in cruising for foreign powers, they receive }	600,000	0	0
For the East-India Company } . . .	3,159,510	10	0				
<hr/>				<hr/>			
£.12,907,572 3 6				10,895,628 16 4			
				Balance to the dis- advantage of Swe- den } . . .			
				2,111,943 7 8			
				<hr/>			
				£.12,907,572 3 6			

Table of the Exports from Stockholm in the Years 1786, 1790, and 1792.

TABLE IV.

	1786.		1790.		1792.	
		Lis.		Lis.		Lis.
Iron bars	183,942	skellings 15	222,382	skellings 4	209,960	skellings 10
Small square hoop and bolt iron,	18,417	. . 17	19,290	. . 1	5,888	. . 7
Anchors	194	. . 4	867	. . 13	361	. . 2
White and black iron	35	. . 16	2	. . 7	39	. . .
Cannons	4,226	. . 14	541	. . 13	4,017	. . 4
Balls	273	. . 2	365	. . 6	. . .	. . .
Cast iron	195	. . 12	207	. . 13	739	. . 17
Iron plates	4,807	. . 3	4,144	. . 4	2,017	. . 15
Nails	481	. . 6	1,070	. . 7	760	. . 5
Polished works	439	rix . .	241	rix . .	. . .	. . .
Steel	4,232	skellings . .	2,948	skellings 11	2,517	. . 19
Worked copper	925	rix . .	61	rix . .	. . .	. . .
Melted copper	2,574	skellings 2	3,148	skellings 13	1,319	. . 16
— into plates and money	1,109	. . 9	1,739	. . 5	108	. . 6
Large copper plates	248	. . 11	833	. . 16	. . .	. . .
Brass	3,311	. . 14	2,762	. . 6	96	. . 2
Alum	1,876	. . 5	888	. . 14	1,556	. . 7
Vitriol and copperas	621	. . 6	187	. . 8	419	. . .
Salt	40,241	tuns . .	. . .	. . .	5,713	. . .
Beer	232	barrels . .	169	barrels . .	. . .	. . .
Herrings and Sardines	5,013	tuns . .	5,068	tuns . .	2,211	. . .
Herring oil	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	86	. . .
Ship pitch	12,924	. . .	11,140	. . .	13,738	. . .
Liquid pitch and tar	75,661	. . .	95,464	. . .	59,479	. . .
Red ochre	1,059	. . .	1,800	. . .	613	. . 17
Planks to an inch and a half	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	21,113	. . .
— of an inch and a half	. . .	. . .	2,085	dozen . .	. . .	pieces . .
— under two inches	26,700	pieces . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
— to two inches	348,744	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
— of three inches	. . .	. . .	6,172	dozen . .	1,021	. . .
Beams and spars	1,202	. . .	386	pieces . .	. . .	. . .
Bars for capsterns	393	dozen . .	136	dozen . .	. . .	. . .
Books and globes	1,540	rix . .	603	rix . .	. . .	. . .
Articles of furniture	1,992	. . .	3,225	. . .	. . .	. . .
Wrought silver	717	. . .	1,210	. . .	. . .	. . .
Morocco and skins of leather	14,011	. . .	8,907	. . .	. . .	. . .
Watches and clocks	1,045	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Various stuffs	2,272	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Flags and sails	. . .	. . .	973	. . .	. . .	. . .
Oats	174	tuns . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Tea	1,367	cases . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Linen cloths	. . .	. . .	1,303	. . .	. . .	. . .
Gunpowder	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	511	. . .
Different goods	9,315	rix . .	3,600	. . .	. . .	. . .

Table of Imports to Stockholm in the Years 1786, 1790, 1792.

TABLE V.

	1786.	1790.	1792.
Oats	tuns 5,176	5,411	318
Wheat	47,437	11,454	23,947
Barley	72,983	64,768	32,733
Peeled barley	31,106	41,716	43,133
Rye	192,530	123,930	59,689
Pease	1,836	11,349	2,001
Oatmeal	316	258	114
Wheat-meal	pounds 2,326	34	47
Rye-meal	tuns 5	34	294
Arrack	ahm. 35	63	127
White tape	pounds 397	318	357
Lead	skellings 897	1,508	444
Litharge	pounds 7,291	969	1,896
Pencils	rix 58	149	218
Cotton	pounds 143,181	163,159	195,321
Brandy	ahm. 86	4,614	351
Cambric	ells 11,528	16,255	43,282
Ducats	2,000	1,554	750
Fresh cod	tuns 37	67	19
Dried cod	skellings 4,942	4,127	1,503
Another sort dried	43	39	7
Small dried cod	822	1,012	745
Herrings	tuns 2,111	2,216	4,899
Dried fish	20	3	10
Stock fish	352	338	196
Whalebone	pounds 2,449	.	3,117
Feathers	140	44	337
Sweet oranges	piece 20,140	31,460	24,550
Lemons	206,437	342,909	337,662
Bitter oranges	20,890	22,595	49,620
Apples	tuns 846	521	1,059
Alum	lips 94	68	88
Prussian blue	pounds 99	192	.
Other kind of blue	3,762	7,982	10,076
Ceruse	111,396	142,728	120,879
Brazil wood	133,481	74,488	119,159
Red lead	2,216	1,811	1,864
Cochineal	4,057	3,250	5,788
Fernambuco	55,567	26,066	48,738
Gall nuts	7,589	21,657	55,653
Gum	rix 3,694	3,179	2,325

Table of Imports to Stockholm — CONTINUED.

		1786.	1790.	1792.
Indigo	pounds	39,136	25,819	58,549
Colors		57,309	39,909	63,303
Carding machines	rix	.	101	.
Red chalk	pounds	11,377	773	1,969
White ditto	tuns	314	525	500
Vermilion	pounds	6,041	367	9,950
Roucou	rix	786	651	1,703
Pot-ash	pounds	2,610	5,594	.
Sandal	rix	559	476	941
Samach	pounds	11,077	3,900	26,446
Verdigris . . . . .	.	771	1,859	4,465
Umbra, a color . . . . .	.	253	522	774
Van, a color . . . . .	.	609	430	990
Vitriol . . . . .	.	57	98	433
Soap	pounds	37,634	60,624	75,666
Herbs for dyeing	rix	269	1,324	645
Colors	pounds	24,339	13,833	41,969
Yellow color . . . . .	.	33,872	13,176	31,063
Calamine . . . . .	.	3,406	4,925	3,172
White cotton thread	rix	551	.	27,012
Red ditto	pounds	20,572	15,144	10,446
Goats' hair . . . . .	.	8,120	5,601	.
Coarse thread . . . . .	.	27,345	17,081	31,443
Dutch thread . . . . .	.	487	942	1,808
Plaster	tuns	598	45	548
Cloth from Guinea	ells	216,215	253,258	29,434
Pearl barley	pounds	614	1,935	623
Rice . . . . .	.	84,260	66,098	185,864
Sago . . . . .	.	4,864	3,620	6,548
Hemp	skellings	6,837	4,655	4,895
Hard resin	lisp.	587	255	208
Ox hides	rix	8,814	5,639	33,625
Flax	skellings	2,299	1,563	2,889
Tow . . . . .	.	676	384	244
Flaxen cloth	ells	890	752,920	626
Sole leather	pounds	118,502	164,462	237,107
Upper leather . . . . .	.	587	516	3,052
Mineral waters in stonejars . . . . .	.	17,274	16,956	21,876
Ditto in bottles . . . . .	.	14,202	12,177	16,988
Muslin	ells	8,167	7,752	55,215
Oil of olives	canes	11,426	9,107	23,783
Ditto of hemp	ahm	914	116	55
Ditto of flax and rape . . . . .	.	777	536	676
Ditto of turpentine	pounds	3,386	6,399	20,970
Blue paper	reams	230	431	354
Brown ditto . . . . .	.	167	213	156
Grey ditto . . . . .	.	341	256	630

Table of Imports to Stockholm—CONTINUED.

		1786.	1790.	1792.
Coarse writing-paper	reams	1,334	1,000	2,571
A finer sort of grey ditto		36	20	126
Large white ditto		76	106	116
Pasteboard	rix	486	55	212
Stamp paper		339	48	70
Letter ditto	reams	1,268	1,115	1,604
Royal ditto		24	45	121
Common writing ditto		3,376	3,448	5,302
Printing ditto		192	165	600
Furs	rix	7,095	5,868	8,160
China		596	789	2,255
Quicksilver	pounds	915	3,850	1,908
Salt	tuns	114,554	107,713	158,646
Silk gauze	ells	15,909	651	25,072
Silks	rix	34,092	963	777
Silks from Bologna	pounds	20,385	13,909	24,554
Flowers from the same place		714	735	541
Silk in woofs		19,440	3,703	9,028
Stamped money	rix	20,971	20,000	9,616
Anise	pounds	28,105	17,057	27,192
Anchovies		4,116	3,063	5,358
Borax		1,112	407	869
Prunelles		4,522	3,886	1,588
Camphire		1,120	1,774	1,923
Millet		8,031	7,108	12,225
Cinnamon		2	3	66
Cocoa		8,536	8,702	988
Coffee		1,260,298	1,044,426	927,926
Capers		2,012	1,375	2,304
Cardamoms		432	288	457
Prunes		26,591	13,006	27,052
Chocolate		427	248	450
Lemon-juice	canes	2,658	5,507	3,931
Lemon-peel	pounds	636		549
Currants		16,883	25,402	8,333
Fennel		16,859	2,928	12,045
Figs		150,967	193,919	146,982
Ginger		31,775	32,412	20,467
Laurel seeds		5,150	811	2,786
Laurel leaves		3,802	2,779	1,690
Liquorice		33,228	41,448	80,084
Sweet-scented waters	rix	503	836	1,153
Almonds	pounds	83,472	65,756	94,159
Nutmegs		896	459	474
Mace		527	346	196
Cloves		429	210	339
Satin	ells			117,443

Table of Imports to Stockholm — CONTINUED.

		1786.	1790.	1792.
Olives	canes	765	527	811
Pepper . . . . .	. . . . .	28,502	18,608	22,843
Orange-peel . . . . .	. . . . .	32,967	64,518	66,910
Dried raisins . . . . .	. . . . .	505,072	687,063	217,731
Saffron . . . . .	. . . . .	195	306	331
Mustard	tuns	72	79	75
Senna	pounds	1,402	1,584	929
Plums . . . . .	. . . . .	373,606	338,960	471,174
Turpentine . . . . .	. . . . .	20,291	8,800	7,343
Panes of glass	rix	347	236	510
Looking glass . . . . .	. . . . .	2,074	845	7,386
Silver plates for looking-glasses	pounds	802	377	873
Spirits of wine	ahm.	486	24	10
Coals	tuns	14,227	6,020	22,174
Fiddle-strings	rix	90	107	592
Rough sugar	pounds	1,114,587	1,406,705	1,665,774
Different sorts of sugar . . . . .	. . . . .	1,210,051	1,938,357	1,123,110
Horse hair	liap.	1,948	1,593	2,849
Curled wool	skellings	154	136	161
Tobacco in leaves	pounds	331,626	354,591	402,041
Tobacco for smoking . . . . .	. . . . .	2,208	548	1,768
Dutch ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	392	658	469
Wool	liap.	16,938	22,547	13,796
Spanish wool . . . . .	. . . . .	1,426	260	2,079
Lard (flask) . . . . .	. . . . .	131	4,650	437
Salted meats (kjott)	tuns	255	810½	367
Butter	skellings	18	473	107
Cheese . . . . .	. . . . .	222½	3,188½	3,275
Soot . . . . .	. . . . .	1,100	714½	1,275
Wax	pounds	21,847	2,728	1,144
Wax candles . . . . .	. . . . .	10,592	16,776	26,159
French wines . . . . .	. . . . .	5,150	5,376	5,661
Rhenish and Moselle ditto	ahm.	194	191	346
Spanish and Portuguese ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	162	230½	118
Vinegar	rix	179	1,177½	55
Drugs . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,124
Books . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,955	6,863
Potter	canes	. . . . .	3,382	5,433
Lemon-peel	pounds	. . . . .	1,846	. . . . .
Flints	pieces	. . . . .	232,000	209,000
Distilled oils	pounds	. . . . .	292	. . . . .
Sugar in loaves . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	186,051	202,113
Antimony . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,400
Oil of vitriol . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9,131

CHAP. XIII.

Trade in Iron, Steel, Copper, Bones, &c.—Coins, Weights, and Measures.

IRON is the most important branch of commerce in Sweden; 300,000 schippunds of which, at least, are exported every year, making three-thirds of the annual produce of the mines.

The storehouse for iron in Stockholm is situated at the southern sluices, where the Mæler Lake is joined to the sea. It is immense; which may be easily conceived, it being the receptacle of all the iron that is embarked at Stockholm. Those persons who are in want of money may borrow from the bank upon their iron. In consequence, the bars thus pawned are tied together with packthread, which is sealed, and cannot be touched till the debt is discharged.

Statement of those Forges which work 1500 Schippunds of Iron, upwards, in the Year 1791.

L. G. means *Less Good*. B. H. means *Brittle in Heat*. V. G. means *Very Good*.

Names.	Sch.	Quality of the Forge.	Proprietors.
Axmar, in Gestricia .	1500	Good. 2	Bippen and Schrinkell.
Malingsbo, Dalecarlia .	1500	Good. 2	M. Ehrenhielm.
Bakhammar, Westmanland	1750	G. & L. G. 2	M. Jacob Romsell.
Boggo, ditto .	2127	L. G. 3	M ^{me} Bjuggren.
Forsbacka, Gestricia .	1600	L. G. 2	M. Nordin.
Willingsberg, Nericia .	1800	Good. 2	M. E. Hoffsten.
Watolma, Upland .	2000	Good. 3	Comte Brahé.
Bjorkborn } Warmeland Bœufors }	2076	G. G. B. H. 3	M. Robsamson.
Easona, Nericia .	1748	Good. 2	M. Hausloff.
Gammelbo, Westmanland	2875	L. G. 4	Heiknschœulds.
Wirsbo, ditto .	1725	Good. 2	Bar. Silverschœuld.
Larsbo, Dalecarlia .	2200	L. G. 4	Tersmeden.
Engelsberg, Westmanland	1539	Good. 3	Sœuderhielm.
Forsmark, Upland .	2875	Good. 4	Uggla.
Maroker, Helsingia .	2450	B. H. 2	Wennberg.
Graninge, Angermania .	2000	B. H. L. G. 3	Classons.
Gimo } Romœus } Upland Robersfors }	2875	G. & V. G. 7	M. Lefebvre.
Finoker, Westmanland .	1943	Good. 3	Fersen Family.
Kihlafors, Helsingia .	2000	L. G. 3	M. Setons.
Gravendahl, Dalecarlia .	.	.	4 Graves Family.
Lœfta, Upland .	{ 9000 to 10,000 }	Good. 6	Ch. de Geer.
Hasslefors, Nericia .	1725	Good, V. G. 2	Sen. Falkenbergs.
Æusterby, Upland .	{ 5000 to 6000 }	L. G. 4	Ærill.

Names.	Sch.	Quality of the Forge.	Proprietors.
Lægdœu and Logfors .	1525	L. G.	2 M. Kraps.
Olofsfors, Angermania .	2000	L. G.	3 Paulü and Smareus
Koskis, Finland .	1500	Good.	2 Hasselgrenar.
Okerby, Upland. .	2000	L. G.	3 Ch. de Geer.
Paulistrœum, Smoland .	2400	Good.	4 Pecklins.
Romnœs, Westmanland .	2025	B. H.	3 Sœuderhielm.
Bernshammar, ditto .	1950	L. G.	2 Julin Schœulds.
Longwind, Helsingia .	1600	Good.	2 Stokenstrœum.
Schebo, Upland. .	2275	L. G.	3 Arvedson.
Niksioeu, Gestricia .	1600	Good.	2 Ch. Cederstrœum.
Stromberg and Ulfors } Upland .	3100	Good.	2 Ch. de Geer.
Hœugbo, Gestricia .	1625	L. G.	2 Hjertas.
Woxna, Helsingia .	1900	Good.	3 Müller.
Krakfors, Nericia .	1500	Good.	2 Falcker.
Suderfors, Upland .	1840	V. G.	5 Grill.
Gysinge, Gestricia .	1800	Good.	2 Witlfolh.
Ferna, Westmanland .	2400	L. G.	4 Ramsell.
Tolfors, Gestricia .	1800	Good.	2 Sœuderhielm.
Finspong, E. Gothland .	1810	L. G.	4 J. J. de Geer.
Lædvicka, Dalecarlia .	2400	L. G.	3 Cedercreutz.
Hargs, Upland .	3400	Good.	3 Bar. Oxenstiern.

There are 299 great forges in the whole, which furnish 227,507 schip.
Likewise 99 smaller ones belonging to an association
of peasants — these furnish 18,236

Total 245,743

These hearths employ 373 hammers. There are also twelve other inconsiderable forges; but the hammers and produce of these last are not marked.

It is necessary to observe, that in this catalogue we have only mentioned those forges which send iron to Stockholm to be shipped from thence. What is sent off from other parts, such as Gefle, Gotheburg, &c. ought to be added to it. The following tables are upon the same plan.

N. B. There is a fixed quantity of iron allowed to be forged; and the proprietors must not go beyond it, on account of the scarcity of charcoal and wood. This is not the case in the article of steel, which may be made in whatever quantity they please; it is therefore not always specified in the tables.

Steel Forges.	Packets and Cases.	Proprietors.
Nyquarn, Sudermanland	1000 to 1200	Bar. Leyonhufvied.
Rockesholm, Westmanland	500 to 600	Holmgren.
Ferna, ditto	1000 to 1200	Ramsell.
Carl gustafstadt, Sudermanland	1500 to 2000	Rothofs.
Skeppsta, ditto	400 to 500	Vahrendorf.
Wijk and Wikmanshytta, Dalecarlia	.	Greiff.
Graninge, Angermania	.	Classons.
Wirsboda, Nericia	.	Robsam.
Hellefors, Westmanland	.	Heikenschoelds.
Remmens, Warmeland	.	Mynnan.
Schishyttan, Westmanland	.	Ornschoeld,
Gravendahl, Dalecarlia	.	The Graves Family.
Brenninge, Sudermanland	.	Post.
Okerby, Upland	.	Chev. de Geer.
Æusterby, ditto	.	Grill.
Doringsioeu, Dalecarlia	.	Vahrendorf.
Wedevog, Westmanland	.	Hallencrutz.

Forges for Iron Plates.	Schippunds.	Proprietors.
Rackhammar, Westmanland	400 to 500	Schulzenherm.
Rockesholm, ditto	250 to 300	Holmgren.
Wedevog, ditto	300 to 400	Hallencreutz.
Ferna, ditto	250 to 300	Ramsell.
Carlholm, Upland	300 to 400	Ch. de Geer.
Mariefors, West-Gothland	100 to 150	Beckman.
Turndahl, Dalecarlia	300 to 400	Classons.
Preshyttan, ditto	100 to 150	Ekman.
Stiernsund, ditto	150 to 200	Ruckerschold.
Hageby, Westmanland	150 to 200	Beckman.
Sather, Dalecarlia	300 to 400	Malmsten.
Skinskatteberg, Westmanland	400 to 500	Hisings.
Garphyttan, Nericia	250 to 300	Uggla.
Gravendahl, Dalecarlia	200 to 300	The Graves Family.
Hellefors, Westmanland	200 to 300	Heikenschœlds.
Annefors, Nericia	200 to 300	Essen.
Kiazilfall, West-Gothland	150 to 200	Count de Hordt
Frowinedra, Westmanland	150 to 200	Dahlman.
Frowi Offra, ditto	200 to 300	Fock.
Gislarbo Offra, Westmanland	150 to 200	Ornschœld.
Boxholm, East-Gothland	200 to 300	Baren.
Olofsfors, Angermania	200 to 300	Paulu and Smareus.
Jaders, Westmanland	100 to 150	Mannerstrol.

Brass Manufactures.	Schippunds.	Proprietors.
Skultuna, Westmanland	600 to 700	Adlervall.
Biurfors, ditto	500 to 600	Vahrendorf.
Nykioping, Sudermanland	280 to 300	Sjöeuberg.
Gusum, East-Gothland	400 to 450	Spalsencreutz.
	400 to 450	Westerberg.
Norkieuping, ditto	900 to 1,000	Pasch.

Manufactures.		Schippunds.	Proprietors.
Fagervick, Nyland	Brimstone.		Hisingers.
Dylta, Nericia	—————	250 to 300	Okerhielm.
Dylta, ditto	Vitriol.	500 to 600	Ditto.
Fahlun, Dalecarlia	—————	500 to 600	Gahn & Hetmelin.
Lœufver, Smoland	Alum.	1000 to 1500	Busch.
Kafvelos, West-Gothland	—————	500 to 600	Bar. Manercroutz.
Andrarum, Skone	—————	200 to 300	Count Piper.
Helierum, Smoland	—————	400 to 500	Cederbaum.
Garphyttan, Nericia	—————	900 to 1000	Uggla.

Duties paid by the Buyer to the Storehouse for Iron for exporting the following Articles, at so much a Schippund.

	Skellings.	Raneticks.
Iron in bars	2	7
——— in packets	5	1
Strong iron plates	6	1
Common ditto	9	3
Brensthöl (steel) in packets and cases	10	2
Garf-stöhl, in ditto	16	9
Nails of 2 inches	11	11
——— of 3 inches	10	7
——— of 4, 5, to 6 inches	9	3
——— of 7 inches and above	7	11
White iron, tinner, and wrought	3	11
Cast and lead works	2	11
Iron cannon, balls, &c.	2	5
Red copper, yellow, and metal	4	8
Brimstone, vitriol, and alum	2	11
Anchors	1	6

CHAP. XIV.

A Tour to the Mines, Sahla, Afvestad.—Säter—Ornars.—Fahlun, Mora, Elfdal.—Porphyry Quarries.—Dalecarlians.—Gefle.—The Cataract of Elfscarleby.—Suderfors.

THE following tour is extremely interesting, and requires a fortnight to make it completely. We would advise it's being undertaken in May, when the thaw is general; for, if the snow is not entirely melted, it is impossible to see the most curious objects, all communication being sometimes stopped at the beginning of the thaw.

It is twelve miles from Stockholm to Sahla, and the road extremely fine. Just before we arrived at the post-house of Tible, upon the banks of a river which separates the government of Stockholm from that of Upsala, are two marble monuments, with inscriptions to show they were erected in remembrance of the marriage of Adolphus Frederic with the princess of Prussia; and of the queen's arrival when she came to espouse Gustavus III.

Sahla is a small ill-paved town, with the streets built in a straight line, and composed of low wooden houses, almost all of which have only one story. It contains about two thousand four hundred inhabitants, most of whom are concerned in the mines. We happened to be present at the funeral of a mother and daughter, who died at the same time, though of different disorders;

and we remarked that the coffins were in the same magnificent style as at Stockholm. These women, being connected with the mines, were each borne to the grave by six workmen; and all the peasants and miners who composed the procession were very neatly dressed in black, which is seldom the case elsewhere among that class of people. The church is very handsome, considering the smallness of the town; and the living of Sahla is one of the best in Sweden: it is worth two thousand rix-dollars, and belongs to Count Schwerin, son of the late senator. The environs of this town are very pleasant.

Sahlahutta is the name of a foundery, a quarter of a league from the town. There are a great many houses on the road leading to it, which the inhabitants use as magazines for corn and forage: they are built separate from each other on account of fire. Sahlahutta itself is entirely inhabited by people employed in the foundery. There is, however, a church; and a river runs through it, which serves to work a great variety of wheels.

Near two hundred workmen are employed in the foundery, and the same number in the mines. When the stones are taken out of the mines, they are carried to a building, where there are thirty-two pestles worked by two wheels, which reduce them to powder. There are two sorts, one is called flour or dust, and the other is like paste; but the first is the best. The ore thus pounded drops into wooden reservoirs, and, being reduced to powder, is spread upon a coarse cloth. It is diluted by water falling from a kind of cascade, and stirred with a blunt rake. This operation is called a washing; and there are eight machines for that purpose in the principal building, with fifty-six in other places. The mine being opposite the town, it is intended to have

an establishment close to it of the same nature as the one in question, in order to perform the operation of washing and grinding the ore, which being thus stripped of many useless particles would be much easier to transport. There are two sorts of ore extracted from the washing, but the richest remains at the bottom. We next visited the place where they calcine. Wood is burned in the furnaces; and three schippunds of ore are baked at a time in two of them. There is a wheel in another building that works eight bellows; as also wooden hammers to pound the charcoal and clay together. This mixture forms the stuff upon which the silver and lead are dropped when taken in fusion from the furnaces. In another building, which contains four furnaces upon the first floor, the calcined ore is thrown upon hot charcoal; and in another, next to the one above-mentioned, are two furnaces of the same kind, though not quite so high. The melted matter falls into the furnaces; and when the dross or scoria is taken away, a piece of iron is driven into the body of the furnace, in order to let the matter run into a reservoir made in the ground on purpose to receive it. The next operation is making it into ingots, by means of a mould, after which nothing remains but silver and lead. We then saw a house with a furnace, where the silver is separated from the lead. In this operation, which requires twenty-four hours, the lead is vitrified, but afterwards reproduced. A fire for eight or nine hours is necessary to purify the silver entirely from the small quantity of lead remaining; and this is done in a brick furnace placed under a bell. The whole of this process is nearly the same as at Freyberg*. A quintal of ore produces, one with another, be-

* In Saxony, where there is a very curious machine for amalgamation.—See *Voyages des deux François au Nord de l'Europe*, tome i.

tween two and three loths of pure silver and ten pounds of lead.

The wages of the workmen vary; some are paid according to their work, and others by the month or day. Some have only one or two rix-dollars a month; but then they are allowed one day's rest in three, because they always work twenty-four hours at a time. The masters of the foundery may earn fifty rix-dollars in a year, and the workmen from sixteen to twenty-five. A repository for charcoal was building at that time, and the outside was finished. From the same spot we had a most charming view of a small lake, three quarters of a mile long, and half a quarter broad. In another building they have placed two large furnaces, faced with iron and granite; the inside is to be of stoneware, which stone is fire proof. They hope these furnaces will be fit for use in the course of the present year (1791), when they mean to destroy the two we have already mentioned, which are in a separate building, where the unwashed poorer parts of the ore are roasted: this is mixed with sulphur ore, in order to extract what little silver it may contain. There are also four open furnaces and two smaller ones. Beds of wood are placed, and over them beds of charcoal, in which they put not only the poor kind of ore, but even the scoria, if they suspect it to contain the least particle of silver; so that the matter intended for roasting, consists of iron, scoria, sulphur, and lime-stone. The effect of this operation is to make the sulphur evaporate, cleanse the iron of dross, and put it into a proper state to be melted, together with silver powder and lead. This calcination requires five hours; and five ship-pounds of ore may be calcined in a day. The pure leaden ore is called *schlichter*. The expence of the foundery amounts to six thousand rix-dollars.

The Sahlberg mine is half a league from *Säbba*, and is now the property of private people. It is divided into one hundred and sixty lots or shares, to every one of which belongs a portion of land, and likewise a piece of ground in the town. These shares were valued in 1791, at least at one thousand rix-dollars; and the neat produce of each lot has amounted even to thirty rix-dollars. The expences attending the management of the mines amount to about six thousand rix-dollars, which added to six thousand for the foundery, and to four thousand eight hundred, at which the shares are valued, make altogether sixteen thousand eight hundred rix-dollars; without reckoning the tenth part paid to the king, the officers' wages, the expences of the exterior and interior works, the keeping the machines in order, &c. which most probably would amount to from seven thousand to eight thousand rix dollars, the mine having yielded three thousand silver marks in 1790. This mine has been worked from time immemorial. It was formerly much richer, and has produced two thousand four hundred marks; but the richest galleries are fallen in. We however saw them at work at a place where the ore sometimes produces thirty loths of silver in a quintal; but it is imagined this will not last long. The first floor of the mine is between one hundred and six and one hundred and nine fathoms deep; and from thence to the lowest floor one hundred and fifty.

The works of this mine are admirable, and truly deserving a traveler's attention. The descent is down a pit, called the pit of *Queen Christina*, the mouth of which is twenty-six feet by nineteen. It conducts to the bottom of the first floor; but many people dislike being let down in buckets, though the cords never having been known to break, is a great encouragement to ven-

ture. If an accident happens, which is generally the case two or three times in a year, it is always owing to the imprudence of the workmen, who have a singular prejudice against women, declaring, that if they ever let one down, it is a constant forerunner of some misfortune. A woman visited the mine a few years since, and two days afterwards a workman was accidentally killed, which contributed in no small degree to strengthen this prejudice; and certain it is, the workmen never let down a woman without suffering the greatest apprehensions. However, they are very seldom troubled with visits from the sex.

The bucket employed upon this occasion is fastened by three iron chains to a rope, which is replaced by a new one every ten months, and the old rope is used for drawing up the ore. It will hold five people, but three are the usual number, and they never take more than four. We were six minutes in descending, and six and a half in returning; because upon the bucket's approaching the top, they slacken the motion. At the same time the bucket descends or ascends, another bucket with the ore descends or ascends close to it, and this is that the workmen make use of, who always go down for two days and one night. Flambeaux are necessary for the descent, in order to view *en passant* the galleries made in the pit, and also to steer the bucket, and prevent it's striking against the rock, which juts out in different places. Those in the bucket are sometimes alarmed by a pretty violent shock, which their situation makes frightful enough. It is owing to the rope, which, in rolling upon the cylinder, sometimes winds round itself, and after a few turns is suddenly disengaged, and occasions the above-mentioned shock. The two wheels by which the bucket is drawn up, are turned by water. They are double, and may be moved either backwards or forwards, to in-

crease or retard their motion. This depends upon the locks, which are lifted up, more or less, in proportion to the quantity of water to be let out*. The man who manages the ropes directs all these motions; and some one at the mouth of the mine informs him what is going forwards. His business requires the greatest attention; for any imprudence, or a single moment of forgetfulness, might be attended by dreadful consequences. These two wheels are forty feet in diameter; and the two used for the pumps are of the same dimensions. The water employed for working the different machines is brought by a canal more than three miles in length. There are three pumps to the hydraulic machine for raising water out of the mine; and near it is a pit called *knecht*, by which those who wish to explore may descend by a ladder eighty fathom deep into the mine. There are then several divisions, down any of which it is easy to descend into the first floor, and afterwards go to the very bottom of all, either in buckets or by ladders; but the latter are inconvenient and seldom used, except by the workmen employed to manage the pumps, every one else preferring the buckets. The rope is marked in various places, in order to stop the buckets at the different galleries made in Queen Christina's pit. Wood is much employed in this mine to work the stone, and a surprising quantity is consumed. Nothing can be more superb than the effect of the lighted fires in different parts of the mine. The vaulted roofs are extremely noble, the communications very wide, and the greatest neatness prevails throughout the whole. A carriage might be driven in every part of the first floor; and there is a small room to rest in, where a register is kept, in which the curious traveler writes his name.

* They may also be stopped at pleasure.

The signs of silver being in a mine, depend upon a kind of calcareous stone mixed with mica, which the miners call *noble-stone*, and which always denotes a little silver. The skill of the miner consists principally in finding out this stone. We were shown a great many veins of trapp, and their variety is extremely interesting to a curious observer. It first appears in very thin beds, then increases progressively, afterwards is entirely lost sight of, and then appears again. But the veins in this mine are all irregular, and ore is scarcely ever to be found in them, which is a most singular circumstance. Metal does not run in veins, but is always found in lumps. The workmen are upon the same plan as in the foundery, working one day in three for twenty-four hours, out of which they are allowed eight for rest. They are likewise paid in the same manner. Masters may earn fifty rix-dollars, and workmen from sixteen to twenty-five. The Makleusen pit, which is the deepest of any, is now abandoned, as is also the Kongsrumning pit; which latter is the most antient.

The *Herstenbotten Mine* gave way three centuries ago: it has since been filled up by degrees; but tradition says many people have perished in it. Adjoining is another mine called *Samdrumningen*, which has likewise given way. There are great heaps of stones close to these mines, which were formerly taken out of them. These people are appointed to examine, and to choose out those pieces that contain any metal; and they generally extract three hundred silver marks every year. These researches were begun in 1753; and such is the quantity of rubbish, that there will be sufficient employment for fifty or sixty years more. The produce of the antient mines pays no tenth to the king. A little beyond is a pit, which communicates with the antient mines, where they make use of horses to procure the ore: three are constantly kept in the first floor of the mine, to draw up the ore from

the deeper pits. The stone yields a great deal of lime, and would furnish still more, could a sale be found for it. We were astonished to see a mine in so flat a country, there being scarcely any rise where this is situated. All travelers should procure letters for Mr. Staff, chief of the mine, and also for Mr. Pyhl, who speaks French, and whom we found particularly useful.

The following is a list of the minerals which a lover of natural history may find in this mine :—

Weiss-gulden, grey silver ore, scaly galena, with steel grains.

Blend or zinc ore, scaly, with small grains.

Regulus of native antimony, very scarce (indeed there is no longer any found in the mine).

Ore of striated antimony.

Arsenical pyrite, very rare.

Martial pyrite, sometimes crystallised.

Granulated black iron ore, very scarce.

Calcareous stone with fine grains, and granulated with white and yellow salt.

White and yellow calcareous spar, crystallised in hexagonal pyramids, extremely scarce.

White quartz, also very rare.

Red and white rock flint, in which is sometimes found starry schœrl.

Mountain leather.

Mountain flesh.

Mountain cork.

Amianthus, sometimes spotted with galena.

Green, yellow, and blackish serpentine.

Red garnets (or grenades) in the galena.

Solid black trapp.

Steatite or soap rock.

Lapis ollaris.

Brown mica.

From Sahla to Afvestad, through Brodbo and Viggarné, is four miles and a half. There is a most beautiful view of a lake in the first stage, which we passed over upon a causeway. The roads are tolerably good the two first stages, but grow bad at the third.

We crossed a little river near Sahla, which furnishes water for the works at the mine. A quarter of a mile before we reached Viggarné, is a barrier, and a custom-house belonging to the proprietors of the Sahlberg mine. We there left the great Afvestad road to the right, and took a very indifferent one to the left, which led to Viggarné; but upon quitting that town we were obliged to return, in order to regain the great road. When we left Stockholm, the thaw had been complete for more than a month; but the case was different after passing Sahla; for we found lakes frozen over, and a great deal of snow in different places. We met with no more barriers upon this road, which was a pleasant circumstance; for nothing can be more inconvenient than the great number between Stockholm and Sahla, we being constantly obliged to get out of the carriage to open them. We entered Dalecarlia towards the middle of the last stage.

Afvestad.—The copper refinery is the only interesting object in this small town. This establishment is in a separate quarter, and is very considerable. No one is permitted to go out of it without presenting a note at the door from M. Stokenstrœum, the inspector, who showed us every thing, but who unfortunately can speak no language but his own. The first refiner in this institution was Marcus Kock, born in 1585, and died in 1659, according to the dates upon his portrait, which we saw at the inspector's. He was a native of Liege, and ennobled by Gustavus Adolphus. We first examined the furnaces for smelting the copper, which comes from Fahlun. Each of these furnaces smelts from five to six schippunds. The metal is called in it's first state *kokoppar*, and afterwards becomes *garkoppar*, but whatever is not pure copper is put into another furnace. This first operation generally lasts six hours, sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the quality of the metal. Bars of copper with charcoal over

them are put into a crucible shaped like a cone reversed, at the bottom of which is a bed of clay and charcoal, mixed and pounded together, in the same manner as at Sahla. Six crucibles and furnaces are employed for this operation. These are placed in three different workshops, with four workmen to each. When the copper is in fusion, they let the first layer cool in the air, then throw water upon it, and take out the whole by layers, which become less and less, according to the form of the crucible ; after which they are heaped one upon another. The crucibles contain about forty of these layers, sometimes more, sometimes less. The finest particles of the copper boil up, and adhere to iron bars placed for that purpose in the chimney, from which they are afterwards removed. There is a very large bellows, worked by water, to each furnace. Nothing but charcoal is used in this refinery, of which there are great quantities : it is indeed very necessary ; for twelve thousand lasts, of twelve tuns each, are consumed every year. There are two machines in the next building, with eight pestles to each, for pounding the clay and charcoal together, which form the bed for the bottom of the crucible, and to which a great deal of copper adheres. This dust or powder is afterwards washed in the same manner as at Sahla. Between the above-mentioned machines is an arched passage, from whence falls a very pretty cascade. We then saw another building, where there are three hammers, for making large copper plates. Those from which they make stew-pans and other utensils are of a smaller size ; consequently the hammers are likewise smaller. There are two furnaces where the large plates are made, and in one of them a tub for melting the metal, which is then ladled into moulds composed of iron, clay, and charcoal, mixed together. There it cools, though it is still red when taken out of these moulds to be hammered ; and they continue heating

it very frequently till the plate is entirely finished. The second furnace is appropriated to this purpose. The largest plates are three ells and a half long, and two wide. The size of the moulds, of course, depends upon that of the plates. Copper thus prepared is sold for from six to seven skellings the pound. The canal which supplies this manufactory with water is intersected by a great number of low posts, which serve to stop the progress of the ice, though they do not prevent the water from flowing; consequently these works go on as usual, even in the severest winters. Four thousand two hundred schippunds were made every year during the last war between France and England, three thousand six hundred of which were in plates for coppering vessels. Other years they scarcely make more than three thousand schippunds. The same number worked at Fahlun are made into brass. There is a trifling magazine for copper plates, and another of *garkoppar*, equally inconsiderable. The plates employed for the shipping are five feet long, and eighteen inches wide. These are packed up for transportation in the same manner as glasses, and sent to Westeros, to be shipped from thence to Stockholm; but if the season permits the use of sledges, they go by land. A sledge carries at the most three schippunds. The distance to Stockholm is sixteen miles and a half, and the expence of the carriage twelve copper dollars for each schippund. There is an office between the two magazines where we entered our names, and where it is customary to be weighed. This is a small tax, amounting to about half a rix-dollar. They showed us some copper coin intended for Poland and France, which wanted only to be stamped to be ready for exportation. We could not learn the price of this coin, which is sent to merchants at Stockholm, who forward it to the destined places. Iron of every sort is likewise worked at this manufactory; and there is a common mill to

saw the plates asunder. In another building are two metal cylinders, upon which they roll the copper plates, particularly those employed for the shipping. Two furnaces, in which nothing is burned but wood, are placed before these cylinders: and in the same house is a hammer, a furnace, and a pair of shears to cut the plates; and likewise another pair of shears worked by water. The next building is also for working in iron, with a large and small furnace with a hammer. We were afterwards shown the mint, where the plates of copper are cut by two wheels, in each of which are eight marks of the size of the pieces to be coined; the plate is put between them, and is presently divided into eight strips, which are afterwards placed betwixt two cylinders, in order to make them of a proper thickness; and the last process is putting them between two pieces of iron, where they are cut into the requisite shape with the greatest ease. This very simple machine is worked by water, and there are two of the same kind. We had a view of a large cascade formed by the Dahl, from a small esplanade in the neighbourhood. A dike has been contrived close to the works, to supply them constantly with water. No Swedish money has been coined since 1768, except pollets, a coin peculiar to Dalecarlia, the value of which is three-quarters of a skelling. There are two common casks in another building, full of holes, where the money is put to be polished. These casks are moved by water, and pipes are laid upon them to supply them constantly with it. The pieces are polished merely by friction, and are afterwards put into small furnaces to dry. This last operation is very short, and is performed generally in an hour, or at most in an hour and a half; the pieces are then ready to be stamped. There is a machine for making cylinders in the same place; and next to it a room where women are employed in separating the bad money from the good; after which

it is packed into a cask, and sent to Stockholm. We were then shown a very small magazine of coffee-pots, tea-pots, &c., bronzed over in the English style; and next to it the place where the bronzing is performed: but the manner of doing it is a secret, and we were only told that the article was rubbed over with a brush dipped into different colors. Our next visit was to the apartment where they make pots and stew-pans, in which is a furnace, five working boards, and a great many anvils. There is a wooden horse in the court for punishing the workmen, a hundred of whom are employed in this establishment: they are paid by the schippunds they finish, which are worth from ten to even a hundred skellings, according to the nature of the work. Forty skellings are distributed in the following manner: six dollars to the master, four to his head workman, three to the second, and two to the boy. We saw a child in this place whose hair was absolutely green, occasioned, they said, by the vapor of the copper. This establishment belonged to the crown till the year 1777, but it has since been given up to the proprietors of the Fahlun mine.

The town contains about 700 inhabitants: it is shockingly paved, which indeed is the case almost every-where in Sweden. Mr. Vahrendorf's brass-works are at Biurfors, rather more than half a league from Afvestad. There are five of the same nature in Sweden, viz. at Norkœuping, Nikœuping, Gusum, and Skultuna: we have seen the last, and will mention it presently. The manner of working is the same in all these places, and the only difference consists in the more or less quantity of brass.

If time permits, an excursion of two miles may be made to Norberg, where the Stromsholm new canal commences, which terminates at the Mæler Lake. This we will speak of in another chapter, in order to follow the course of our journal regularly.

A quarter of a mile from the village of Norberg are some very famous mines, not only from their number, but from the variety of veins and the very curious minerals they contain, which no one can expect to explore in one day ; such researches must necessarily take up some time, particularly for amateurs, who may wish not only to examine the produce of the mines, but likewise the rubbish : indeed, after taking all possible pains, many curious pieces may escape observation, as they only appear by intervals in the different veins. These mines are principally iron ones, though there are some of copper ; but they are almost all deserted. The minerals found in this place are as follow : —

Bluish, solid, lamelated, micaceous hæmatite, or blood-stone, granulated with small sparkling grains. This variety is commonly found in all quartz.

Black iron ore, with a shining surface, granulated with small grains, crystalised, and in polygonal, octaedral, cubical, or rhomboidal shapes.

Native arborised copper, in thin superficial plates. Native copper is sometimes found in the *Griællan* mine, among the iron ore.

Superficial mountain blue.

Mountain green.

Red copper ore, colored with azure, greenish yellow, and pale yellow.

Green, white, and purple fluor, crystalised in octaedrals.

Mineral pitch.

Druses of topazes of different shades.

Druses of pale amethysts.

Crystals of grey and of white quartz. The crystals are generally without prisms, though sometimes common rock crystal is found, but in small pieces.

White and grey quartz.

Red feldspar, in hexagonal plates, with short points of three facets. These crystals are sometimes incrustated with quartz.



Stalstein, or steel ore, with small white grains, which become black upon being exposed to the air.

A mile and a quarter from this place is Westanfors, a deserted copper-mine.

After this tour we returned to Afvestad; from whence we went three miles and a half, through Grodœu, to Sæter. The roads were not good, for, though in the month of April, it was thawing; and the sides were almost covered with snow, particularly in the second stage, where we passed through a very long forest. Upon quitting Afvestad, the prospect is extremely fine; and the road continues, upon the edge of the river Dahl, as far as a long floating bridge, which we crossed, and which is so constructed that the lightest carriage makes it sink under water. Half a mile from Grodœu we passed close to a small town called Hedemora, where there is a powder-mill, but nothing interesting to be seen.

Sæter is a very small town, containing not more than three or four hundred inhabitants. The only thing that can induce a traveler to visit it is the Bipsberg mine, a league from the town west north-west. Historians make no mention of it till 1420, though it was discovered much earlier. It belonged to two towns, called Hedemora and Husty, till the reign of Gustavus Vasa, before which the revenue was the bishop's property; but that prince annexed it to the crown, when he possessed himself of the church lands. It was destroyed in the last century by the miners' fault, and continued in the same situation for twenty years. The crown then gave it up to any persons who would undertake to work it anew, which was done in 1697. The Angersteins are at present the principal proprietors, though a quarter of it belongs to M. Vahrendorf. This mine does not even pay a tenth to the king. It must be a very rich one, for it produces every year from 20,000 to 21,000 schippunds of iron, and yields sixty, seventy, and sometimes eighty per cent. The ore in the Danemora mine is not so rich, but easier to work. The

veins run from east to west, and the deepest part is eighty fathoms. It consists of four floors; the first called Benzels Band, the second Adolphus Frederic, the third Gustavus the Third, and the fourth Gustavus Adolphus, prince-royal; this last is seventeen fathoms wide. Besides these floors, there are a great many galleries, which they are employed in working. There are three principal pits, one purposely for the workmen, and another near the water machine, which is more difficult of access, and which is only used by those workmen who have the charge of the pumps. We descended into the mine by tolerably convenient ladders. From the last floor to what is called the stables, we made use of three different ladders, one consisting of fifty steps, and the other two of forty-three and thirty. Upon approaching the stables, we experienced the cold, owing to being near the pumps. We then re-mounted by three ladders of thirty-six steps each, and proceeded by five others (of thirty, thirty-six, thirty, twenty, and thirty steps) to the door which opens to the pumps. Day-light appearing, we threw aside our torches, and went up two more ladders of forty and thirty-two steps, the first of which was extremely damp; and we mounted in the whole 452 steps, by thirteen different ladders. The opening by which we descended is about twelve feet wide, and it requires two hours, or two hours and a half, to make the whole tour of this mine. The ore is found in very large metallic masses, that are not very difficult to work; and in many places it is reduced to powder. The interior work is very well managed, though we sometimes felt it damp. Half way down is a door, which is shut up on holidays, and which we found it difficult to pass through, owing to some standing water directly before it. Notwithstanding the great quantity of ore fit for working, they had begun three considerable pieces of work in order to search



for more ; and this they term *speculative work*. The subterraneous vaults are five, and so spacious that there is no occasion to stoop in any part of them. It is, however, very necessary to be careful, and to use great precaution where they burn wood to soften the ore, otherwise suffocation might be the consequence of the great heat and smoke, which continue for some time after the operation. A great deal of wood is used, but very little gunpowder. There are only thirty workmen employed in this mine, twenty of whom are constantly at work. The ore is sent to different places to be smelted, and principally to Nishyttan, a mile from the mine, where a virtuoso may provide himself with the following minerals : —

Black iron ore, granulated with small and very friable grains.

A blueish lamelated hæmatite.

Cellular hæmatite.

Molybdena.

Quartz.

Druses of quartz.

Mineral pitch.

Fibrous schœrl.

Coarse and hard amianthus.

This mine, as may be perceived from the above list, contains but few curious varietics. It's situation is not very elevated, but the view from it is delightful ; and, when the horizon is clear, the steeple at Fahlun may be seen from the inspector's house. The water-works may likewise be perceived at a considerable distance, and extend a great way.

Grangue is four miles and a half from Sceter, and there are some great and curious mines to be seen ; but it is necessary to return by the same road, which is far from being a fine one.

A little excursion may be made from Sæter to Lœfos, where there is a silver and copper mine, which, though small, is interesting to see. It is in the parish of Skieder, and contains —

- Native silver, very scarce.
- Cubical galena, scaly, with steel grains.
- Yellow copper ore.
- Blend.
- Arsenical pyrite.
- Calcareous stone.
- A small quantity of fluors of different colors.
- Rock crystal and horn stone.

We visited the foundery at this place, and then returned to Sæter. If time permits, a short tour may likewise be made on the other side to Grengiesberg, where there are many iron mines containing very curious minerals, viz.

Black, solid, iron ore, granulated with small micaceous grains of various and very lively colors, such as blue, green, and golden yellow, crystalized in octaedrals, and the ore scattered in the common iron ore.

Solid blueish hæmatite, lamelated, crystalised, cellular, micaceous, and sparkling.
Mineral pitch.

Lapis ollaris, micaceous and striated.

Crystals of calcareous spar, in flat hexagonals, heaped up irregularly one upon another, and covered with very small druses of quartz.

Druses of quartz, investing the iron ore in such a manner that the pieces appear like breccias of kernel of iron ore, united by crystalised quartz.

Those who wish to visit this mine will find it the shortest way to go from Hedemora; and likewise to go from thence to the Garpenberg mine, a mile on the other side of the Dahl, near a small lake, where there are copper-mines which have been long worked, but are now upon the decline. They belong to M. Vahrendorf, and yield —

Grey copper ore.

Yellow and pale yellow ditto.

Testelated and scaly galena.

Blend.

Green fluor, sometimes intermixed with yellow copper ore, superficially disposed.

Lapis ollaris of various sorts.

Nerrka quartz, or lapis ollaris, intermixed with garnets.

After having seen the foundery, the road is to return to Hedemora.

From Söeter to Fahlun, through Naglarby, is three miles and a half; but it is necessary to come back part of the same road, and to pass close to the side of the mine, which is on the right, and then to go under the pipes belonging to the water-works. Throughout the whole stage are cracks, which are certain signs of great changes having taken place in this part of the globe: to avoid them, the traveler is obliged to go greatly about, and prolong the journey extremely. We crossed the Dahl soon after quitting Naglarby; but before we reached that town, the road passed very near Tuna, and a zinc and silver mine, which was very rich in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, who made presents from the produce of it; but it is at present deserted, as is also the ancient silver mine at Silverget, situated still nearer Söeter. Very strong loadstones were formerly found at Gagnef, two miles from Tuna; but there are no longer any remaining. After having crossed the Dahl, we quitted the great road and turned to the right at Ornöes, half a mile off. We then passed a river over a bridge, and coasted a very pretty lake for some minutes before we arrived at the house where Gustavus Vasa was concealed, in 1520, from the pursuit of the emissaries of Christiern. This house is built in a very singular form, and has remained ever since in it's original state. The stair-case is on the outside,

and the room Gustavus occupied upon the second floor. It is rather large, and almost entirely square. Within the room, on each side of the door, are the two faithful grey Dalecarlians, dressed in white woollen, and armed *cap-à-pee*, with hats shaped like sugar-loaves, according to the fashion of the times. Next to them, near the bed, is the faithful domestic who constantly followed Gustavus; he, too, is represented on foot: and the prince himself is standing armed, under a canopy, in the opposite angle of the door: in his right hand he holds the commander's staff, and his left is rested upon a Bible, which, with his helmet and gloves, are placed upon a table. Every thing belonging to the bed is likewise preserved. Over the door, on each side of that and of the bed, are five inscriptions in gold letters, analogous to the principal events of Gustavus's life; and near the bed is a genealogical tree of his family, continued as far down as Gustavus III., though the race has been long extinct, the late king being only related to it by the female line. Some ill-painted portraits of the kings and queens of Sweden since Gustavus Vasa, and some geographical maps, are placed round the rooms. We were afterwards shown the privy where he was concealed, and from whence he escaped to bring about the union, which took place some time after at Mora. This house is very pleasantly situated, and the lake forms the most lovely object imaginable. No curious traveler would miss visiting this place; for he must certainly feel himself greatly interested in examining the asylum of one of the greatest men who ever graced a throne, and who was an honor to human nature.

The person who translated Mr. Coxe's second "*Travels*" into French, has made him give a very inaccurate account of this house, which induces us to believe he was not sufficiently acquainted with the English tongue to undertake such a work. We

would advise our readers not to give too much credit to the Dutch officer's relation, who declares, (page 165, in the octavo edition — Hague, 1789), "that, in order to visit this house, it is necessary to go half a league out of the great road, and to pass through a frightful one among terrible rocks." We have been obliged to take notice of many mistakes in these Travels, though we are very far from having mentioned them all. If the road were really as bad as it is represented, it would still be an interesting object to the most lukewarm traveler; but it is really only a very short quarter of a league out of the way, and there are neither horrible rocks nor precipices to impede the journey.

We began to smell the sulphur a good while before we reached Fahlun, where we arrived in the night; and the atmosphere appeared on fire, as did the town, owing to the great number of furnaces lighted in the open air for calcining the ore. The mine was overspread by a thick fog: we passed close to it, and even under the funnels of the water-engines.

Fahlun is the capital of Dalecarlia, though a very inconsiderable town, containing scarcely 4000 inhabitants. Its privileges were granted on the 30th of October, 1641. They had, indeed, some in 1608 and 1624; but they were only granted upon trial, in order to be amended. The church was built in 1650: it is covered with copper, and has been already renewed three times.

It would be adviseable to engage a lodging before-hand, at some merchant's house. Many people hire rooms by the day: but there are so few travelers' pass, that there is only one inn; it is a tolerably good one, in the square near the church: it is, however, often full, which was unfortunately the case when we arrived. The only object of curiosity for a traveler is the mine



and it's appendages; it sufficiently repaid us for our trouble, which we did not feel inclined to regret.

The famous mine of Köpparberg is five hundred fathom from the town. The origin is unknown: but it's most antient title is in Magnus Smek's time (1347), and by that it appears there had been anterior ones. This mine has fallen in very much at different times; and it continued doing so in 1789 for two days together. It's greatest depth in 1791 was 189 fathoms: the principal opening is forty fathoms deep, comprehended in the 189 (it being diminished by the last falling in), 200 fathoms long, and 120 wide. We descended by a wooden stair-case contrived against the rock; and the entrance into the mine is at the bottom of this opening. There is no place in the world of the same nature so easy to go down, for we had stairs the whole of the way except the last twelve fathoms, when we made use of an iron ladder. This is the most inconvenient part of the descent, or, to say the truth, the only one, and it conducted us to the very bottom of all, which is called Armfelt's Hole. These stairs are so extremely easy, that twenty-two horses employed in the interior of the mine go up and down them. If, indeed, by any extraordinary accident they are impassable, the horses are let down by the great pit, tied with cords, and in a sort of harness made on purpose for the review at Christmas. This last method was always employed some years ago, before the new stair-case was made, and when the old one was no longer safe. The following is a list of the different galleries in this mine, with their depth from the top of the stair-case in the large opening.—Bonde's gallery, forty-two fathoms. Tilas's gallery, forty-three. A small gallery, never used since the falling-in in 1789. The roof is here more elevated, and we then arrived at Gustavus III.'s stair-case, after which the passage is dirty watered by a

small rivulet. The vaulted roof is six feet in height, and from four to five wide. Sophia Albertini's gallery, sixty-five fathoms; and Prince Charles's, seventy-two. Masonry has been employed in these vaults. The Fleet's gallery, where the vicinity of Gustavus Adolphus's pit causes a vitriolic smell. Here is a forge, furnace, and anvil. Mars's gallery, a hundred fathoms; the wind in this place was great, and the smell very disagreeable. The North gallery, a hundred and nine; and Prince Gustavus's, likewise a hundred and nine: they were employed in finishing the latter at the time of our visit. Brother's gallery, a hundred and ten. Rolamb's gallery, a hundred and ten: presently after, workmen were busied about a roof, where they placed beams one over the other: they were beginning to clear off the rubbish, and take away the props. The Council Hall, 118 fathoms, in which are tables and a lustre. Here the king stopped to rest on the 20th of September 1788, and wrote his name on a pyrite stone found in the mine, which has been since framed and glazed. His majesty has visited this spot twice before in the years 1755 and 1768. Here it is customary to stop on returning, to take some refreshment, which Mr. Gahn obligingly procured us. The Crown gallery, of a hundred and eighteen fathoms, communicates to King Frederick's pit. The Gallery of the Cross, a hundred and twenty-three. A very fine roof, where they were at work. The Master of the Miners gallery, a hundred and twenty-four. The Red Knight's gallery, and that of the Piece, a hundred and thirty-eight. Prince Gustavus Adolphus's gallery, a hundred and thirty-eight fathoms: here the wind is very great. Nordin's (the present governor of the province), a hundred and thirty-eight; which workmen were employed in finishing: this is the bottom of Adolphus Frederick's pit, where we saw them rolling the ore upon pieces of wood into carriages with six wheels, two

of which are underneath ; these carriages hold from eight to ten schippunds. Gallery of the Polar Star, a hundred and forty-nine. Comte Frederick's gallery, a hundred and forty-nine. Comte Charles's gallery, a hundred and forty-nine. The Stierncrona's pit, a hundred and eighty-two. This latter is very curious ; a machine worked by horses, and a little lower a hole communicating with the above-mentioned pit. Fru's gallery, of a hundred and fifty-seven fathoms, likewise communicates with Stierncrona's pit. Another machine with horses, a furnace, and anvil. The Cavalier's gallery, a hundred and fifty-eight. Leyonmarck's, a hundred and sixty-eight. Baron Armfelt's, a hundred and seventy-three. Grefve's gallery, a hundred and sixty-eight. At the bottom of the last floor is an iron ladder of between thirty and forty steps, by which we descended into Armfelt's Hole. The soil of this mine is not mineral, and all the ore is found in one spot. The metal is not in veins, but in metallic lumps (what they were working at that time was supposed to be in conical forms) ; notwithstanding Mr. Jars's assertions to the contrary, in his book, intitled the 'Travels of a Metallist : which is, in many particulars, an estimable work, though not entirely free from errors.' This mine only produces the greyish kind of pyrites, attracted by the loadstone : there are other sorts, the yellow white, and the greenish yellow. The latter alone contains copper (from 24 to 30 per cent.), and the riches of the ore depends on the mixture of these three pyrites. The lefver slag, or greyish pyrite (which Mr. Jars calls reddish), never contains any copper.

The produce and the expences of the mine, from 1779 to 1788, were as follow :

Years.	Tons of Ore.	Produce of the Great Mine.		Free Mines.		Total Expences.	
		Schip.	Lisp.	Schip.	Lisp.	Rix.	Skel.
1779	153,319	5090	19			50,941	45
1780	156,977	5724	12			57,139	
1781	164,492	5758	10	308	4	88,048	30
1782	174,421	5954	7	306	14	66,783	27
1783	163,750	6077	16	224	11	75,572	11.
1784	195,470	5898	19	268	7	73,484	6
1785	194,732	6350	2	332	17	67,473	20
1786	187,975	5390	3	234	6	62,837	42
1787	196,420	6886	9	266	14	67,828	15
1788	164,950	6422	14	277	11	65,766	47

The ore at Fahlun is far from rich, though it was formerly extremely so. This mine produced, in the last century, more than twenty thousand schippunds ; and the ore, when we visited this spot, did not yield above two per cent. There are four pits at the great mine for extracting the ore, which are called King Adolphus Frederick's, King Fredrick's, Comte de Creuyl's (a hundred and twelve fathoms deep), and Comte Wrede's. The second is a hundred and twenty fathoms in depth, with six casks, two hydraulic machines, and another for the pumps. There are nine machines employed in raising the ore. The great mine was divided into five districts, which were intended to be reduced to three. In each of these are two inspectors, with a salary of a hundred rix-dollars. The great mine and the free mines are united together. (The second paragraph in the 46th page of Mr. Jars' work is therefore erroneous). The free mines are private property, and pay no tax to the crown. The rope employed in descending King Frederick's pit weighs seven schippunds, but it is not very well made. No workmen are permitted to go down in casks, because the vitriolic acid not only

cats through the ropes, but even the iron chains. These ropes are leather, and last about twelve months. The product of the mine in 1790 was two hundred schippunds of lead, eight hundred silver marks (being the first assay), and two hundred golden ducats. The ore containing silver is prepared in an open oven, where the fire, flames, and wind, act upon the lead which is calcined, and becomes litharge: in melting, it drops upon the ashes of which the crucible is composed.

This mine is divided into 1200 shares, merely for the interior works. These shares have for some years past been sold from 166 to 190 rix-dollars.

The following is a table of the product for the last twenty years. The first figures mark the revenue of each share, or rather the real profit; and the second the expence of each proprietor of a single share, for extracting the ore, exclusive of the workmen's wages, which are not comprised in the statement. The expences of the mine are partly paid by the proprietors and partly either out of the society's common stock, or by the sale of five tickets in every lottery, of which mention shall be made in the sequel of this work.

The sums in the following statement are in copper-dollars, eighteen of which make a rix-dollar.

<u>Years.</u>	<u>Revenue.</u>	<u>Expences</u>
1771	66	102
1772	27	108
1773	150	112
1774	250	135
1775	293	141
1776	250	138

<u>Years.</u>	<u>Revenue.</u>	<u>Expences.</u>
1777	234	138
1778	240	165
1779	270	189
1780	284	243
1781	360	198
1782	342	180
1783	207	150
1784	378	171
1785	216	175
1786	39	200
1787	162	155
1788	204	141
1789	172	. .
1790	184	. .

The hydraulic part is perfectly well understood. Three neighbouring lakes supply the water which, by means of nine machines, turns the wheels. The smallest of these wheels is 29 French feet in diameter, and the largest more than forty. These works suffer no injury from the severest winters. Forty copper furnaces are supplied with water by the above-mentioned lakes, and a river running through the town serves for twenty more. The wood employed in the mines and ovens is conveyed by the lake which joins the Dahl and the Fahlun. There are sixty ovens within a quarter of a mile of this town, and ten more at the distance of about half a mile. Gunpowder is employed in the mine every day, and the explosion is very great, though not so violent as it is represented. They use wood once a-week, when the fire is lighted on Saturday at noon, burns the whole of Sunday and

part of Monday, and the smoke is not sufficiently dispersed on Tuesday morning for the work to be continued, consequently, it is impossible to take a view of the mine. Four hundred workmen are paid by the tun, and earn from five to six rix-dollars a month. The ore, when taken from the mine, undergoes the operations of roasting and smelting. The first roasting is performed in the open air, on a plain between Fahlun and the mine. Open stone furnaces are employed on this occasion. These are of different sizes, containing from one hundred to two hundred and fifty tuns of ore, which is placed pyramidically upon two layers of wood at the bottom of the furnace. This operation appeared to be very negligently performed, and takes from fifteen to twenty days to complete. The general effect of the roasting is to extract the sulphur, and in a certain degree to calcine the iron when purified from it. A part of the sulphur is dissolved at the same time, and some of its acid remains attached to the iron, which is very fusible in this state, and forms a black metallic glass as it mixes; this flux melts the greatest part of the stones which usually follow the ore. In consequence of these properties, it is impossible to extract the whole of the sulphur in the first roasting. In the first smelting after this roasting, the portion of iron purified from the sulphur becomes the above-mentioned metallic glass, which dissolves all stony substances, forming what is termed *sorrie*. These, being specifically lighter than the more metallic part, always swim upon the surface of the crucible, and run out, in proportion as it fills, through an aperture in the front of the furnace, called the *eye*. The most metallic part of the iron is at the bottom of the crucible: this still retains the sulphur mixed with the copper, and contains a richer sort of ore, or copper pyrite, purified from all stony substances. This is called *matle* (in Swedish *skjerstein*),

and has ten or twelve pounds of copper in the quintal, whilst the rough ore has but two. The *matte* or ore, thus concentrated and purified, runs through a hole on the side of the furnace, whenever the crucible is full, and is afterwards roasted three or four times to extract every remaining particle of sulphur. The second smelting is performed after the second roasting, when all the remaining iron is converted into *scoria*, and nothing is left at the bottom of the crucible but copper, which, however, is still mixed with an eighth or tenth part in a hundred of iron, zinc, lead, arsenic, &c., all of which is afterwards extracted in the *affinage* at Alvestad. The second roasting is performed under cover, and requires four or five fires, and much more care and attention in the management of them, than the first roasting. The furnaces for smelting are from ten to fourteen feet above the crucibles, and those for roasting are very like limekilns, being walled on three sides, and open on the fourth. Were they to attempt finishing the business in one operation, instead of employing two roastings and smeltings, they would risk losing too much copper in *scoria*: the copper would also be too much charged with iron and other impurities, consequently must lose considerably in refining; since, in all chemical preparations where the disproportion between the parts to be separated is very great (which is the case with iron and copper, the ore of one containing two, and the ore of the other fifty per cent.), the extraction of one can never be made in a single operation, whilst so great a disproportion exists, without both loss and a mixture of heterogeneous particles. These different roastings and smeltings take up about six months before the ore is converted into copper.

No one can be a founder who is not a shareholder, with a certain portion of land, and a share in a foundery. They must

likewise undergo an examination by some members of the council of the mines, appointed for that purpose. Their emoluments frequently amount to only one rix-dollar in a schippund, and sometimes indeed they are losers; whilst, at others, they have gained as much as five or six rix-dollars, but this seldom happens, and entirely depends on the price of the ore when sold by auction. For the last few years thirty tun of ore have produced one schippund of copper; but there have been instances, though very rarely, of twenty-six or twenty-eight tun sufficing for that purpose. The expence of smelting generally amounts, on an average, to half a rix-dollar per tun. From two to three hundred schippunds are usually melted at once. A tun of ore contains six feet and three-tenths of a Swedish cube, and a tun of charcoal only five feet six-tenths at Fahlun, though throughout the rest of the kingdom they are the same as a tun of ore. Eighteen tun of charcoal make a horse-load. The price in common years is thirty-two, thirty-six, and sometimes even forty skellings; but in 1790 it was sold for fifty-six, and for forty-eight in 1791, owing to the mildness of the winter, the carriage by *traineaux* (sledges) being of very short duration. The crown supplies nearly 30,000 *stig* at a fixed price; 8,000 are sold for twenty skellings, and the remainder for eighteen. The peasants of eight neighbouring parishes transport the coals, and are, on that account, free from the land and poll-tax. The whole consumption amounts to about 70,000 *stig*, for which the peasants are paid in the above-mentioned manner.

• The ore is divided into sixteen shares on taking it out of the mine; one of which is valued by a comptroller, and the others are rated accordingly. For these they cast lots*, and this opera-

* Five of the fifteen are employed in paying necessary expences.

tion regularly takes place four times a-week. One schippund in four was the property of the crown till the year 1770; but, since that time, the tax has been reduced to one in eight.

The officers consist of a principal, a master of the mines, two jurors, a fiscal, a master of the machines, eight *stigare*, a comptroller for the subdivision of the ore, several book-keepers, and an inspector for the crown, who attends the weighing machine. The council for the mines is held twice a-week, and assembles at other times when any important affair relative to the society is in agitation.

There is a great variety of ores, rocks, and other stones in this spot; such as precipitated copper, yellow copper ore with steel and scoria grains; copper ore, pale, yellow, hepatic (sulphurous), grey, blackish, and very ferruginous; yellow octaëdral covered with mica; blackish iron ore, susceptible of being attracted by the loadstone, very scarce. Octaëdral covered with mica, also attracted by the loadstone. Sparry crystalised gypsum, striated with white. Garnets, or granite rock. Crystalised garnets, sometimes as large as the human head (Mr. Gahn has one of an enormous size); a rock of fibrous, striated, starry schoerl; lapis ollaris; granulated and solid quartz, both greasy and dry; amianthus; argentiferous* galena in large cubes and scaly; scaly blende (or blackjock); native vitriol, blue, green, and white, the last kind very scarce; zeolite† of a brick color, and very friable; very curious specimens are sometimes found in the scoria; amongst others, crystalisations of the same form as the cellular blueish hæmatite, or blood-stone.

The Vitriol Manufactory. Three persons, in 1775, obtained

* Containing silver.

† A sort of stone with rays shooting from the centre.

a contract, which granted them the privilege of making vitriol. The water from the mine falls into a reservoir, from which it flows into a canal divided into six compartments, and constructed on a very high scaffold, a hundred and twenty-eight feet in length. These compartments have several cuts on the side, to let out the water, which drops upon fagots three feet wide. Some of these fagots are placed upright, and others are flat; they are of brick-wood, the only kind to be procured. The water is let out by sixty-six cocks into the six compartments of the canal, which is about two feet wide from one end to the other; though perhaps it may be an inch broader at the commencement of the first compartment. This appears to be merely the effect of chance; the volume of water indeed diminishes, which possibly may occasion this trifling difference. The water is then conducted into the first compartment, from whence it falls sloping into another reservoir, enters the second compartment, and falling again, is conducted on in the same manner to the sixth; so that the water must necessarily deposit more and more vitriolic matter in proportion as it approaches toward the end of the canal. The water, on coming out of the mine, is calculated at twelve hundred and eighty specific weight, but is reduced after the graduation to twelve hundred and fifty or twelve hundred and sixty. This process cannot be performed in winter. The operation being finished, the water is put into leaden cauldrons, to evaporate over the fire for twelve or thirteen hours. Iron is mixed with it, in order to precipitate the copper, and saturate the acidity of the vitriol. From thence it is passed into basons, where it clarifies, and is left some time to be cleared of all slimy matter. To prevent it's cooling too much, the basons are of wood enveloped in clay, and covered over with planks. After remaining from six to twelve, or even twenty-four hours, ac-

according to the weight of the water, it passes into other basons to crystallise; and, at the end of fourteen days, the vitriol remains at the bottom, and attached either to the sides, or to pieces of wood placed in the basons. Should ~~any~~ of the slime remain, the process is repeated; the crystals are placed upon a sloping board, that the water may drop from them, and the lie that had not been crystalised is put into a separate well, and done over again with crude lie. It is then spread upon planks, one above another, to the height of four stories, where it remains two or three days (according to the weather) to dry. The quantity of vitriol made annually generally amounts to eight hundred schippunds, which are sold at Stockholm for three rix-dollars thirty-two skellings each.

The Precipitation of copper. In order to precipitate the copper contained in the vitriolic water, it is suffered to run over old iron from cascade to cascade. These cascades are nearly twelve feet in height, and are in the form of stairs. The water is then circulated through several small canals, containing likewise old iron, and made entirely on flat ground.

Red Color is employed for painting houses. They begin by washing the earth, which is afterwards baked during twelve hours in a baker's oven. The common process is to mix it with a little vitriolic water, flour, and boiling water. Oil of flax is sometimes mixed with it, but this method is more expensive. Boiling vitriolic water with a small quantity of pitch and tar are likewise added to it. Sometimes pitch and tar are alone used for the roofs and doors, and with sometimes the addition of the oil of pitch and tar. This color preserves wood from rot, and from being overgrown by moss, &c. A tun, or cask, containing eleven huppunds of *vick*, is sold for two rix-dollars; and a thousand are annually sent to Stockholm.

From Fahlun we proceeded eleven Swedish miles to Elfdal, and passed through Mora, a very considerable parish, containing about fifteen thousand inhabitants: this place is remarkable from Gustavus Vasa's having harangued the Dalecarlians from a stone, which still remains to be seen, and having assembled together the very troops with which he drove Christian II., King of Denmark, from Stockholm. Mora becomes still more interesting by Gustavus III.'s haranging the same people in 1788 on the same stone, meeting with the same success, and receiving relief of the same nature. The only difference was that in the latter case, Gustavus III. had no enemies in his capital but those of his own nation.

Elfdal is noted for very curious porphyry quarries, justly worthy the attention of a traveler. This stone is found in several mountains, always in stratum, and of divers colors, such as black, grey, red, and brown, spotted with white, red, and green. This porphyry is very hard, and takes a beautiful polish: it is also extremely abundant, and is found in five different quarries. This stone may be more properly ranked among jaspers than marbles; it is of various forms and various colors, every quarry being different. The brown, blackish red porphyry, with little white stones, has hitherto been found in the largest pieces, and is exactly like the *leucostrius* porphyry described by Pliny.

Dalecarlia was first suspected to contain porphyry quarries in 1730, and many publications appeared both for and against the idea; but in 1786 the fact was ascertained, and Senator Comte de Bielke, at that time president of the college of mines, proposed an association of two thousand five hundred actions, or shares, of five rix-dollars each. This project being adopted, they began working the quarries in May 1788. Each quarry, as we have already mentioned, varies in color and spots. Some of

the pieces are four or five ells square, and hopes are entertained of finding green and deep blue porphyry. They form their judgement by the shape of the flints, which are in great abundance. This place, and the neighbourhood, produce rock flints, pudding stone, red jasper, dark brown porphyry, with kernels of pale red porphyry, granites, but of not so beautiful a sort as those found near Stockholm. These stones are sent to Westeros on sledges in winter, and in carts during summer, and there embarked for Stockholm.

A very ingenious man, of the name of Hagstrœum, is appointed by the projectors to superintend the works, to whom a letter of recommendation should be obtained by the curious traveler. A hundred workmen are daily employed, besides several others, who chip and fashion the stone, and who are paid by the piece. The workman's wages are from six to nine skellings a-day. It is impossible to form a just idea of the profits arising from this undertaking during the first years, on account of the various necessary expences for mills, saws, instruments for polishing, &c. The porphyry is detached in the same manner as in Italy, by tracing the pieces all round with sharp-pointed steel tools, and afterwards removing them by driving in wedges with hammers.

All kinds of utensils are made at this manufactory, such as tables, vases, mortars, and many other articles, if bespoke at the mint at Stockholm. The price of a table, thirty-six inches by eighteen, is thirty rix-dollars; twenty-five inches and a quarter by seventeen, and a third, eighteen rix-dollars; out of this money the workmen receive twelve rix-dollars, and only six if the table is eighteen inches by twelve. This last size may be bought for nine rix-dollars. Vases, perfectly well turned and hollowed out, are of different sizes, and sold accordingly; those

of eighteen inches for forty rix-dollars; of fourteen, for twenty-six; and of twelve, for twenty-five rix-dollars. These articles are often sold cheaper, and the large pieces are not much more expensive than the smaller ones, if purchased on the spot; there being generally a profit of fifty per cent. on the former, whilst it is difficult to make more than from four to six on the latter. This manufactory deserves to be examined with attention. The journey is best undertaken in summer: it may indeed be very safely performed on sledges in winter, but the snow impedes the view of several interesting objects, particularly the celebrated stone at Mora, and the thaw once begun, the road is no longer passable. It is necessary to return to Fahlun by the same way; and the copper mine of Mortanberg, in the parish of Rattwick, is an object of curiosity on the road. This mine has only been worked a few years, and contains grey copper-ore, which is sometimes crystalized, sometimes azure, yellow, green, and pale yellow; mountain green; a small quantity of galena; martial pyrite; mineral pitch; druses of very thin quartz; white quartz; calcareous spar; lapis ollaris; and amianthus in thin veins. Throughout the whole parish of Rattwick may be found solid calcareous stones, full of petrifications, such as orthoceratites, and mineral pitch; calcareous spar very frequently crystalized; with shells and corals of different kinds.

The curious observer of the wonders of nature may proceed from Mortanberg to Silfberg, where they work a small vein of galena, slightly impregnated with silver; they likewise find common galena, red and yellow blackjock or blende, calamine stone; calcareous spar; breaches of calcareous stone and black slate, sometimes mixed with galena; and laminae of calcareous stone, mixed with petrified shells; in there is also sometimes a little galena. Between Silfberg and Ofmundsberg there is a

mountain, containing solid calcareous stone, some of which are in a round form, impregnated with petroleum or mineral oil, whilst others are hollow and lined with calcareous spar in druses; fluid, though thick petroleum; bituminous slates frequently full of small petrifications; blue clay, containing a little silver; Fuller's clay, and martial pyrite. Before we quit the subject of Fahlun, we cannot possibly omit expressing our gratitude to Mr. Norden, governor of the province, who treated us with the kindest attention, and in whose society we passed the whole of our time. We will also give a short account of this province and its inhabitants. Dalecarlia is more than eighty leagues in length, and sixty broad. There is very little arable land, and the population is not proportionate to such an extent of country, the number of inhabitants only amounting to about a hundred and twenty thousand. The principal, and indeed the only riches consist in mines and forges; but this country, interspersed as it is, with lakes, forests, and torrents, may at least boast of giving birth to a brave, loyal people, ever attached to their sovereigns, though jealous of their liberties, rightly judging that such sentiments are not incompatible. The memory of the great deliverer of Sweden is held in high veneration in Dalecarlia, where the peasants, artizans, and people in general, are acquainted with the history of Gustavus Vasa, and remember with pride and pleasure that to their ancestors he owed his crown. This idea exalts them in their own opinion, and they speak of this circumstance with rapture and self-applause. These people, nearly as wild as their native mountains, still preserve their original harsh, rigid manners, and style of character. Enjoying the same degree of freedom, they cannot bend their necks to the yoke of slavery; and though truly attached to their king, they look up to him more as a chief than a sovereign master. They are, how-

ever, always ready to defend his cause; and the Dalecarlians, of the present times, have given proofs to Gustavus III. that they have not degenerated from their ancestors. Whenever they meet the king, they preserve their former custom of taking him by the hand. This ceremony took place in our presence at Haga, whilst we were walking with his majesty, who obligingly confirmed to us all we had heard relative to this privilege. The Dalecarlians are distinguished by the name of Grey and Black, from their habits being always one or other of these colors. It is thirteen Swedish miles from Fahlun to Gefle, through Strand, Upbo, Smedby, Rönshyttan, Sarstad Asen, Högugbo Beck. There is another road, shorter by two Swedish miles and a half, but it is not passable in bad weather.

It is necessary to go back part of the same road on leaving Fahlun, the relays of fresh horses at Upbo being only half a mile from Soeter, on the other side of the river. We passed the Dahl twice on floating bridges, in the third stage; and the road from Smedby to Sarstad lies principally through forests. There is a considerable forge at Rönshyttan, and several others in the same stage, particularly in a large village near a river, which we crossed over a bridge. Dalecarlia is separated from Gestricia by a barrier on the Fahlun side of Sarstad, in which town we found tolerable accommodations at the post-house. Half a mile from this place are the iron mines of Torsteker; they are out of the great road, and are very considerable ones, containing black granulated iron ore; galena intermixed with iron ore; martial pyrite; large and small garnets, full of clefts; rock garnets; calcareous spar; and quartz. A mountain, called Kierberg, half a mile from the mines, yields black garnets, granulated with white, which is a very pretty stone, but extremely friable. The works

at this mine are magnificent, and the galleries so very fine, that they greatly merit the attention of a traveler.

The mines and forges are so very numerous between Rönneby and Gefle, that the country is much more populous than in the former part of the journey, there being not only several villages, but houses scattered about in every part; the roads are also better, and we were even sometimes gratified by the sight of corn-fields. We passed over two bridges in the last stage to Gefle; the latter is of stone with iron railing, and an inscription, signifying that it was constructed in 1772, during the government of Monsieur de Sparre, in commemoration of the revolution.

Gefle is a small town, containing from five to six thousand inhabitants; it is larger, however, than Fahlun, and much pleasanter, from being situated on the Gulf of Bothnia. The port is formed by a long pier, from whence there is a handsome prospect; a canal likewise runs through the town, the commerce of which is very great, from the quantity of iron exported. It is indeed regarded as the third town in Sweden for exportation, though it only ranks as the fourth for imported goods. Gefle, in 1787, had fifty-two ships, carrying in all six thousand, six hundred, and forty-two tun; and though Uddevalla and Wisby may boast of more vessels, the former scarcely ever exports any article but fish, and the ships belonging to the latter are very inferior in size.

Gefle contains a gymnasium, and the town-hall is a very handsome building. The governor of Gestrícia, Monsieur de Cronstedt, has caused a map to be engraved of the province, which is extremely well executed. We cannot, however, compliment him on his politeness to those foreigners who paid him their respects on their arrival; but this blot in his character is

sufficiently effaced by his conduct towards Gustavus III., and by his well-known attachment to that prince, who never bestowed his favors upon any subject so truly grateful.

A few miles from Gefle, to the westward, are situated the forges of Tollfors, Walbo, Masugu and Mackmura Forsbarka, and Hocugbo; and towards the north, Oslottforss, Wiforss, and Axmar. Those who proceed as far as Torneo, pass through the forest of Tynnebro-Heden, which divides Gestrícia from Helsingie. Soenderhamn and Hudviksvall are in the latter province. In the first-mentioned of these towns is a manufactory of arms, and near the great road are situated the forges of Longwiad, Iggesund Gnarps, Masuga, and Frantzhamar.

Sundsval is in the province of Medelpad, as are the rivers Niuranda and Indahls. In the parish of Timero is a little town called Berge, where there is a machine to cut pieces of money by the means of water, constructed in the same manner as those in Holland. The forges of Galstroem, Hocugdœnum, and Qviken, are likewise in this province.

Hermosand is the capital of Angermania. It is the residence of the bishop, and the governor. This town also contains a gymnasium, and an ecclesiastical consistory. The province produces a quantity of flax, and is noted for spinning and dressing it in a peculiar manner. The principal river bears the name of the province; and the forges at Utansicœu, in the parish of Hocugzicœu, and at Olosforss, in that of Nordinaling, are both situated on the great road.

The province of Westrobothnia contains the following towns: Umea, the residence of the governor; Piteo, that of the military commandant; and Luleo and Torneo. The French academicians, who were sent into Sweden to ascertain the figure of the earth, in 1736, gave celebrity to the last-mentioned town, by

making it their place of residence during their stay in that part of the country. The forges at Harlefoss, Robertsforss, and Meldersteil, are in the different parishes of Umco, Bygdeo, and Bo-leo. Swansken and Kengis are ten miles to the north of Torneo. Those whose curiosity leads them to see the sun constantly shining for several days successively, must repair to the above-mentioned towns; but this satisfaction will be dearly purchased by the fatigue of the journey after passing Torneo; and which becomes still more disagreeable to those who purpose entering Russia by the eastern coast of the gulf. An immense tract of country must be crossed, and on quitting the sea-shore, no accommodations of any kind are to be found. In addition to every other difficulty, a most serious inconvenience arises from the prodigious quantity of insects, which destroy the country during the two or three months which form the whole of the summer in these parts. There is one species of flies in particular, the sting of which always draws blood; and the inhabitants whose occupation lies on the rivers, have no other method of defending themselves but by covering their faces with a kind of mastic. It must, however, be allowed, that the whole of the road from Gefle is as fine, and as well served with post-horses, as in any other part of the kingdom. The frequent and immense forests, indeed, make it very dull; but traveling is quite as secure by night as by day; and there is no part of Europe so perfectly free from corruption of every kind, as these distant regions.

Letters of recommendation to the governors of the different provinces are very necessary; since, by their means, accommodations on the road are much easier procured. The clergy too frequently receive travelers, and those who have taken this journey make grateful mention of their kindness and hospitality.

Whoever is sufficiently curious to visit Lapland; and to cross



the mountains into Norway, may safely rely on the instructions contained in the following chapter. This journey, however, must not be undertaken by those who are not proof against fatigue; since they must content themselves with foregoing every kind of convenience for rather more than a month.

The distance from Gefle to Sudersfors is five Swedish miles and a half, through Elfscarleby and Méhéde. We rowed over the Dahl just before we arrived at Elfscarleby. The postillions on this occasion generally go on to the post-house, at some distance from the shore, but this ought not to be permitted, since the traveler has then no option left but to walk and join the horses, or wait their arrival on the bank, which sometimes occasions a great delay. A quarter of a mile farther is a narrow road to the right, leading to the cataract, of which there is a good side view from a saw-mill, and a still better from a small house, situated much lower, on the bank of a river, where there is a salmon fishery, farmed out for seven thousand copper dollars. This cataract is very curious, and the sheet of water much more considerable than at Trolhoetta, though the surrounding scenery is far less picturesque; the prospect, however, is pleasing, much embellished by fine trees; and we must think it an unpardonable want of curiosity in a traveler to neglect visiting them both. The remaining part of this stage is through a forest. The road leading to Méhéde is to the right, and from thence to Sudersfors the cross-road is bad.

Here we crossed the Dahl by a wooden bridge, where there is a pretty cascade; and the view of Sudersfors, with the river, which, in this part, is extremely broad, is most truly beautiful.

Sudersfors is the name of an estate and considerable forge belonging to Mr. Grill, and the only place in Sweden for forg-

ing anchors. What makes it still more interesting is the process being different from every other place, where anchors are made either of bars, or forged iron, whilst at Sudersfors, saws, or cast-iron are employed for that purpose: this latter method is warranted to be equally good, and if so, it is undoubtedly much less expensive, from the iron not requiring so much forging. Three thousand schippunds are annually made; one thousand in bars, and two in anchors. There have been times when two thousand four hundred have been made, and even one year, during the war between England and France, three thousand and twenty; but this is the greatest quantity there is a possibility of making. The ore comes from Dannemora, and the produce of that mine being particularly excellent, the iron of Sudersfors must necessarily be so likewise. This ore is first broken into pieces, which are sometimes rather too large, and then thrown into an open oven, where it is baked in the air. Two ovens are employed for this purpose, one of which is forty-two feet by twenty-five, and the other not so large, though of the same form: each is seven feet deep, with brick walls composed of scoræ. Wood is spread at the bottom to the height of the walls. It burns near a month, and each baking in the largest oven affords a seven weeks' provision for the great stove, whilst the lesser one only affords for a day or two more than five weeks. On being taken out, the ore is pounded with a great hammer, and thrown into a sieve, through which the finest part passes into a pail, fastened to an iron chain, which conveys it to the large stoves. One of these large stoves once lighted continues burning about six and thirty weeks, when there must be a new crucible. The flue or tunnel is made of brick composed of scoræ, and is sixteen ells deep: this must be new once in four years. The stove being lighted, a last of charcoal, and a schip-

pund and a half of ore, divided into eleven equal portions, are thrown into it every hour, and it is nearly fifteen before the iron is in fusion. This operation yields very little at first, but becomes more considerable in proportion as the heat of the stove increases ; and when it is thoroughly lighted, produces a hundred and twenty schippunds of rough iron every week. The bellows are worked by a wheel twenty feet in diameter. The violence and great heat of the flame issuing from the flues, make it appear very extraordinary that the workmen should be so dilatory in removing their wheel-barrows after throwing in the charcoal. Though the wood is very thin and dry, it never catches fire, even in the midst of the flames ; but great precaution is necessary in placing the ore on the charcoal, for a very small quantity more or less than what is proper would affect the melting, and injure the quality of the iron. It runs out once in eleven hours, and a canal is made of hot sand, of the width of the pigs, with separations to determine the length proposed : these are not so long as in France, and seldom exceed two feet. The sand is kept hot to prevent accidents, which, however, sometimes happen in intense cold. From seven to eight schippunds are produced from the running of the stove, and the iron becoming in some degree solid in the space of a quarter of an hour, it is taken away, and removed to another place to cool quicker ; and very shortly afterwards is thrown into a tub faced with wood, which is repeatedly filled up with cold water, because it boils immediately in the beginning of the operation. The smoke from this tub is very great, and those who stand near it feel the ground shake under them. The rough iron is cast near this building, and there are three stoves for the purpose, with a hammer, and another stove for small anchors.

In a separate building are eight more stoves, six of which are employed for casting pigs, and two for large anchors ; the chimneys of the latter are suspended in the air, and there are three hammers in this forge. Though the whole of the above eight stoves were appropriated to making anchors during the war between England and France, the quantity was insufficient for the great demands on that occasion. The largest hammers weigh two schippunds and a half, and the end is made of tempered steel. Larger hammers than the hand ones are sometimes used to beat out the anchors : these are called *Hercules*, and are entirely of iron, in the form of a club. They are of different sizes, and the largest weighs near a schippund. Pullies are employed to draw them up : this operation requires several men, one of whom directs the whole. A machine like a crane, with an iron chain at the end, is placed on so pliant a pivot, that two men are sufficient to move the largest anchor, and place it upon the anvil, exactly where it is to be beaten out.

We have omitted mentioning an oven in the open air, in which the scorïæ, already cast in the three small stoves, are baked again to extract the remaining iron. The above-mentioned oven has only lately been employed.

The anchors are sent by land to Elfscarleby, the cataract preventing their being transported otherwise. The largest, weighing thirty schippunds, requires eight horses to draw the sledge ; upon which all above the weight of twenty schippunds must always be conveyed. It has even been necessary sometimes to send the very large ones the whole of the way to Stockholm by land, that they might sooner reach the place of their destination. These cost, according to their size, from sixteen to nineteen or twenty rix-dollars a schippund ; and the iron from seven and a half to eight rix-dollars. The anchors are marked with a crown,

under which is an S, and in smaller letters a C and a G. The charcoal consumed annually is estimated at twenty thousand lasts, each last weighing twelve tun, and costing twenty-one skellings. There are twenty workmen employed at every stove to forge the large anchors; these are relieved every twelve hours: as to the smaller stoves, they scarcely require more than three people. The largest anchors take at least thirteen or fourteen days to finish entirely. The steel for the workmen's tools is made at Sudersfors, and more for other articles would be made, were it not for the scarcity of coal in Sweden; the Comte de Rauth has, indeed, some on his estate, but it is not a good sort. A master workman earns fifty rix-dollars a-year, is allowed a lodging, forage for four cows, with the privilege of buying corn at half price. Though the domain is two Swedish miles in length, it does not furnish sufficient corn for the necessary consumption; and the proprietor is obliged to purchase annually two thousand tun. There is likewise a saw-mill for planks, and a small dock-yard for building chaloups and boats, in which were eight large masted vessels of the latter description. Sudersfors contains joiners, cartwrights, glaziers, and, indeed, every thing for a colony thus separated from any town. The wages of the master of the stove are a hundred rix-dollars: his business is certainly the most difficult, consequently the best paid. Nearly six hundred people are employed at Sudersfors; a hundred and twenty, or a hundred and thirty of whom work in the forges, and the whole expence amounts to twenty-five thousand rix-dollars.

The scoriæ, which compose the bricks, are put into a mould whilst boiling; this gives them a proper form, and such bricks are very durable: indeed we saw a building faced with them, which had not suffered from time, though it had been finished

forty years. They would not, however, succeed at Fahlun, the scoriæ being too brittle, and too much impregnated with sulphur. Several houses at Sudersfors are covered with birch bark, with scoriæ upon it to strengthen it, and secure it from the weather. This manner of covering houses is more economical, but it presses too much on the timber-work. The most prevalent distemper amongst the workmen is an eresipylas on the legs, owing to their passing all the time they can spare from the forges in fishing, consequently they are greatly exposed to damp. The above-mentioned forges require twenty-eight horses. A locksmith, with every thing requisite for carrying on his business, such as a stove, small hammer, &c., resides near the bridge which leads to Sudersfors: there is also a wooden turning machine in the same house, a tile and brick kiln, the farmer's house, a corn magazine, a corn mill, a house to receive blacksmith's widows, and likewise those of all other workmen employed in the forges. The new church has a good effect from the bridge; it is large and handsome, built of brick, except the foundation, which is of scoria-brick. They were at that time busied in leveling the ground, and building a very thick wall to inclose it. An iron railing is also to be placed round the chapel, near which is to be a church-yard and a charnel-house. The shell of this building was finished in April, 1791.

Mr. Grill's residence is a very plain wooden house, painted grey, and consisting of one story, with twelve windows. It has been built a hundred years. A very small flower-garden divides it from two little wooden pavilions, painted red. On the first, and, indeed, only floor, is a gallery, or rather corridor, filled with stuffed animals, such as the elk, rein-deer, &c. The view from the glass cupola, or lantern in the middle of the building, is extremely fine, but the bad weather prevented our enjoying it.

A large kitchen-garden, with some small hot-houses, joins the body of the house: at one end is an iron gate, from whence there is a delicious prospect of the river, so broad, that it resembles a lake dotted over with islands. There is a pretty collection of shells, and one of three or four hundred stuffed birds, in a small pavilion near the house. The catalogue is printed, but is defective, since the proprietor is continually adding to his collection. There is a library in the same apartment, consisting entirely of natural history; and the adjoining billiard-room contains a stuffed fox, a glutton, a white fox, a grey and white ditto, a lynx, &c. &c.

Nothing could be more flattering than Mr. Grill's attentions: we passed the day constantly at his house, and he would scarcely permit us to sleep at the post-house, where we had taken our lodgings on our first arrival. Mr. Grill showed us every thing worthy of notice with the most scrupulous exactness, and explained what we did not understand, in the politest terms.

It is seven Swedish miles and a half from Sudersfors to Upsala, through Ysre, Lebu, and Hocugstra. The first stage is almost entirely Mr. Grill's estate. We were obliged to return the same road for nearly three quarters of a mile, and then, turning to the right, had the same distance to go, before we again joined the high road to Upsala. We crossed a bridge over a small river, half a mile from Ysre; and a quarter of a mile beyond that town, we passed over another bridge, with iron parapets, from which there is a charming view of a variety of pretty little cascades. The post-house is out of the great road to the right, and, to regain it, we were obliged to go through another cross-road. The most extensive plain in all Sweden is in this stage.

after which we crossed more plains, and passed through a well-cultivated country to Upsala. A quarter of a mile before we entered the city, we saw the church of antient Upsala ; this was very celebrated in the time of the Pagans, but is now forsaken. We afterwards passed some heaps of stones, under which, according to tradition, were buried the antient Kings of Sweden.





CHAP. XV.

Upsala. — The Cathedral. — Extracts of Carlsson's — Instructions for crossing the Lapland Alps.

UPSALA, formerly the capital of Sweden, is now that of Up-land. The city is very small, containing scarcely four thousand inhabitants, exclusive of the students, the number of whom vary, as in every other University, though they seldom are fewer than five hundred. The castle is a large irregular building, commanding a fine view of the town and surrounding country. From this spot it is easy to judge of the extent of the city, which, as we have already remarked, is very inconsiderable*. A river, communicating to the Mæler Lake, flows through the town, and greatly facilitates its trifling commerce. Upsala, though small, is well inhabited, and is the residence of the governor and archbishop†. Several Swedish noblemen likewise live here, either from the wish of superintending their estates in the neighbourhood, or to avoid the expence and bustle of the capital. Amongst these nobles we will only mention the Senator Baron

* We saw nothing of the canal-works, near the gates, mentioned by the Dutch traveler.

† Mr. Troil, a very well-informed man, formerly Bishop of Listerhøping. He has published different works, among which are some much admired Letters on Iceland: these have been translated both into French and English.

Geer, formerly secretary of state for foreign affairs. His obliging attention to foreigners is truly praiseworthy, and we must ever remember with gratitude the kind reception we met with from a man who unites ease and politeness to profound learning, and whose society is equally useful and agreeable to a curious traveler. Three days at least are requisite to see Upsala properly ; for this city contains many objects of curiosity, and is doubly interesting from having been the residence of Linnæus and Bergmann. A house is built in the royal garden in honor of the former, and this garden is the public walk of the city.

The cathedral is the largest and handsomest church in the kingdom, which, to those who have never visited Sweden, may possibly give an idea of great magnificence ; but this is not the case, the churches in general being very inconsiderable : this, however, is really curious, and the monuments particularly so ; they are not indeed masterpieces of art, but must ever be extremely interesting to all who study the history of the country. The church is two hundred and thirty feet long to the high altar, behind which is a chapel, adding considerably to the length. The width of the cross is a hundred and eight feet. There are three naves, and chapels surrounding the whole of the church. In that above-mentioned, behind the high altar, are the monuments of Gustavus Vasa and his queens. The remains of his children and grand-children are deposited in one of the side chapels. John III. is represented at full length on a monument erected by Sigismund ; this was executed in Italy, and the vessel which brought it from thence being wrecked near Dantzic, the monument was carried thither, and there remained about two hundred years. It is but lately arrived at Upsala, and is in bad preservation : indeed, it is far from being a well-finished performance. There are monuments of the Oxenstiern and Stein-

bock families in one chapel; and in another two fine marble sarcophagi of Charles de Geer, marshal of the court, and his wife, who put up her husband's bust in white marble on the trunk of an antique channeled column. There is likewise a monument of Sture and his two sons, who were killed by command of Eric IV.; and another of Sigismund's first wife. To the right of the high altar are the relics of Saint Eric, but nothing else worthy of notice. Linnæus is buried near the door, under a plain stone, without an inscription of any kind, not even his name, though the Dutch traveler asserts the contrary*. A cellar, or vault, adjoining the church, contains a wooden idol of the Thor, which has not the appearance of antiquity attributed to it. There is likewise a chalice, cross, &c. given by Pope Alix III. to the first bishop of Upsala.

The University was founded in 1476, during the administration of Sten Sture the elder, who obtaining permission for that purpose from Pope Sixtus IV. formed it on the model of the institutes at Bologna. Sixtus's bull, of the 28th of February 1476, was confirmed by the administrators and senators on the 20th of July 1477, who granted this academy the same privileges as the University of Paris. Gustavus Adolphus, in 1624, made it a grant of some lands, which are always under the inspection of the consistory of professors. The revenue at that time, twenty-five

* A monument has been since erected in the cathedral of Upsala, in honor of the celebrated Linnæus. It is, properly speaking, a kind of pedestal, in the form of an altar, supporting a medallion, with the bust of that learned naturalist: the whole is composed of porphyry, from Elswedah, except, indeed, the steps ascending to it, which are of a brown stone found in Alaud. The inscription is as follows:—

CAROLO a LINNÆ,
BOTANICORUM PRINCIPI,
AMICI ET DISCIPULI,
M.D.CC.XCVIII.

thousand crowns, of three dollars each, is now nearly tripled, but the amount greatly depends upon a good or bad season. The property of the University is intrusted to the management of two professors, called *Ærarii* (inspectors). These remain in office two years, though one is changed annually. There are four faculties; four divinity professors (formerly there were five) who compose the ecclesiastical consistory; two professors of civil law, thirteen of philosophy, and four of physic. The new professors consist of one of divinity, one of private œconomy, and one of oratory and politics. In 1751, a professor of chemistry, with another of natural philosophy were appointed, and in 1761 a professor of law (since abolished) and an anatomy professor at the institution of 1772. A course of medicine takes up three, four, or five years, and the pupil must undergo two examinations before he can take a doctor's degree. This course is less followed than the other. Civil law, when it extends no farther than the privilege of attending the tribunals, only requires two or three years, but a course of divinity takes up three or four. The king's permission is necessary to take the degree of doctor of divinity. As to philosophy it is the most generally followed, and two public defences must be made during the course. There is a new rector appointed twice a year, at Midsummer and Christmas. The professors present three candidates to his majesty, who formerly used always to choose one of that number, but he now makes his own choice. These rectors have no other addition to their salary, than the fees paid by all students who enter the academy during their rectorship, which generally amount to only one or two rix-dollars. People of fashion, indeed, usually give two or three. The professors have a salary of fourteen hundred silver dollars, with a hundred tun of wheat, which may be estimated at sixteen hundred. Some amongst them have apartments allotted

them, but the majority are not so favored. It is necessary to be publicly examined at one of the three Universities of Upsala, Obo, or Lund, to be admitted as a civil officer. There is still another University at Greilswald, in Pomerania, but that is in the jurisdiction of the empire. The particular jurisdiction of the University extends not only throughout the town, but in a circuit of eighteen miles; but this relates to the students alone. There are two vacations annually, one from the 14th of December to the 28th of January, and the other from Midsummer to Michaelmas. The professors give lessons gratis, four times a week; but those who receive private ones, pay one, two, or three ~~fix~~ dollars a month, according to their circumstances, which payments are made at the two terms. There are particular foundations called *stipendia* (in France termed *purses*) enjoyed by above a hundred students at Upsala. These are worth from forty-five to four hundred plottes, and are principally in the gift of the consistory; but if the presentation is not approved, the chancellor is appealed to, and he decides the affair. These *stipendias*, distributed by his majesty, amount to three thousand plottes. The number of students at Upsala were two thousand in 1730, but they were sunk to six or seven hundred in 1791.

The archbishop was named chancellor in the original deed at the foundation of this University; but the academical constitution of 1625 enacted, that, for the future, the place should be filled by a senator of the kingdom, and that the archbishop should only be vice-chancellor. The chancellor is therefore now elected by the body of the professors, or the academical consistory, but it is necessary their choice should be approved and confirmed by his majesty. The heir-apparent has been for some years past invested with this title.

The library of this University is much celebrated throughout:

Europe, but it scarcely deserves so very high a reputation, though it undoubtedly contains many curious articles; many of which, however, are misplaced in a library; such as an old fashioned cabinet, ornamented with several different kinds of stones; a small spinet; little pictures upon agate, representing the Passion of our Saviour, &c. with some small pieces of carved wood and ivory; all of which were presents from the city of Nuremberg to Gustavus Adolphus for his infant daughter Christina. There are also two small books of flowers, fish, and animals, painted upon vellum, by that queen, with various articles belonging to her toilet; a portrait of Konigsmarck, general in the Venetian service;—this is curious, being formed of lines written in Latin, containing the history of his life, the whole upon vellum; a large agate, sixteen inches by thirteen, on which is painted the day of judgment on one side, and the passage over the Red Sea, on the other, by Kœnig; with several other trifling articles.

The first of the three rooms which compose the library, contains a marble bust of Charles XI., put up by Ben Oxenstiern in 1701: and in the third apartment is another of Gustavus Adolphus, the gift of Frederick I. in 1781.

The first room is dedicated to the *belles lettres*, history, and natural history. The contents of the second were a present of Gustavus III. when prince-royal; which donation is inscribed on the door: and the third contains jurisprudence, divinity, and physic.

Nothing is more curious in the whole of this collection than a Gothic manuscript in quarto, intitled *Coder Argenteus*; it contains the four evangelists in gold and silver letters, with writing between every line. The beginning and end are incomplete, and the whole consists of a hundred and eighty-seven leaves, with some of the passages translated into Latin in the margin. There

is no reason to believe this work was ever printed, though some travelers assert to the contrary. This library likewise contains—*Commentaria Historica Regis Eric XIV., cum directionibus et projectionibus Planetarum Domorum et Partium, pro Anno 1566*, an original in his own hand-writing. The same for the year 1567, a copy. *Edda et Scaldæ*, a very valuable Iceland manuscript, on vellum; with some figures, coarsely drawn. This work is incomplete, and in very bad condition. The Edda was written in the thirteenth century, by the layman Sturleson, who was massacred in an insurrection. Mr. Mallet, in his Introduction to the History of Denmark, mentions this work in the following terms: “J. P. Résenius published the first edition of the Edda, in quarto, at Copenhagen, in 1665: there is a Latin version on one side of the text, by Stephanus Olai, a learned Iceland priest; and a Danish version, by Stephanus, with variations, taken from a manuscript by Magnus Olai, an Icelfander: but the most antient manuscript of the Edda is in the possession of the King of Denmark, and is supposed to be written at the end of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth century: there is likewise a very valuable one, of the same work, at Upsala, which Mr. Gœurandson has published, with a Swedish and Latin version. The text of this edition does not differ essentially from that of Résenius*.” The Iceland Laws, a very antient manuscript, upon vellum: *Dialogus Creaturarum Moralisatus*, the first work ever printed in Sweden; Stockholm, 1483. *Manuale Ecclesiæ Linkopensis*, a very scarce work. *Sœuderkaeping*, 1525; the only one of the kind now existing. A Latin Commentary on the Seven Psalms, 1515; the first work printed at Upsala. A volume of Rudbeck, similar to that in the royal library at

* It appears extraordinary that a complete translation can be made of so incomplete a manuscript.

Stockholm. Thomas Aquinas, *secunda secundoe*, in folio; Mayence, 1467*: in good preservation. Two editions of the *Catholicon* of the fifteenth Century, bearing no particular date. A German Bible, which belonged to Luther; Wittenberg, 1541. The most antient Bible published in folio; this is in Latin; Nuremberg, 1475*. A German Bible, in folio; Lubeck, 1494*: this is the most antient one in that language. A Bohemian Bible, 1489; a small folio, with engravings on wood. A Latin Pliny, Rome, in folio, 1473, on paper*. Suetonius, Rome, 1470, in folio, on paper*. The most antient Swedish Bible; Upsala, 1541. A New Testament, in the same language, with the arms of Gustavus Vasa; Stockholm, 1526. Swedish Laws, on vellum, a very fine edition; Stockholm, 1617. The manuscripts in this collection are placed on the first floor, and the whole of the library consists in about fifty thousand volumes. It has lately purchased five hundred quarto manuscripts, and some scarce printed works, from the widow of Mr. Palmskold; these have been properly arranged, and a catalogue taken, in two volumes, by Professor Giorgi. Though the collection of manuscripts is very considerable, there is still room for more; and none of them are of great value, excepting a *Diarium Wadstencense*, an original manuscript, on vellum. It is a small quarto, written in different hands, between the years 1344 and 1544. Benzelius published this work at Upsala in 1721; and Mr. Nordin purposes shortly to publish a new edition. The funds appropriated to this library are only a thousand plottes, a very trifling sum for such a purpose.

The *Mineralogical Cabinet*, under the direction of M. Afgeilius, chemistry professor, is classed according to Cronstedt's sys-

* All the books marked with an asterisk are in Lord Spencer's library.

tem, and was first begun by Swab, counsellor of the mines. It became the property of the library in 1750, and has since been considerably augmented by the celebrated Bergmann. This collection is now very complete, and extremely rich in Swedish minerals; one cabinet is entirely filled by the latter, and contains near three thousand articles. The whole of the collection fills forty presses; besides which, they show some engraved stones, not very capitally executed, several Swedish crystallisations and petrifications, and a small number of shells, all equally insignificant. The most valuable specimen in the whole is some native and artificial massive gold, found at Nestchinskoi, in Siberia, and analysed by M. Bergmann. The existence of this piece has been disputed by several mineralogists, but we have had ocular proof of their mistake. Models of pumps, stoves, and other articles, for the use of the mines, are kept in one cabinet. There is also a chemical laboratory; which, however, is nothing particularly curious. Mr. Afzelius had only thirty pupils when we left him in 1791; a very small number in a country which owes its principal riches to the mines, and where the study of chemistry ought to be cultivated preferably to every other science.

Mr. Thunberg's cabinet is extremely curious, and his collection both beautiful and considerable; containing a variety of different things, principally relating to natural history. This gentleman has traveled very much, and has himself collected several very interesting articles. He has been in Japan, and visited the capital of that country: this indulgence was owing to some particular circumstances, few Europeans enjoying such a privilege. The following is a list of the most curious animals and birds in this collection. A horse, from the Cape of Good Hope; an ant-eater, from the same place, the head only remaining; a very scarce kind of buffalo, likewise from the Cape; the American

ant-eater; a white fox; a stag, from the island of Java, only one foot in height; a species of ermine, much longer in the body than the common kind; three sorts of sloths, from America, Ceylon, and Java, without tails, the latter kind extremely scarce; a Chinese pheasant; eider duck, male and female; three kinds of *alca arctica*, very scarce; an almost complete collection of Swedish birds, with numbers of other birds and animals; a very fine assortment of butterflies; the female *atlas*, from Ceylon, measuring nine inches from one wing to the other; the male is not so large; the *luna*, from Surinam, a very scarce kind; the *priam*, from the islands of Banda and Amboina, sold for twenty-five ducats in Holland; the *latinaria*, of the same species as the *fulgora*, from Surinam, very rare; *pneumora maculata*, *immaculata*, *seaguttata*, also very scarce, particularly the latter, from the Cape of Good Hope. A superb collection of insects, crayfish, spiders, beetles, bees, &c.; a new species of beetle, of the gideon tribe, with three horns, hitherto unknown; a variety of corals and sea-weeds. A collection of plants and herbs from different countries, consisting of twenty thousand specimens. A large trapp stone of three colors, reddish, green, and white, twenty inches by sixteen; this was engraved in China, in the style of an antique cameo, representing leaves and fruit, and is undoubtedly very curious and valuable. Amongst the shells, there is a large spindle, near seven inches long; a shell from Jamaica, in the *tellina* style, and another from Japan, neither of which have yet been named; *isogonum*, five inches and a half, very scarce; a *placenta*, five inches in diameter; the marteau, or hammer shell, seven inches and a half in the claws by six in the handle; the *patella*, from Japan, not described; and the Polish cap, near two inches. The gardens contain five or six thousand exotic plants, besides those of the country; these

are either in green-houses or in the open air. Mr. Thunberg had at that time a hundred pupils. He has presented his cabinet to the University; and his travels into Japan, which were published in 1791, were translated into German and French in 1794.

A catalogue of the different cabinets in the University of Upsala, is published in the form of a dissertation, with the following title, *Musæum Naturalium Academiae Upsaliensis*. It contains an account of the donations of Mr. Thunberg, &c. &c. We have already mentioned the collection of plants as amounting to twenty thousand, amongst which, the most curious and the scarcest come from Japan and the Cape. The *Flora Japonica* is already in print; and Mr. Thunberg was employed, when we saw him, in composing the *Flora Capensis*. The Japanese coins are in the king's cabinet at Drottningholm, a description of which has been given by Mr. Thunberg, in his discourse in the academy of sciences at Stockholm. Some of the Indian coins are very curious, particularly the pagoda of Malabar, with a golden elephant upon it; and twelve golden rupees, bearing the twelve signs of the zodiac; these were struck by Nourmahal, the first wife of the Great Mogul Selim. Were this last collection complete, which is seldom the case, it would sell for four thousand French livres.

The contents of Mr. Ziervogel's cabinet are very curious, especially his shells, of which he has nine hundred different kinds, and the whole collection consists of nine thousand. Several of these shells were cut asunder, in order to examine the interior; a new method, and very well imagined. The most curious amongst them are the *ciprea ocellata*, spotted with black; a good collection of harpes, though the imperial is wanting; *hippo castanum murex*; *tunis babilonicus murex*, three inches and a half; *trochus pharæonis solaris*; *turbo chrysostomus*, gilt in the inside; sca-

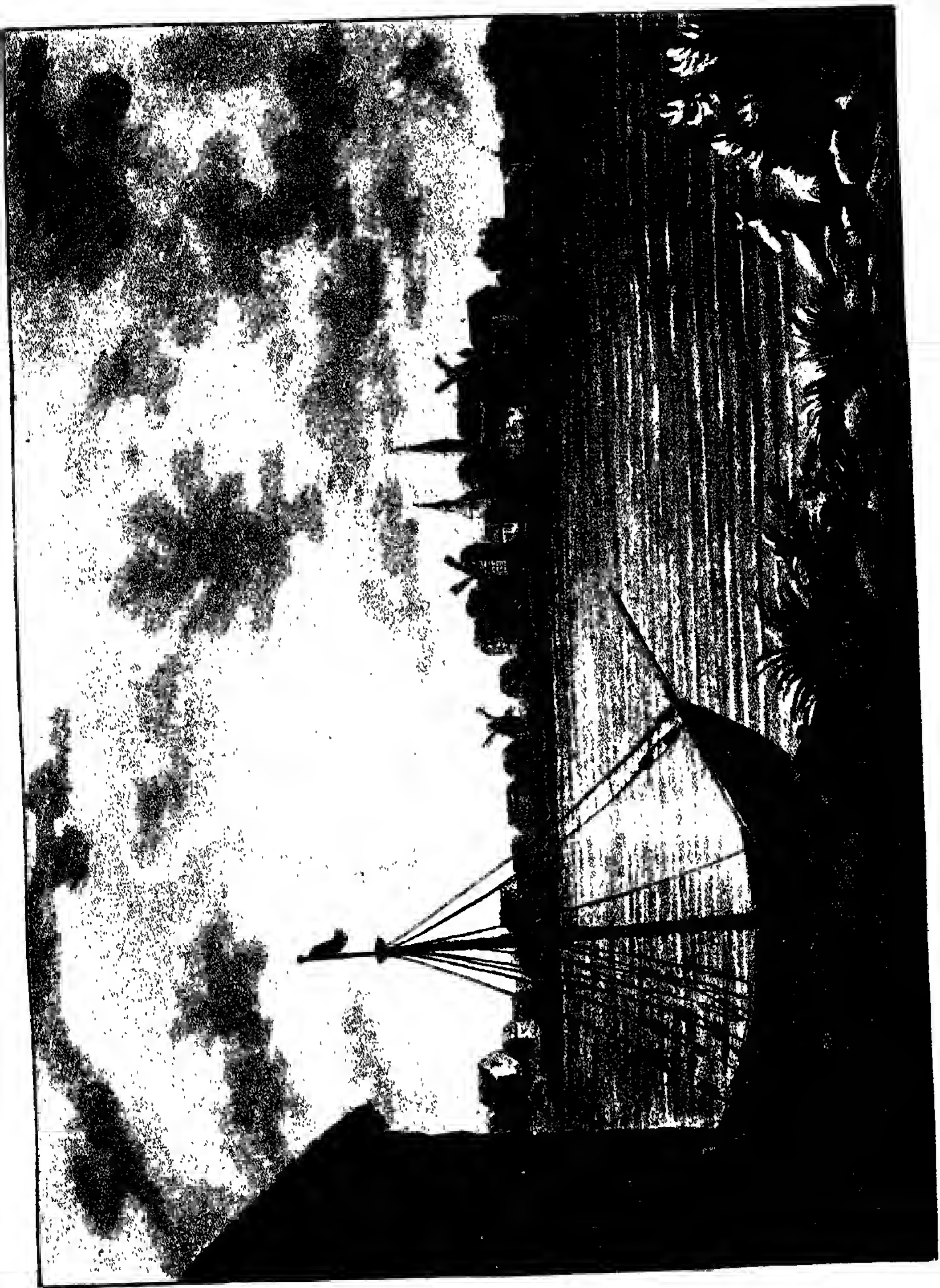
laris, near two inches; *helix caracolla*; *helix amarula*; *mitella*; grouped *lepas*; *spondilus gæderopus*, of two inches, with very long thorns; *arca tortuosa*, three inches and a half; a white *marteau*, or hammer, five inches and a half, and the claws more than six — one side, unfortunately, is wanting; a *martequ*, six inches by six; *placenta*, three inches and a half; *crysta galli*, *mytilus*; several *argonauts*; a variety of fine *nautilus*, two of which are *pompilius*, of six inches and a half. Some amongst these are engraved in different designs. A beautiful rock crystal vase, six inches high, with the representation of a chace well engraved in the inside; this is slightly cracked. An indifferent collection of fish and sea-weed; but a very fine one of insects, containing nearly three thousand; seventy more are wanting to complete the Swedish collection. Several different sorts of amber, and a complete assortment of stones and minerals. Mr. Ziervogel means to leave this cabinet to the society at Upsala; the most proper and surest method of preserving entire so valuable a collection for the benefit of the public.

Upon quitting Upsala, we turned out of the great road, about a Swedish mile from the town, to take a view of Morastein, a small house to the left, built upon the spot where, in former times, the Kings of Sweden were crowned. Over the door-way are inscribed the following words: *Mora Stenar, Anno 1770*. The room is twelve feet square, and several stones of different sizes are ranged in order around the walls, on some of which may be traced characters, the greatest part almost entirely effaced. The following inscription around the room, at a certain height from the floor, appears to relate to the sovereigns crowned in this place:

Konunga wal och hyllningar oro fordom hur skedda konung







stenkil 1060, *K. Jnge K. Magnus ladulos D. J.* 1276. *K. Mag. Smek. D. II*, 1319, *K. Eric. D. XIII.* 1296. *K. Chrystopher* 1441. *K. Carl. D. VIII.* 1448. *K. Christiand I.* 1457, *Riks. f. Sten Sture. D. yngre*, 1512. *Flère berettelserlos Tæurners diss* 1700. . *Rudbecæs Atl. Schefferus de Upsalia. Wexionius. Enbergs om Upsala. Salvii om Upland. Tuneld ofver sucrig. Me d flera.*

A drawing was taken of these stones in 1789 by Mr. Ludéké, minister of the German church, at Stockholm. This has been engraved; and his son, who resided at Gottingen in 1793, was at that time employed in writing notes on the subject.

The distance from Upsala to Stockholm, through Morastein, is seven Swedish miles and three quarters.

Directions for crossing Lapland and the Alps to go to Norway.

N. B. All the miles in the following directions are Swedish miles.

On arriving at Luleo, in Westrobothnia, fifteen miles from Torneo, the road to the Lapland provinces, all of which bear the name of their capital, is through the antient Luleo, a mile from the New Town; a quarter of a mile from whence is a river bearing the same name. Here the traveler embarks, and proceeding three miles, is obliged to quit his boat, owing to the rapidity of the river, and the quantity of rocks and stones, and to walk more than a mile through a dry sandy forest. He then re-embarks, and continues his voyage four miles farther, when he

arrives at a small cataract, where some thousand barrels of salmon are annually caught. Here he is again obliged to walk two miles, after which he changes his boats at different stations, and proceeds three miles more on the river. The distance from Luleo to the entrance into Lapland is eleven or twelve miles; but the church of Jockmock, in the parish of the same name, is still six miles farther, which requires four or five days traveling through forests and marshy ground. The minister, Mr. Fielstrœume, resides here; he is honored with the title of almoner to the king, and is a very well informed man, extremely polite to the travelers he receives in his house.

The church of Jockmock has been founded a hundred years, and is built in an undulating field, surrounded by a thick wood of pines and firs. Six or seven miles westward of this place is the iron mine of Gelliwari, reputed the richest in Lapland.

The following directions for crossing the Alps must be strictly observed. After walking a mile from the minister's house, a lake of the same length must be crossed, and then another walk of two miles brings the traveler to a lake, called Purkiparer. Tolerable accommodations for the night are to be found at some antient inhabitants of Westrobothnia, who have been induced by government to settle in Lapland. From Purkiparer, two miles and a half must be walked to the lake Purkipaur, near which is a mountain named Atickoïwe (Grandfather's Head), with a cavern at the foot, consecrated by the antient Laplanders to some of their gods, now unknown; this contains several horns of the rein-deer, the remains of sacrifices. The mouth of the cave is so near the lake, that it is easy to enter in a boat. The dimensions are ten or twelve feet in width, and six or eight in depth.

After crossing the Purkipaur, the traveler walks two miles farther to another lake, which is four miles over. This conducts him to a habitation, called Tiomotis ; a quarter of a mile from which is a copper mine, no longer worked : it is named Kuriwan, or the Copper Mountain. From Tiomotis to a lake of the same name, is two miles, through a forest ; these must be walked before passing the lake, which is five miles across. This road leads to the Alps, the snowy summits of which may be perceived at the distance of eight or ten miles : a rock also, of an extraordinary height, presents itself to view, which is so singularly formed, that it bears the name of the Pulpit. A little farther is the magnificent cascade of Cascawari, mentioned and particularly described, fifty years ago, in the *Acta Upsaliensia*, and which falls with astonishing rapidity, and a tremendous sound, on the banks of the lake. The traveler next arrives at Quickjock, another church in this province, the minister of which is named Ohrstroëm. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, in so beautiful a spot that, during summer, the learned author of the celebrated *Atlantica* believed the terrestrial Paradise to have been in the Frozen Zone. The first mountain, Walliwari, is the highest of the Alps, the ascent being nearly a mile, and the summit affords a most extensive and picturesque view of the whole province. The top forms an immense flat, beyond which the remaining Alps raise their heads, and lose themselves in the clouds.

The journey over the Alps into Norway cannot be performed in less than ten or twelve days ; and it is necessary to walk at least eighteen miles. Tents and provisions of every kind must be previously provided. The eye is sometimes gratified by the sight of Laplanders feeding their flocks in the most fertile valleys : but this journey is often taken without seeing a single

human being during the whole of the route. After having crossed the Alps, pierced through the snow and *glacières*, and passed over deep and rapid rivers, the traveler descends into Norway, in latitude sixty-eight, and at last arrives at the North Sea.

CHAP. XVI.

Road from Stockholm to Upsala, by Gripsholm, Oker, Elskilstuna, Skultuna, and Westeros.

THE first part of the road from Stockholm to Upsala is the same as to Gottenburg. We passed through the south suburb, which is of a great length, and most dreadfully paved; but the road afterwards, to Gripsholm, by Fitja, Sœudertelje, and Kumla, is extremely fine, commanding a beautiful view of a lake to the left, half a mile beyond Fitja; and of a handsome castle, at the same distance from Sœudertelje, delightfully situated on the banks of a lake; this is likewise to the left, and belongs to President Eyriengranat. Gripsholm is six miles and seven-eighths from Stockholm; but, before we arrived, we crossed a bridge over one end of Mæler lake, at a place called Lagstad, from whence the iron and cannon from the Oker foundery, and from the neighbouring forges, are shipped for Stockholm. Mr. Vahrendorf has built two magazines on this spot.

There is an antient royal castle at Gripsholm, formerly much frequented by the court, but which was no longer the case when we were in Sweden, the royal family having never visited it since 1784. The first court is very irregular. The building is of brick, and a large tower at the bottom of the court, with four others of different sizes, all equally irregular. There are two large bronze

culverines in this court, one of which is fifteen, and the other seventeen feet long; the bores are seven inches, and they appear to be forty-eight pounders. These pieces weigh eighty-five schippunds each, and were taken from the Russians at the siege of Ivanogorod, in 1581, by Baron Pontus de la Gardie. They have frequently been on the point of being melted down, and converted into more useful articles. It appears by the inscription, in Russian characters, that they were made in 7085 and 7087 (according to our æra, 1577 and 1579), by command of Czar Ivan Wasiliovitz. There are marks of balls to be traced, which must have belonged to the smallest of these pieces. A vaulted passage conducts from this court to a very small one. The interior of the castle is in nothing very remarkable. The king's apartments, indeed, contain twenty-seven small portraits of the Turkish emperors, from Osman I., who died in 1326, to the late emperor, Abdulhamid. There is also an iron arm-chair, used by Gustavus Vasa, in the king's bed-chamber; and a handsome divan in the tower above. The walls are nine feet thick, and the whole of the castle is extremely well furnished, commanding a charming view of the lake. In another tower, is shown the room in which Eric XIV. was confined during two years. It is of an irregular form, seventeen feet long, and lighted by three small grated windows. The theatre is small, but very pretty, with sixteen channeled columns, gilt, as indeed is the whole inside of the theatre; which forms a demi-circle of forty feet diameter as far as the stage.

The princess's* bed-chamber contains a bust of a woman veiled, composed of three different kinds of marble: and the queen's a small copy of the Borgheze Hermaphrodite. There are

* The sister of Gustavus III.

two vases of Russian marble in the reading-room. But the most curious articles in the whole of the castle are a great number of portraits, representing the different princes and princesses in Europe since the reign of Gustavus Vasa. The collection is very considerable, though not entirely complete. The cotemporaries of Gustavus Vasa are in a long gallery, serving as an eating-room, and their costumes are very exactly observed. The reigning princes, when Gustavus III. came to the crown, are placed in a saloon in the great tower. This room is a large rotunda of more than forty feet diameter. The portraits in the gallery are as follow : Francis I., King of France, painted in 1542, at the age of forty-eight ; Sigismund I., King of Poland, who died in 1548, aged eighty-one ; the Emperor Maximilian I., 1519, who departed this life in the same year, at the age of fifty-nine ; the Emperor Charles V., taken in 1530, when thirty years old ; he died at fifty-eight ; Ferdinand I., King of Hungary and Bohemia, in 1531, aged twenty-nine ; he died in 1564 ; Lewis II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, who was killed in battle in 1525, at the age of twenty ; Frederick, Duke and Elector of Saxony, 1525, who died at sixty-two ; John, Duke of Saxony, died in 1532, aged sixty-three ; Joachim, Margrave of Brandenburg, died in 1571, at the age of sixty-six, painted in 1547 ; Henry, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg, died in 1578, aged seventy-nine ; William, Count Palatine of the Rhine, died in 1550, at the age of fifty-seven ; George, Duke of Saxony, departed this life in 1539, aged sixty-eight ; his picture was painted when fifty-nine ; Eric, Duke of Brunswick, died in 1540, at seventy years old ; he was sixty-three when his picture was taken ; Henry, Duke of Saxony, died in 1541, aged sixty-eight ; his portrait was taken ten years before his death ; Henry, Duke of Meckburg Schwerin, died, aged ninety-three, in the year 1572 ; his

picture was taken in 1534; Albert, Duke of Mecklenburg, died in 1547, aged sixty; André de Greti, Doge of Venice, in the beginning of the sixteenth century; painted in 1533; Stephen Schlich, Count of Bassan; George de Fronsberg, *equus auratus*; Philip, Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, died in 1557, aged forty-three; he was painted at twenty; Christopher, Duke of Wirtemberg, died in 1568; his picture was taken at the age of eighteen; John II., senior Count Palatine of the Rhine and of Deux Ponts, died in 1555, at fifty-one years old; John, junior Count Palatine of the Rhine and of Deux Ponts, died in 1604, aged fifty-four; Wolfgang, Count Palatine of the Rhine and of Deux Ponts, died in France in 1569, at forty-three; John, Margrave of Brandenburg and Pomerania, died in 1571, aged fifty-eight; his picture was taken at eighteen; René, Count of Nassau, Prince of Orange; painted at thirteen; Ernest, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, died in 1546, aged forty-nine; Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, died in 1567, aged sixty-three; he was thirty when the picture was taken; Ulric, Duke of Wirtemberg, Count of Mont Belliard, died in 1550, at sixty-three; painted when forty-six; Joachim, Margrave of Brandenburg, Duke of Pomerania, died at the age of fifty-one, in the year 1535; John Frederick, Duke of Saxony, died in 1534, aged fifty-one; Henry VIII., King of England, died 1547, aged fifty-six; he was fifty-one when his picture was taken; Gustavus I., painted in 1542; and Eric XIV.

The great saloon contains the following portraits: Gustavus III.; the Emperor Joseph II.; Catherine, Empress of Russia; George III., King of England; Ferdinand IV., King of Naples; Maria Frances Isabella, Queen of Portugal; Christian VII., King of Denmark; Lewis XV., King of France; Charles III., King of Spain; Abdulhamid, Emperor of the Turks; Stanislaus

Augustus, king of Poland; Frederick II., King of Prussia; Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia; the Empress Maria Theresa; Pope Pius VI.; Ferdinand Lewis, Infant of Parma; and Maria Amelia, Infanta of Parma. The three latter, with Gustavus, III., Christian VII., and Abdulhamid, are only half lengths, but the others are full lengths. So great a variety of costume has an extremely good effect.

The time when this castle was built is not ascertained, but it is an undisputed fact that it belonged to Chevalier Harald Torfson in 1280. It became the property, though by what means is unknown, of the High Chancellor Boson Johnson Grips, in the following century; from him it took the name of Gripsholm, and continued in his possession as late as 1383, but his son Knut Boson Grips ceded it to Queen Margaret, for a trifling consideration, in 1396. Eric XIII. was the first monarch who resided in this castle, in the year 1434. Little books, giving a circumstantial account of all these particulars in the Swedish language, may be purchased from the housekeeper of the castle. Close to this castle is the small and uninteresting town of Mariefred, containing only four hundred inhabitants.

The Brandy Distillery near Gripsholm is the most considerable in the whole kingdom. It is divided into four shares, one of which belongs to General Duwal, and the remainder to Mr. Vahrendorf. These they enjoy from a grant of the crown, but only for twenty years, which term was to expire in 1795. It is, therefore, now become the king's property, without any indemnity. The original expence of this distillery was eighty thousand rix-dollars, which, though a great sum, does not appear extraordinary to those who have examined every thing with attention. Twelve hundred lasts, or eighteen thousand tuns of different grains from Riga, one-quarter of which is barley, are

annually employed, every tun yielding twenty-two cannes (each containing three pints) of brandy. Twelve of these cannes belong to the king, and about ten to the proprietors, each selling for four rix-dollars sixteen skellings. Thirteen overseers and ninety-six workmen are employed in this distillery; the former receiving a salary of from two to six hundred rix-dollars, and the latter between fourteen and sixteen plottes a-month. The heat is so great from the middle of July to the middle of September, that no business is done during all that time. A curious, though simple machine, is used for drawing water: this is a cylinder placed upright, with angles both outside and inside, and working three pumps on each side for the use of the first and second floor: the whole worked by horses. Ninety-six round tubs of equal dimensions are placed underneath: these are four feet deep, and seven feet diameter, indeed rather more towards the bottom, each containing four tun and a quarter of flour (of fourteen lisp. vict.), twenty thousand cannes of water, and ten cannes of common leaven. If the grain is very strong, eighty, eighty-four, or even ninety cannes may be made in each tub. The whole is stirred together and left to repose before the fermentation. The tubs are then luted with lime, and the brandy is made in four days, sometimes indeed in still less time, should the weather be hot. The fermentation once complete, the liquor is double distilled. The stills are twenty-six in number, four of which containing four thousand, and the others two thousand cannes. The brandy usually remains on the fire seven hours. There are also three ovens, two holding two thousand, and the third three thousand cannes. The daily consumption of grain amounts to seventy-five or seventy tuns, each containing fifty cannes. Three-quarters of a measure of wood, or two tuns of English coal, are required for every tun, and the

•price of these two articles are nearly the same; a measure of wood costing six plottes, and a tun of coal thirty-two or thirty-three skellings. A trial of the brandy destined for the king must be made, and it cannot be sent unless it rises to six degrees, which is equal to sixteen degrees of Réaumur's thermometer.

To prevent delay, all who visit this distillery ought to keep the horses in waiting which brought them from Gripsholm, from whence to Oker is one mile. There being no inn, the only lodgings to be procured are at Mr. Vahrendorf's, the proprietor of the foundery, or at some of the people belonging to it; but, should Mr. Vahrendorf be absent, letters from him would be necessary, though it is certainly adviseable to wait his return in order to visit a place which the very fine cannon foundery makes particularly interesting.

The ore for casting the cannon is the produce of six different mines, and it must either be of so poor a sort, or so mixed as to yield only thirty per cent. of metal. Iron, which does not break in the cold, is also necessary. The first roasting of the ore is in the open air, in the same manner as at Fahlun. Two ovens are employed for the fusion, with two bellows in each; these yield a schippund of cast iron for the cannons every hour, and either a twenty-four pounder, with a four pounder, or a thirty-six pounder, is cast once in twenty-four hours. The two stoves daily consume three hundred and twelve tuns of charcoal, and three hundred and eighty are employed in the whole, ten of which cost sixteen skellings. The moulds are composed of the clay of the country, and bound fast together with iron bands, which strengthens them extremely. The wooden moulds are first enveloped with tow mixed with clay and soot, and afterwards co-

vered with potter's earth and sand. Five men are employed in placing this earth whilst they are making the mouldings for the cannon, three of whom put on the earth, whilst the others turn the mould. The earth being placed on one side, and the mouldings once fixed, three men are sufficient to throw it on, which is indiscriminately done on every part. Two days are sufficient for drying the mould : the wood being removed, charcoal, intermixed with small pieces of wood, dries it completely. Charcoal alone is placed underneath, and the mould is gently turned during the whole of the process. The furnaces, or ovens, employed for the fusion, are very large ; these are of granite, and the stones supported by iron pigs, eleven or twelve feet long, serving as beams. The twenty-four and four pounders are cast in the space of eight minutes, and in three hours afterwards the sand is taken away which buries the mould, though the pieces still continue red hot. This operation is performed in a kind of wooden tub, eleven feet deep, and eight in diameter. During this time the men employed on the occasion must experience the most dreadful heat, from being placed at the bottom of the tub and close to the side of this burning mass, taking off, and throwing out the sand : these men, however, are frequently changed in the course of the operation. After six hours, the melted cannon has a sufficient degree of consistence to be taken out of the mould, but it must remain exposed to the air for two or three days before it can be bored. The superior part (or head), which is at least a foot in length, must first be cut away ; which is done by a round steel plate, six inches thick, which is constantly turning round ; and thus, without moving the cannon, three parts of this superfluous head is separated from the body of the piece. This operation takes up six hours for a twenty-four poun-

der ; when the superior part, holding only by a thin triangle, iron wedges are hammered * into the opening, and the time employed for removing it entirely depends upon the goodness of the iron. This operation was performed in our presence in four minutes ; after which the remaining part was cut and polished, which took up two hours, and the cannon being fixed horizontally, they began to bore it. A man and a boy turned the wheel which worked the wedge backwards and forwards into the piece ; and the remaining part of the operation was very much the same as in other countries. The workmen employed in this foundery do not amount to more than thirty ; their wages are very small, but they are allowed, as in all other forges, to purchase corn at half price, and it is left to their own choice to be paid either in money or in provisions. The water is furnished from a lake, in so elevated a situation that it falls forty-eight ells before it reaches the great wheels. There is a saw-mill near this lake, and in the whole five hydraulic machines ; one employed for the saw-mill, another for the bellows belonging to the furnaces, a third for cutting away the superior part of the cannon, and the two remaining ones for the different manner of boring. No work of any kind is done in this foundery from the month of December to the beginning of May.

Four thousand three hundred, and indeed four thousand four hundred schippunds of iron, are annually employed in founding the cannon ; the greatest part of which are exported to Holland, Naples, and Portugal ; those intended for the latter country are usually thirty-six pounders. These are proved in the presence of one of his majesty's artillery officers, and marked by him with the arms of Sweden at the muzzle, and with those of the diffe-

* The hammers used on this occasion weigh a lispund.

rent powers, for whom they are made, on the breech. Should this officer be in the land-service, a bomb is added to the Swedish arms; if in the navy, an anchor; his certificate is also necessary, before the pieces can be removed to the Custom-house, or embarked from thence for a foreign port. Twelve pounders are proved with a charge of ten or eleven pounds of powder, and one ball the first, and two the second time. The other calibres in proportion. Very few balls are cast at Oker, Mr. Vahrendorf's principal manufactory being in the neighbourhood of Örebro: these balls cost five crowns two-thirds, and are made from what remains of the matter in fusion after each smelting. Mortars are more expensive than cannon, being more subject to burst, and thus becoming entirely useless; the bombs likewise cost more than cannon-balls, which ought not to be the case, the waste of iron being very trifling. The Swedish cannon-balls are a fifth-part heavier than the usual weight. Those of Naples and Portugal are five inches and a half in diameter, and the cannon is three inches nine lines thick at the muzzle. In Holland the balls are a trifle heavier than in Sweden, where those for a forty-eight pounder, are seven inches one line and a half; for a thirty-six pounder, six inches and a half; for a twenty-four, five inches eight lines; for an eighteen pounder, five inches one line; for a twelve ditto, four inches four lines and a half; and for a six pounder, three inches seven lines and a half. The bronze six pounders weigh five schippunds, thirteen lines, eight marks; the twelve ditto eleven schippunds, thirteen lispunds (long pieces); and the twenty-four pounders, twenty-four schippunds, thirteen lispunds, thirteen marks. Each cannon is marked with the arms of the foundery.

Oker belonged, fifty years since, to the crown, which engaged, on selling it, to furnish a certain quantity of wood at a very

moderate rate. Mr. Vahrendorf supports near eight thousand people, including women and children : which is not very surprising considering the extent of his possessions in forges, mines, and manufactories in Nericia, Sudermania, Dalecarlia, &c. The annual produce of all these different works is as follows : ten or eleven thousand schippunds of iron in bars, at about six or seven rix-dollars ; four thousand three hundred, to four thousand four hundred ditto, for cannon, at seven rix-dollars and a third ; two thousand for balls, at five and a half ; from eight hundred to a thousand of brass, at fifty rix-dollars ; three hundred of copper, at forty-five crowns ; between two and three quintals of steel, from three rix-dollars three-quarters to four rix-dollars ; the whole of which is worth a hundred and eighty thousand rix-dollars, with several other articles not included in this account, such as the brewery already mentioned, &c. &c. Neither Mr. Vahrendorf, nor any other worker in brass, had at that time (1791) exported any of their manufactory into France, which must have been very sensibly felt at Laigle and it's environs, where the inhabitants entirely subsist by pin-making, and who were supplied with the greatest part of the brass by Sweden.

Mr. Vahrendorf has converted a large portion of waste ground into a very pretty garden ; and not discouraged by the badness of the soil, has, by labor and perseverance, conquered every difficulty, and that in a very short space of time.

The distance from Oker to Strengnoes is one mile. This is a small town, containing about a thousand inhabitants, which we left to the right, after passing Malmby, and went through a pretty well cultivated country, by Ekcsog and Tiulstad, to Eskilstuna, an interesting town, on account of the number of workers in iron of every description. Here we lodged at the post-house, and were not a little cheated by the landlady, who

did not scruple imposing upon strangers, whom in all probability she would never see a second time. We therefore advise all travelers, for the future, to make their bargain before-hand. Letters of recommendation to Mr. Rynmann, or Mr. Nourdual, are very necessary. The former has published a well-written work upon iron, but he is now old and infirm. The latter speaks French, and is extremely obliging.

Eskilstuna is divided into two parts, and pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Møler and Hielmer lakes. It contains two thousand inhabitants, six or seven hundred of whom reside in the part called the *Free Town*, separated from the other by a bridge. Three hundred of these are workmen, and one hundred masters. The king having granted privileges to the inhabitants of that quarter, workmen are naturally desirous of profiting by them. Charles X. founded this establishment, and built the locksmith's street, which is still called *Rademacher*, from the German's name who was sent for, and appointed by his majesty first director of the institution. All the rest is the work of Gustavus III. On a workman presenting himself, he undergoes an examination; the king then puts him in possession of a house, and a small spot of ground, seventy-five ells by fifty. He thus becomes a proprietor, and is free to choose his trade. If he wishes to purchase a house, he is at liberty so to do, and is only required to pay half it's value; he is indeed obliged to pay an annual rent of six per cent. during twenty years, when it becomes entirely his own property.

Mr. Christian Johansen paints in a pretty style on steel, and asserts that his are the only works of that kind ever executed out of England; this we cannot entirely credit, having seen articles of the same sort in France, which certainly were not imported from Eskilstuna. His principal employment is damasquining

swords for the use of officers, which cost two rix-dollars, eight skellings. He also paints landscapes on buttons; these he sells for sixteen skellings each: scissars from forty skellings to two rix-dollars, and a variety of other trifling articles. He only employs one workman, his trade being entirely confined to Sweden. There is likewise a manufactory of sword-blades and sabres for the army. The iron which is worked into the steel, comes from Granigen, in Angermania, and must be of the best sort. The blades for the cuirassier's sabres are three feet long, and cost a rix-dollar, six skellings; for the Hussars, thirty-four inches, a rix-dollar, sixteen skellings; for the dragoons, thirty-three inches, nine lines, a rix-dollar, sixteen skellings; for Prince Charles's cuirassiers, thirty-six inches, ten lines, a rix-dollar, sixteen skellings; for the East Gothland cavalry regiment, thirty-five inches, a rix-dollar, sixteen skellings; for the infantry, twenty-three inches, twenty skellings; for the miner's, twenty-five inches, three lines, a rix-dollar; for the Savolax infantry regiment, twenty-five inches, ten lines, a rix-dollar, eight skellings. The dragoon's swords are thirty-one inches, eight lines, flat and straight, costing a rix-dollar, eight skellings. Threc-edged sword blades, a rix-dollar: and foils, sixteen skellings. The workmen of this manufactory come from Solingen, and have higher wages than the others, frequently receiving more than thirty-two skellings a-day, whilst the locksmiths and cutlers only earn from eight to ten skellings. There are seven workshops, with two hammers, in this place; a large one for steel, and a small one for great nails, of which only two can be made in the space of a minute. Four men are employed for the great nails, but one is sufficient for the small sort. All the cast iron comes from Westeros. Two thousand schippunds are worked every year; half of which is cast, and the other half forged. The former costs three rix-dollars, and the latter from

six to six and a half. There are four furnaces or ovens for the steel, of which nothing is made but very coarse articles. These ovens are of French clay: the principal walls are brick, with two plates of copper at the bottom. The fire must continue nearly ten days for making steel; in which time forty lasts of charcoal, of twelve tun each, at thirty-two skellings the last, are consumed in every oven. Two or three schippunds of steel always remain over and above the quantity of iron which was put in; because the phlogiston of the coal enters into the iron; therefore Mr. Jarrs asserts, that the work would be bad, if the weight of the original matter were not to be increased. The ovens are replenished with fresh charcoal every six hours, and the steel is twenty days in cooling, excepting indeed in winter, when it requires less time. The oven or furnace for converting the bars into steel is four feet, ten inches long. Each furnace works eighty schippunds once in ten days, though they do not make more than two thousand in a-year; indeed not always so much; but this depends on the demand for that article, the greatest part of which is exported to Lisbon. Two furnaces, and a large hammer, are employed for forging iron bars; seven or eight hundred, and even sometimes a thousand schippunds of which are annually made. Six workmen are employed for the two furnaces, two of whom are masters. These are paid twelve skellings per schippund of forged iron, and they pay their two workmen. The master may very well forge three schippunds in a day. The work is here carried on in the German manner. The difference between that and the Walloon consists in the first place, that the Germans cast and work at the same time in the two furnaces, whilst the Walloons cast in one, and work in the other. 2d. The charcoal is measured out to the Germans, whilst the Walloons are allowed a free use of that article. 3d. The

former cast the iron into small sows; the latter cast it all into one. The Walloons do not work the iron so much as the Germans, consequently make more, frequently working five schippunds of iron per day, in each furnace, whilst the Germans work but three. The Walloon manner is therefore the most expensive.

There are likewise three workshops with grindstones, for whetting and polishing sharp instruments; and a small hammer for scythes. Seven hundred schippunds of copper are made into plates on the other side of the town. A workman's wages, for common work, is a rix-dollar; but for plates, four feet by one and a half, he receives an addition of twelve skellings. The copper plates employ three workmen, who might annually work a thousand or twelve hundred schippunds. There is a hammer for iron bars in the same place; a small one for nails, and other small establishments, of the same nature as those in the Free Towns. The annual consumption of charcoal amounts to six thousand lasts.

It is three miles and a half from Eskilstuna to Kolbeck, through Smedby. The first stage lies over plains, with blocks of granite on both sides of the road. Half a mile beyond Smedby, we reached the banks of the Møler lake, on which we went nearly a third of a mile on a raft, to a small island, called Nickel, the property of Comte de Crutz. The view of the lake is beautiful in this little voyage; and from thence we crossed over an arm of the lake into Westmania. The soil of the above island is sandy, and the country very wild. We soon after crossed a creek, formed by the lake at the termination of Stromsholm canal. This ferry is very short, and we passed over it for a trifle. Bridges might easily be built at both these ferries; indeed there formerly has been one at the latter, as appears by some beams which are yet remaining. Should such a plan be carried into execution, the

first passage would still remain open for the convenience of ships sailing backwards and forwards. The antique royal castle of Stromsholm opens to view almost immediately after the last ferry. We passed close to the stables, which are in the simplest style, consisting of three wooden buildings. Having left the castle and a neighbouring church to the right, we crossed a bridge over the river, which serves as a continuation to the canal, and empties itself into the lake. We were obliged to go three quarters of a mile from Kolbeck, out of our way to Skantzen, to see the canal; but a shorter road will be made, when the whole of the work shall be completed. This place contains such an assemblage of interesting objects, that we did not repent our curiosity. There being no post at Skantzen, a bargain must be made with the postilions to go on, either to Skultuna or Westeros; should they refuse, there is no other resource than returning to Kolbeck for fresh horses.

The Stromsholm canal, which is ten miles long, commences at Norberg in Westmania, and loses itself, as we have already mentioned, in the Møler lake, at Stromsholm. The river was always navigable in some parts; but it became necessary either to deepen it in different places, or to make a canal, which when finished will have twenty-five sluices or dams: the first at Semla, six miles and a half above Skantzen, and the last at Stromsholm. The canal was begun in 1777, and was intended to be completed in 1794. It is six feet deep in every part, ten fathoms wide at bottom, and fifteen from bank to bank. The largest vessels it is capable of admitting, are forty-seven Swedish feet in length, drawing five feet water, and carrying a hundred and fifty schippunds. When we visited the canal, vessels could not go beyond the sixteenth sluice. Twenty-nine usually passed every year, but that number will be greatly augmented on the canal's being finished.

This passage is only made from the month of May to November. Such is the nature of the soil, that, after passing the fourteenth sluice, it has been necessary to employ masonry. The fifteenth sluice is three hundred fathoms below, and the sixteenth a hundred fathoms lower. It is then fifteen hundred fathoms to the seventeenth and eighteenth, which are made in the rock, when the canal soon turns quick to the left. The original plan is changed in this place, and it is five hundred fathoms from the eighteenth sluice to the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first, which are all to be together. The expence of a single sluice is a hundred thousand dollars, copper mark, the double and triple ones in proportion. Each sluice falls sixteen Swedish feet to the surface of the canal, consequently twenty-two to the bottom, and the whole of the sluice falls a hundred and ninety-two fathoms.

Near the sixteenth, there is a furnace for steel, and near the twenty-first, a small hammer for iron. The masts of the ships must be made to lower at pleasure, there being several bridges over the sluices, which serve as roads to different parts of the country. That over the sixteenth sluice is very handsome, with parapets and studs of granite. Upon it is the following Swedish inscription: "*This bridge was erected in the reign of Gustavus III., and was the first ever built of granite found in Sweden, which was cut out of the rock by the command of Senator Charles de Sparre. This work was directed by John Ulpstræum, and the peasants hewed the stones in 1787.*" Nearly five hundred laborers are employed at the canal, and their work is paid, according to the soil, from sixteen to eighteen skellings the three quarters of a cubical fathom. Passage-boats pay fourteen skellings eight runts a schippund: six skellings eight runts of which are for the sluices. One of the great advantages of this

canal, will be the transport of the product of the mines, which are very numerous in the neighbourhood of it's commencement, and which will be attended by a very moderate expence. This product having once arrived at the Møeler Lake, it will be both easy and cheap to send it on to Stockholm. A letter to Mr. Berger, director of the canal, will be very necessary for a traveler.

It is two miles and a quarter from Skantzen to Skultuna. Having crossed a river over a wooden bridge, we continued our journey for one mile on the Westeros road, which we then left to the right. The country, in this stage, is cultivated and populous, but the road extremely stony and fatiguing. Those whose curiosity does not tempt them to go to Skultuna, may proceed on directly from Skantzen to Westeros, which is only a mile and three quarters.

The entrance to Skultuna is over the river Swartz, and, there being no inn in this place, application must be made to the proprietor of the manufactory for lodgings. This manufactory is of brass, and Mr. Galon, in his work on the art of converting copper into brass, (making part of the treatise on arts and trades,) has given a particular account of this process. The manufactory at Norkœuping served him as a model, and all the establishments of this nature in Sweden are upon the same plan. There are three large ovens at Skultuna, with very high brick chimneys; in one of which are five furnaces, in another four, and in the third three, making altogether twelve, nine only of which are used. The copper being broken and pulverised by hammers, is put into pitchers made of clay, which comes from France, and is so dear, that means have been taken to procure something of the same kind in Sweden; and they have succeeded in finding some clay in the province of Skone, which they

have reason to believe will, in the course of time, render the importation of that expensive article totally unnecessary.

The manner of making plates is by spreading the brass between two granite tables of equal size ; these are thirteen feet in length, five wide, and eight or ten inches thick, and are imported from St. Maloes, at two hundred plottes the pair ; half these tables are spoiled on the journey, which adds greatly to the expence. It appears extraordinary that, in a country abounding with granite, it should be necessary to have recourse to France for that article ; but the quality of what comes from St. Maloes is infinitely preferable, from its containing more mica and blende, which is also more equally distributed. The plates for brass wire are cut by the same sort of machine as in England ; and being afterwards filed, are put into an oven for half an hour : these are usually drawn five, and even eight times, if particularly requested. These packets of drawn brass weigh forty pounds. Twenty wire-drawing irons are in the same place, which act with cylinders made with notches, and are worked by water from the river Swartz, which falls into the Westeros Lake. Two meltings or castings take place every twelve hours in the above-mentioned nine furnaces, each of which yields two hundred and forty pounds of brass, and they annually make from six hundred to a thousand schippunds. The brass plates are put five times in fusion, and five times between the cylinders, in the same manner as at Asverstadt. On coming out for the last time, they are ten ells in length, and three feet eight inches wide, which width always continues the same. Copper, when converted into brass, gains twenty-five per cent., which greatly depends on the goodness of the calamine. Hungary produces two kinds, the red, and the white, whilst Poland yields but one, red, mixed with grey. The Hungarian is the

best, and costs a rix-dollar forty-three skellings a quintal, whilst the Polish is sold for a rix-dollar, twelve skellings. Twelve hundred schippunds are annually consumed, with three thousand lasts of charcoal. There is a small furnace purposely for trifling utensils, which are afterwards polished, and the filings are remelted at the loss of fifty per cent. Sixty or sixty-two workmen are employed in this manufactory, which was unfortunately burned down ten or twelve years ago. Mr. Aldewall, the proprietor, was a considerable loser by this accident. A letter of recommendation to this gentleman should always be procured. Since the fire, care has been taken to insure every thing, even charcoal and wood. Two per cent. are paid for wooden buildings, and one, or one and a half for the others, in proportion to the quantity of stone or brick employed in the building.

A few hours being sufficient for seeing Skultuna, we retained the same horses, and continued our journey a mile and a half to Westeros, through a very stony and jolting road. This is a very antient city, containing, however, nothing remarkable: the monument of Eric IV. is in the cathedral, but is little worthy of notice. The spire is on a square tower, and esteemed one of the highest in Sweden, which may very well be the case, without being any thing extraordinary. A very long pier, with magazines on each side, conducts to the port, where large quantities of iron are shipped for Stockholm. The left of the pier is very marshy, and the governor's house, a handsome building, stands to the right, at the entrance. Westeros is the capital of Westmania, one of the finest provinces in Sweden, abounding in meadows, arable land, and mines of every kind. Its situation near the Møeler Lake is very convenient for transporting its different productions, particularly iron, the export of which, as we have already mentioned, is very considerable.

Two celebrated diets were held at Westeros in 1527, and 1544: the former deprived the clergy of their great possessions, and the second insured the crown, till that time elective, to the descendants of Gustavus Vasa.

From Westeros we proceeded near seven miles and a half, to Upsala, through Nigram, the city of Enköping, Listena, and Sefra. After quitting the first stage, we crossed the river Sowa, or Sagan, (which also passes by Salha) over a bridge into Upland. This road is good, and the bridge which separates the two provinces is built in the form of the back of an ass, on account of the snow, which, when melted, generally overflows it. The city of Enköping is advantageously situated at the end of a creek of the Møler Lake, but is otherwise a poor place, and would be only called a large village in any other part of the world.

CHAP. XVII.

Road from Upsala to Obo, through Dannemora, Æusterby, Læfta, Forsmarck, Grisleham, and the Isle of Aland.

HAVING already given an account of the city of Upsala, we will continue our journey to Obo, in Finland, a most interesting tour; the richest mine, and the finest forges in the kingdom being in that part of the country.

The distance from Upsala to Husby is a mile and a half, and from thence to Andersby, two and a quarter. The road can never be termed bad, though in several places extremely narrow. Comte Brahé has a very fine forge in that neighbourhood, and his castle, which makes a handsome appearance, is a little beyond*. The country is open in this part, and we crossed several plains in the first two stages.

From Andersby to Dannemora is three quarters of a mile, and the same to Æusterby; but the road to the latter turns to the right, whilst the mine lies to the left. A high carriage is inconvenient on this occasion, for being obliged to pass under the pumps, it is scarcely possible to avoid striking against them. The mine at Dannemora, in the domain of Æusterby, may very properly be termed the Peru of Sweden, since it contains the

* The Comte has another castle between Upsala and Stockholm, which contains a variety of manuscripts, particularly in the Polish language.

finest iron, and yields alone the tenth part of the produce of every other mine in the kingdom; it is, however, much less curious to see than many others, having neither galleries, vaults, nor interior works, but appearing like a quarry open at the top. We now speak of the large pit, down which it is usual to descend, and which yields twenty thousand schippunds. Two-fifths of this quantity is sent to Lœsta, two-fifths to Österby, and one-fifth to Gimo. It is the finest iron in the mine, and is all exported to England for making steel. It is sold for a rix-dollar more than any other iron. M. de Vergennes, when ambassador to Sweden, contrived to send some into France for the steel manufactories, but this practice was soon discontinued. The distance from the first work to the last, following the direction of the pit, is a thousand ells; and there were formerly seventy-three different openings, but several are now closed, owing either to the deficiency of ore, or to the works having been overflowed. This mine is said to have been first worked in the thirteenth century; the first authentic proofs, however, are only dated in the beginning of the fifteenth. It is eighty Swedish fathoms in the deepest part, and supplies seventeen forges with a sufficient quantity. These belong to thirteen proprietors, who employ a man in each of the forges purposely to see the ore properly divided. This mine is capable of yielding sixty thousand schippunds, but only forty, or forty-two thousand are worked, though it is particularly easy to work, being quite a metallic block. The ore is estimated to yield from sixty to seventy-two per cent. The mine was unfortunately overflowed in 1693, and required twenty years before it was sufficiently emptied to be worked; since which time considerable works have been made near the lake, which supplies the pumps, to prevent another accident of the kind; this gave an opportu-

nity to begin a fresh operation, by which they discovered some ore very near the surface of the earth. Four hundred workmen, amongst whom are several women, are employed in the large pit. Great quantities of wood were formerly used for blowing away the mine, but gunpowder has been employed for that purpose these last twenty-seven years ; and from two hundred and ten; to two hundred and fifteen quintals, at ten or eleven rix-dollars each, are constantly required. Rough iron is taxed a tenth part, which is paid to the crown. They blow up a part of the mine every day at noon; which fills the great pit with so much smoke, that, unless dispersed by a high wind, it is impossible to distinguish the bottom of the mine from the mouth of the pit. There is a staircase to descend, but so dangerous, that no one attempts it, and a vessel like a cask is constantly employed for that purpose. We went down in five minutes and forty seconds to a depth of seventy-eight fathoms : it was light the whole of the way, but very cold, though in the month of July : we indeed saw ice in some parts. In one corner is a large forge for making tools for the workmen. No horses are admitted into the mine, though there are eighty daily employed on the outside : these work the tubs or casks whilst descending or ascending. The wheel of the pumps is the largest in Sweden, being twenty-four ells in diameter: this is worked by a very small fall of water.

Accidents yearly occur, though the ropes never break ; but stones fall from above, and, indeed, sometimes from the side. An extraordinary circumstance happened to a girl, whilst descending in the tub, which, meeting with the point of a rock, was turned over ; fortunately she hung by her petticoats on the rock, where she remained in that frightful situation, till disengaged by the arrival of another tub : the most wonderful part of

the story is, the courage of the girl, who went down the same day as usual to the bottom of the mine. The miners have been considerable gainers by the introduction of gunpowder, being enabled to do much more work in the same space of time than formerly. Some, indeed, have enriched themselves sufficiently to purchase small houses. Corn being greatly enhanced in price in 1791, the miners refused to pay more than a quarter of the value, instead of the half as usual; but the proprietors having a year's provision of ore in advance, and having immediate occasion for their service, offered them the corn on the former terms, which, after some difficulty, they consented to accept. This mine contains the following minerals: black iron ore, of a blueish cast, with steel grains, the surface sometimes polished by nature; a variety of amianthus; mountain cork, and leather; crystals of calcareous spar, pyramidical and hexagonal in druses; pale amethysts; clouded topazes; crystals of white quartz, all in druses, with scarcely any prism; rock garnets, some of which are crystalised; rock flint, of different colors, sometimes striped; mineral pitch; martial pyrites in cubes. The iron of this mine is, as has been already observed, the dearest in Sweden; it is always exported by sea from Stockholm, and not from Oregrund, though it bears that name in foreign countries, having indeed been formerly shipped from that place. The Harwick mineral waters are near the mine; the taste and properties are very similar to those at Balåmc.

Æusterby is a quarter of a league from Dannemora, at which tolerably cheap and good lodgings may be had at the inn. This estate is now the property of Messieurs Grill and Pyhl; but it formerly belonged to Gustavus Adolphus, who resided there, and was afterwards given, with many other lands, to the Geer family, as a reward for loyalty and great services rendered to the

king. It was purchased, in 1757, by the present possessors, for one hundred and forty thousand rix-dollars, which, according to the value of specie, are now worth three hundred thousand. The castle is handsome, and built of stone and brick, though the Dutch traveler asserts to the contrary. The interior has nothing remarkable, but the environs are pretty, especially for so northern a situation. This forge is worth seeing, from the variety of different operations, whereas they make no iron-pigs either at Lœfta or Forsmarck. Three hammers are constantly employed, besides one for steel, and another for nails. Each hammer forges from forty to fifty schippunds every week ; but it is a most extraordinary circumstance, that one of these always makes six or seven schippunds more than the other two ; and, though the workmen have been changed, the same thing constantly happens, without the possibility of assigning a reason. They work in the Walloon manner, because more can be done in a given time, and the iron is better finished ; which ought to be the case, not only here, but at Lœfta and Gimo, from which places the English import all the iron for their steel manufactories. Five thousand schippunds are annually forged, though once, indeed, through scarcity of water, only three thousand were made ; charcoal, too, sometimes fails ; otherwise there is a sufficient quantity of ore for eight, or even ten thousand schippunds. The yearly consumption of charcoal amounts to seventeen or eighteen thousand lasts, at thirty-two skellings each ; but if the peasants bring it, the price is more moderate. A schippund of iron bars requires four lasts ; whilst rough iron requires only two. The charcoal employed for the hearths is burned away much more than for the casting. Artificial bellows are used for the steel, which is worked with charcoal in the English style. The price of nails under five inches, is from one to six

dollars the thousand: the larger kind are sold by the schippund, from ten to fifteen rix-dollars, according to the manner of working the heads.

Water is supplied by a lake three quarters of a mile in length, which was formerly a mere marsh: canals have also been made in the neighbouring forests for collecting rain water; a very necessary precaution, there being always a great scarcity in dry seasons, particularly in the year 1790. The water sometimes rises as high as the edge, and is forced to be banked in the strongest manner; for, should it break through, not only the forge, but the plain as far as Upsala would be overflowed. It was, indeed, within four inches of so doing in 1751, or 1752, and the governor of Upsala perceiving the water rising suddenly, went himself to Clusterby, to inquire whether the bank had not been carried away. A second reservoir is on the side of the lake, and two others on the descent. The slope or fall from the former to the latter, is twelve or thirteen ells. Loefta is principally supplied by this water.

All kinds of workmen necessary in a colony are assembled in this place. The village consists of seventy houses, forming four streets, built in the Dutch style. Every house has a little garden, and contains two families; the whole amounting to about seven hundred persons, five hundred of whom are workmen. The Walloon colony, settled at Clusterby, preserves its antient customs; those who compose it marrying amongst themselves, and holding the peasants in the most sovereign contempt. In 1790, they made an attempt to imitate the inhabitants of Liege; but this petty rebellion was attended by no serious consequences. By an article in their contract, they are entitled to a certain quantity of wine, but they receive the value in money. The annual consumption of wheat being six or

seven thousand tun, and the land only yielding between nine hundred and a thousand, the purchase of the remainder is attended by a considerable expence. The workmen leave off at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and return to work on Sunday at four o'clock in the afternoon. The director's salary is five or six hundred rix-dollars; he is also allowed a horse, and the privilege of buying corn and charcoal at half price; an advantage equally enjoyed by the workmen. Scoriæ are extracted from the iron the same as at Sudersfors, and are likewise converted into bricks for the same purpose. The manner of drying the corn is by placing a hot pipe under it, through which the smoke passes imperceptibly; the corn, during this operation, is put upon plates made with holes, the surface of which is placed in a sloping direction, like the roof of a house. The smoke issuing from two furnaces or evens, with hammers, occasions a sufficient heat to dry the corn; and two of the above-mentioned machines, invented by Mr. Westreum, and now universally adopted, dry each twenty tun in twenty-four hours.

No post-horses being kept at Eusterby, application must be made to one of the principal people of the forge to procure some from Bru, at half a mile distance. The next stage to Håkansbo is very much out of the high-road to the right; that to Forsmarck likewise to the right, and both these places a mile and a half from Bru; but it is only three quarters of a mile to Lœfta. On quitting the Forsmarck road, we traveled through woods the whole of the way.

It is impossible for us to dictate to the traveler which of these two forges should be first visited, since that entirely depends on his going towards the north, to Gefle, returning to Stockholm, or taking the great road to Finland.

The inn at Lœfta is situated at the end of a long street, orna-

mented by rows of trees ; on one side of which are the houses of the workmen, and other people employed in the forge ; and on the opposite, different buildings belonging to the castle, which consist of only one story ; it is, however, rather handsome, though inferior to that of Clusterby. The entrance by the court, leads to two small rooms on the left, and to five others towards the garden ; the latter communicate one to another in a line, and the saloon and eating-room make two of them. The furniture is very common, with some family portraits, and other pictures of Italian antiquities. A Cleopatra, worked in tapestry, is much admired, but we thought it nothing extraordinary ; indeed it owes the whole of it's value to the person who presented it to the present possessor. One of the portraits represents Charles de Geer, the first of the name, who came from Holland to Sweden, in 1652, and who was in possession of the estates of Finspongs, Lœfta, Gimo, Clusterby, Godegord, and Skilberg. The apartments on the first, and indeed the only floor, are also extremely plain ; but the gardens are pretty, and particularly so, considering the situation beyond the sixtieth degree of north latitude. The library is not in the interior of the castle, and only contains about seven thousand volumes ; none of which are very curious, except a folio of insects and birds very well painted ; and which is a description of the cabinet of curiosities presented by Charles de Geer, marshal of the court, to the academy of sciences, where it still remains, under the direction of Mr. Sparmann. There is also a manuscript in Charles de Geer's hand-writing, containing memoirs relative to the history of his own times, with plates designed by himself ; a very fine work. The surrounding buildings are pavilions, designed for stables, capable of holding sixty-four horses, with kitchens, and other appendages. There

are likewise two hot-houses, with orange trees, aloes, the coffee-tree, &c. ; a small cabinet of natural history, and a magazine of at least a hundred fowling-pieces, a great number of pistols, a variety of Runick sticks, and articles from Lapland.

The forge is very large, with four hammers, each of which, when constantly at work, might make fifty schippunds a-week ; but nine or ten thousand are the greatest number made in one year ; indeed it appears, from the annual consumption of charcoal being only fifteen thousand lasts, that the quantity forged does not exceed eight thousand. The sows are made in other forges in the neighbourhood, which likewise belong to Baron de Geer. This plan is adopted to save charcoal, which is a very scarce article at Lœfta, where nothing is forged but bars, and where they work in the Walloon manner. The hammers are stopped at eight on Saturday morning, and recommence working on Sunday at midnight. Corn is dried the same as at Custerby, and this village forms a colony in itself.

Those who only purpose stopping a few hours at Lœfta, should proceed with the same horses to the next stage, there being none kept in this place ; the distance from which to Rethibo, is three quarters of a mile, and a mile and a quarter to Forsmarck ; the whole of the way is, indeed, only a mile and three quarters, but they always exact another quarter. This road lies through forests, and becomes very narrow on arriving at the first stage. There is an inn at Forsmarck, where travelers may be tolerably accommodated. The castle in this place is handsomer than the preceding ones ; consisting of two stories, with eleven windows in front, six on the sides, and a very pretty court. The gardens are extremely pleasant, which strikes the traveler more forcibly, from the approach to Forsmarck being particularly wild, and surrounded by rocks and woods. There are no sows made at

this place, for the same reason as at Lœfta ; but there are two hammers, which forge three thousand schippunds. The ore comes from Dannemora, and the sows from the neighbouring forges, and from another in Finland, the whole belonging to Mr. Uggla. The furnace or oven is small, and upon the same plan as those for making sows ; the scoriæ falling from the sows, whilst under the hammer, are melted in this oven, which, when in proper order, have eight smeltings in a week, each yielding from three to four lispunds of iron : the work is also done here in the Walloon manner. Many of these people are still in this place, which contains all workmen necessary for a colony, with a school for their children. Work is discontinued on Saturday evening, and recommenced on Sunday night. The machine for drying corn is precisely the same as at the other forges, and the store-houses are handsome and well built. The domain of Forsmarck was purchased twelve years ago by Mr. Uggla, from Mr. Jennings, for a hundred thousand rix-dollars, but the estate is now estimated at double that sum. This castle is said to have been the residence of Gustavus Adolphus's mother.

Joannefors is not quite half a mile from Forsmarck. There is a hammer for steel, and another for nails in this place, where axle-trees and carriage-springs are likewise made ; but the circles for the wheels are made at Forsmarck. English coal, at a rix-dollar a tun, is always used for the steel. Mr. Uggla sends the ore to Finland to be melted by the canal, and the sows are sent from thence in the same manner. This place is very near the sea, and forms a small bay, appearing like a lake ; it also contains both corn and saw mills, and there is a very good view of the sea from the Belvidere on the store-house for corn, where all travelers are expected to write their names in a book kept for that purpose.

The distance from Forsmarck to Norsiedicka is a mile and a

half, though they only reckon a mile and a quarter. At two-thirds of this stage a road to the left leads to a small sea-port called Cluregrund. To Marka, it is one mile, by a sandy road through woods. The small town of Osthainmer presents itself to the left, and a little farther is a church, near which the road to Upsala turns to the right. We coasted a lake towards the end of the stage, from whence we proceeded a mile and a half to Sanda. One-third of the way to this place is a church, and near it, on the right, close to the road, a monument, erected by Baron Oxenstiern, in memory of his wife, who died in 1786. This is a small iron pillar, on the top of which is an urn, with an inscription. The village is a little beyond, and consists of only one street, or rather a row of well-built houses, on the right-hand side; Baron Oxenstiern's castle lies also to the right, finely situated near the sea, and makes a pretty object from the road. This estate is called *Hargs*, and in it is a very considerable forge with two hammers. It is a mile and a half to Harmnby, the road sandy, with rocks and woods; the same distance to Trosta. We joined the road from Stockholm to Grisleham at the beginning of this stage; and towards the end, we took a still more direct one to the same place. This road is not good; being very hilly, sandy, with several woods and rocks. From Trosta to Grisleham it is three quarters of a mile. On quitting the post-house of the last-mentioned place, we crossed a narrow arm of the sea, at a trifling expence. This arm of the sea soon after loses itself in the earth. Grisleham is improperly marked in the book of posts, being more to the north. Here we embarked for the isle of Aland, and were conveyed over by boatmen, who were also what is termed, classed marines. These soldiers live at some distance, and, to avoid delay, it is adviseable to send forward to engage them. Each person pays four skellings on embarking; and the passage to Ekereu, in the isle of Aland, is reckoned

seven miles, though in reality it is scarcely six. We were four hours and fifty minutes crossing it, and they assured us the passage had been sometimes made in two hours, which must have been owing to some very extraordinary circumstance. None of the boats are decked, and the smallest kind cost two rix-dollars; but we would advise every one to hire the largest, which is only one dollar more. These prices are double from the 14th of October, to the 14th of April; and half a rix-dollar is at all times given to the boatmen. The mail-boat, is, indeed, much cheaper; this goes over on Wednesday and Saturday morning, and, to prevent mistakes, the rate is affixed at the post-house.

Spring, and the beginning of autumn, (particularly the former), are the worst seasons for crossing this passage. The isle of Aland, and several other islands, which we first visited, belong to the government of Finland, where Fadenhielm's bills are current, and, indeed, no where else; these are signed with his name, and were created during the war of 1788. The inhabitants of Finland are obliged to use them, though they lose twelve or thirteen per cent. against Ricksens', consequently five and twenty per cent. against bank bills; they are, however, received, as, indeed, they ought to be, in the king's coffers, and the Finlanders pay their taxes with them. It was once in agitation to abolish them entirely, which would have been a truly-desirable event*.

It is nearly a mile from Ekereu to Marby, where we left our horses, and crossed over an arm of the sea, a quarter of a mile broad, in an open boat. A light carriage of the country may

* The regent ordered them to be reimbursed in 1793. The Comte de M. uttered several false ones, for which he was degraded from the rank of nobles, banished the kingdom, and his estates sequestered, to pay the value of the bills.

be ferried over without taking off the wheels, but that is not the case with one heavily loaded : indeed it is sometimes necessary to hire two boats. The passage is made in about five and twenty minutes ; and foot passengers, horsemen, and those in a light carriage, pay three dollars each. The price of a four-wheeled carriage is four dollars, and eight dollars for two boats. The soil of this small island is very sandy ; with a great deal of wood, rocks, and a few corn fields : it also appeared well peopled. The isle of Aland, on the spot where we disembarked, is about three miles from east to west, and rather more in length. It is tolerably populous, considering there is no town. It also abounds with woods and rocks, but is less sandy than the small one we have just mentioned. This island contains a great number of blocks of red granite, and is divided by several arms of the sea, forming a variety of gulfs, which, at some seasons of the year, must greatly impede the communication between the different ports. The post-house at Frebenby is on the spot where we landed, and from thence to Enkarby is a mile and a quarter, and the same distance to Heraldby. We crossed a small arm of the sea, towards the end of the stage, without taking the carriage to pieces ; the fare is one skelling each horse. The distance to Bomarsund is nearly half a mile ; and having passed over a wooden bridge, at about a third of the stage, we saw the ruins of Castleholm, in which the unfortunate Eric XIV. was confined in 1571. A small building near it is used as a prison.

We embarked for Finland at Bomarsund, and, with a fair wind, the best way is to take a boat directly to Obo ; for by so doing, the disagreeable circumstance of embarking and disembarking continually is avoided, and consequently much time is saved. In this case a bargain must be made with boatmen at

Finby, half a mile from Bomarsund, which prevents any delay. The expence of a boat, for sixteen miles and a half, to Obo, is five or six dollars, and we performed the voyage in fifteen hours; and if the wind had not changed towards the end of the passage, we should have been there in less than eleven, having made the first fourteen miles in eight hours. Excepting three miles, in a part of the passage called Delct, we were constantly surrounded by islands, which would have afforded shelter, had the wind been contrary. Some of these islands are merely rocks, whilst others are inhabited, and abound in woods. Vardo, Kumlinge, and several others near to the coast of Finland, are a league and a half in breadth. The *coup-d'œil*, in this voyage, is not only delightful, but singular, from the variety of novel objects presenting themselves on every side, amongst which may be reckoned the small town of Nodendal to the left. The usual route, on arriving in Finland, is marked in the post-book; but our directions, if properly followed, will save both time and expence.

Obo, the capital of Finland, is on a small river, half a mile from the sea; the houses are of stone, and it contains about ten thousand inhabitants, though that number was, in some degree, diminished during the war. Eric XIV. was confined in an old castle, to the left of the entrance into the river of Obo; as was also John III. in 1568. This building was repaired in 1791, and transformed into barracks; it was likewise the plan to have a third department of the fleet at this place, consisting of a dozen bombards, with sixty shallops, with cannon, which are to be kept under sheds; so that when the whole shall be finished, the castle and its dependencies will be capable of lodging a hundred and eighty marines.

The cathedral is very antient, and rather large: it contains

the monuments of several noble families, particularly that of Catherine Mansdotter, the queen of Eric XIV., who died in Finland in 1612. The monuments of her son-in-law, the Comte de Tott, and of her daughter Sigrida, are in the same chapel. The organ was the gift of a burghess of Obo, who, thinking it necessary that posterity should be acquainted with his figure, is painted at full length in the centre of the organ-case.

The University was founded in 1640, during the minority of Queen Christina; and, in 1791, contained three hundred and fifty students. The library has only a revenue of a hundred and twenty rix-dollars, and contains ten thousand volumes. It was founded at the same time as the University, by Comte Brahé; but the contents are nothing curious: they showed us, indeed, a Swedish manuscript in folio, of thirteen hundred and forty-one pages, intitled, *The Verbal Process of a Commission named in 1676, with the Sentences pronounced on Witchcrafts and Magicians*, by Andrew Engman, notary of the said commission: some of the leaves are wanting in the beginning. We were also shown *Mis-sale Obense*, printed at Lubeck in 1588, with engravings on wood; of which there is but one more copy extant, which is incomplete, and in the library at Upsala. They also showed us a manuscript, intitled, *Dialogus Creaturarum Moralizatus*. An account of this library is written by Henry Gabriel Porthan, professor of eloquence.

CHAP. XVIII.

From Obo to Petersburg through Helsingfors, Sveaborg, Frederichshamn, and Vibourg.

THE country is hilly between Obo and Pikie, interspersed with heaths covered with broom, and some few small meadows. It continues very much the same as far as Vista, with the addition of several windmills. From thence to Handeloe the road is sandy, through woods, with a great variety of hill and dale. The post-house is out of the great road to the left, and stands upon a rising ground. There is no change in the face of the country to Hakestaro: the ascents and descents are frequent, many of which are bad. The first mile of the stage to Hasla is sandy, through woods intermixed with rocks; with several very steep hills to ascend, and almost perpendicular ones to go down. The remaining part of the road is better, through vallies, where the eye is gratified by the sight of meadows on every side. The post-master always charges a quarter of a mile too much in the next stage to Svånby, which is sandy, rocky, and hilly. We passed through some very thick woods, in the midst of which we crossed a bridge. Towards the middle of this stage are two roads; but as they are both equally good, and lead to the same place, it is needless to give any particular directions. Very few houses are to be seen during the whole of the stage. Rocks, sand, hills,

and woods, continue the same to Biorsby. A road to the right leads to a newly-erected fort; but this is out of the way, the direct one being straight forward through a wood. The same sort of road continues on to Miollbolstad, varied indeed, in some degree, by different views of the sea, and a castle belonging to M. Aminoff, to the right. Here we traveled by the side of a river, the banks of which are well peopled; and where there are several hammers for iron. Having crossed this river over a bridge, we left the road to Ekenæs to the right. The next stage to Kockis is extremely jolting, through woods and sands. The post-house is out of the high road to the right. The country to Bolstad is cultivated and populous; the road, too, much improved*, which, however, is not long the case, it being very bad to Quis, with nothing but rocks, woods, and hills. The next stage to Bombœule is also hilly and sandy, but cultivated and tolerably well peopled. We next proceeded over mountains and through sands to Helsingfors, which is out of the high road to the right. Those who do not wish to visit this place, must go directly from Bombœule to Hackbœule. A traveler may contrive to sleep at almost every one of the stages from Obo to this place, though it must be owned the accommodations are something more than indifferent. There are several inns at Helsingfors, but the best is kept by a German. This town, though the residence of the commander in chief of Finland†, is very small, dreadfully paved, and containing not more than a thousand inhabitants. We may venture to affirm, that we saw as many cows as people in passing through the streets; indeed no one

* This post-house is also out of the road.

† General Wlinsporre, commander in 1791, resided in the very house where the lodge of freemasons was held, of which we made mention, relative to the conspiracy formed against Gustavus III. General Posse inhabited it at that time.

would think of visiting this place, were it not for Sveaborg fort, built at more than a mile's distance out at sea, and which is truly worthy the attention of a curious traveler; who however cannot be permitted to see it, without a ministerial letter from Stockholm, or an order from the commandant of Finland.

The store-house for the artillery employed in the land-service is near the town, and contains a hundred and twenty cannon, several of which are brass; and eight thousand muskets. Many more arms of this kind are distributed in different parts of Sweden. Our conductor on this occasion was an officer, who told us, that near four hundred pieces of cannon were employed by the land army in the last war. This must appear very extraordinary to all who are acquainted with the country, and the nature of the roads. Twenty-four horses are necessary to draw a brass twenty-four pounder; six for a six-pounder, &c. &c.

Sveaborg fort consists of seven small islands, or rather rocks, three of which communicate by bridges. The principal island is called Gustafholm, and is the residence of the commandant. We were half an hour in going to this place in our boats; but if the wind blows strong from the south-west, all communication is cut off between the town and the fort. The latter was begun in 1748, but was not entirely finished in 1791. It was, however, in a very good state of defence, if it had had its full complement of men, which ought to be six thousand, whereas there were only two thousand in July 1791, the garrison being composed of three battalions of infantry (levied troops), and two of marines: there was also indeed a company of artillery in another island to the left, in which is the arsenal and a store-house belonging to the land forces. The inhabitants, consisting of the garrison, the wives and children of the soldiers, with those in a civil capacity, amount to nearly four thousand. There is not a spring nor a well

in the whole of these islands, and there are no other means of being supplied with fresh water but by a large reservoir, made for that purpose. All the different establishments are large and well built. The barracks are capable of holding between five and six thousand men. There are several powder magazines, but only three are of brick, this article being extremely dear, the king paying for it at the rate of ten rix-dollars a quintal. The list of staff officers is complete; and this fortress contains not only prisons for civil offences, but every different kind of workmen necessary for a colony. More than sixty ships of the line can ride with safety in this road, which is excellent; for large vessels cannot enter into it, but by a very narrow strait, where they are obliged to pass directly under the cannon of the fortress, a hundred and fifty of which, exclusive of mortars, are constantly pointed at this passage: indeed there are nearly a thousand, if we reckon all the land batteries at the different forts. Several works are hewn in the rock, and they were at that time employed about a very fine dock, large enough to contain fifteen vessels under cover; twelve of which were merely to be kept there to be preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and the other three to be refitted in another part of the dock, between two sluices. This dock is three hundred and seventy-two Swedish feet in length, and one hundred and fifty broad: when full, it holds twelve feet of water. Another was likewise building, which most probably was soon after finished, and which is capable of admitting the largest men of war in the service.

The first department of the flotilla is here, consisting of xebecs, frigates,* prames, floating batteries, gun shallops, and yoles, but no galleys. These vessels are all kept dry, under sheds. There is a great number of them, and several are thirty-six-gun frigates: there is also another kind of vessel, called *tourma*, carrying

twenty-four thirty-six pounders, in battery, four feet from the water, which makes them very formidable. These vessels contributed greatly to the success of the action of Svenkund. We were also shown some vessels with ten cannon, so placed in the centre, as to be turned at pleasure to every side. The galleys, yoles, and armed shallops, carry a hundred charges each, and the two latter have from sixty to sixty-four men on board; fifty of whom are soldiers, with eight sailors, and six of the artillery. The crew of the yoles consists of eighteen men, commanded by an inferior officer. These boats carry but one cannon, either an eighteen or a twenty-four pounder, which is so fixed, that the vessel recoils, and not the piece. There is a platform by the beak head, where the cannon is charged, after which the gunner immediately retires. A division usually consists of ten armed shallops, and at least six yoles. Mr. de Kiercher, the colonel commandant at Sveaborg, for whose politeness we feel particularly grateful, has invented a species of bombard, which, however, has not yet been used. This is a mortar carrying eighty pounds of powder, which must be placed upon a flooring of strong planks in the centre of a large vessel, the mast of which can be lowered at pleasure. Under these planks must be a quantity of birch bark, of sufficient depth to break the violence of the stroke by the elasticity of the birch. Another forty pounder may, if necessary, be placed near it. Mr. de Kiercher has been appointed to draw maps of the different parts of Finland*.

The three departments of the flotilla at Sveaborg, Stockholm,

* Very fine sea charts of the Baltic, and the gulf of Finland, by Vice-Admiral Nordenanker, may be purchased at Stockholm. Seven were finished in 1791, but the complete collection will consist of ten. These have the reputation of being very accurate, and cost only twenty-four skellings each. Three maps of the Vener Lake may be had at the same place.

and Obo, consist of a hundred and thirty-three armed shallops, sixty-three yoles, forty galleys and demi galleys, and near forty square vessels, such as frigates, xebecks, cutters, &c. A fourth department of the same nature as at Obo, is intended to be formed at Landscrona. Twelve hundred and seventy-five men are classed to serve in the flotilla, eight hundred and twenty-five of whom are for Finland, and four hundred and fifty for Sweden. The former compose thirteen companies; two of which, consisting of one hundred men each, are employed in the service of the colonels of Sveaborg and Obo; three others of seventy-five men, are for the lieutenant-colonel, and two majors at Sveaborg; and eight of fifty men for the captains. The latter, destined for Sweden, form seven companies; four of seventy-five men each, and three of fifty. These companies are exactly on the same footing in war as in peace. Their engagement lasts six years. Their pay is five plottes a-month, and they have a daily allowance of two pounds of bread. Their cloathing is renewed every three years, and consists of a jacket, waistcoat, and three pair of breeches, of blue cloth, at thirty-six skellings an ell; two jackets and two pair of breeches of coarse grey linen; with two waistcoats of raw linen, three pair of trousers, and three surtouts of sail-cloth, from five to eight skellings an ell; as also three pair of shoes, at one rix-dollar eight skellings, and three pair of socks; four shirts and four pair of worsted stockings, from sixteen to twenty skellings each; two pair of long stirrup stockings, reaching to the top of the thighs, and leather buskins over them; a plain hat at thirty-two skellings, cord and turf twenty-four, making altogether one rix-dollar eight skellings; a horse-hair stock, sixteen skellings; the cloak or mantle lasts nine years; the buff accoutrements six years; the musket and bayonet the same; the price of these is six rix-dollars.

There are several six-pounders at Sveaborg, with forty calibres. An essay was made of cannon turning on pivots, but without success. There are also some Russian pieces nearly as long as a cannon; the mouths ten inches in diameter. These are charged with thirty balls, of the size of those used for three-pounders, and carry from five to six hundred fathoms. The Russians place two pieces of this kind at the head of their vessels.

Near the fortress is an eighth island, forming the other side of the above-mentioned narrow passage. Should an enemy take possession of this spot, he might make a very successful attack by bombarding, from behind the rocks, not only the fortress, but the flotilla stationed in the road; it is therefore intended to be fortified, which is certainly a most necessary precaution. A scheme indeed was once formed to attack Sveaborg from this island, the Russians having received very accurate plans of the fortress from that traitor to his country Sprengporten*.

The principal court of this fortress is handsome, and of a regular form. The commandant's house is situated at the bottom; this is well furnished, and in every respect a much better habitation than could be expected on a rock surrounded by the sea. M. Ehrensvärd, commandant of the place, and who indeed gave the first plan of the fortress, is buried in this fort, and a monument, raised on a few steps, is there erected to his memory. We were much pleased with a pencil drawing on canvas, representing the battle of Hogland. This is in the commandant's house, and is the performance of Mr. Sjöutiernaal, a Swedish officer, wounded in that engagement. He was in the service of

* We heard at Petersburg, that they had certain intelligence of every thing which passed in Sweden; but we cannot entirely credit these assertions.—(This note was printed in 1796.)

France during the American war, when there were nearly fifty Swedes in the French navy; twenty-eight of whom returned into their own country, decorated with the order of merit. The house now inhabited by the commandant, was originally employed as an hospital. We cannot help again repeating, that this fortress ought to be visited and examined by all travelers, as an object of the greatest curiosity and importance.

The road from Helsingfors to Hackböeule, is tolerably good, a little sandy, but scarcely any hills. We crossed two bridges, over small arms of the sea. On quitting the town, and towards the middle of the stage we took to the right, leaving the great road from Bemboeule to the left, which road also leads to Tavastehus, and into Savolax. After passing an extensive plain to the left, the remainder of the stage is rocky and woody; and the following one to Sibbo is pleasant, through a well cultivated country, interspersed with rocks and woods, and sometimes a little sandy. Half a mile before we reached the post-house, we passed a very large glass-house, close to the road on the right, in which there are only five workmen, and one oven or furnace, with five openings. The clay comes from Stralsund, nine Swedish pounds of which cost twelve skellings. Every kind of article in glass is made in this place, particularly window panes; the largest size forty-six French inches by twenty-four or five: none of this glass, however, is very white. This glass-house is called Mariendålh, and there are three others in Finland, at Biornborg, Uleaborg, and in the neighbourhood of Tavastehus: the latter is much the largest. The Sibbo post-house lies out of the great road to the left, and is a tolerable sleeping place. From thence to Vokoski the hills are short, but steep, with woods and rocks. In the beginning of the stage a road to the left leads to St. Michel; and just before we reached the post-house at Vokos-

ki, (which is also out of the great road) we crossed a small river over a bridge, and passed over another in the same manner on entering Borgo, the road to which is hilly and woody. This town is dirty, and extremely ill-paved. Here we were obliged to produce our passport, which had never before been the case. The innkeeper, who called himself a judge, insisted upon seeing it. The same ceremony was afterwards observed on quitting Louisa. The stage to Ilby is very much in the same style as the preceding ones; and the whole of the road to Pernö very hilly, and surrounded by rocks and woods. There is a high causeway through a wood, with a precipice on each side, between Forbi and Pernö, which must be very dangerous in a dark night for travelers unacquainted with the road. An iron forge, with two hammers, may be seen at Forsby: and the whole stage to Louisa is crowded with blocks of granite. This city is very ugly, without gates, and situated on a small spot of ground between high mountains and the sea. It contains a garrison, consisting of a battalion of

The streets not being paved was the only agreeable circumstance we met with in this town, since it prevented our being dreadfully jolted. There is a little fort out at sea, at the distance of a mile, which, though in no respect extraordinary, we intended seeing, had we not been refused by General Stakelberg, for whom we had a particular letter of recommendation. This, however, was the only act of rudeness we ever experienced from a placeman during our residence in Sweden; and it was certainly very fortunate for us, that such an event never happened till we arrived at the frontiers of the kingdom. The next stage to Tesjöen is rocky, interspersed with woods, and blocks of granite. Half a mile on the road to Pytlis, is the Swedish Custom-house; and a little be-

yond, a guard-house, with an officer and thirty men, who are relieved once in four months. Here we showed our passport, and, soon after, crossing a bridge over an arm of the Kymen, came to a post on the left, on which is marked fifty verstes to Fredericshamn. Here we entered the Russian territories, but just before, we passed through a dangerous though short piece of road, over a rock. The Russian Custom-house is at the end of a bridge, inclosed with *chevaux de frise*. Our Swedish passport was again demanded, and by giving a twelve-skelling note, we escaped being examined. The officers, however, are sometimes extremely troublesome, especially when a carriage is much loaded, which gives them a pretext for a very strict search. This last part of the road is in the same style as the former one.

Here the stages begin to be reckoned by verstes, at two kops each horse. These verstes are marked upon posts in the English fashion; a most convenient method for ascertaining distances and preventing imposition. The stage is paid beforehand, and the postilions have no right to demand any thing. Those who wish to make them a small present must do it secretly, and not deduct the money from any charge which may remain in the hands of any of the underlings at the post-house, who will certainly never give them a farthing. A single postilion is perfectly satisfied with five kops. We crossed a very bad wooden bridge, half way to Buttola, and two more towards the end of the stage. At four verstes in the stage to Fredericshamn, is a bridge over the Kymen, where there is a very fine cascade, having a most beautiful effect from the road, two or three hundred paces beyond the bridge. These two stages are very fatiguing, the road continually winding over hills almost always ascending

and descending, through woods, with blocks of granite on each side*. On quitting Suttola we passed through a camp, composed of two regiments; and the Prince of Nassau lived close to the road. Part of the flotilla was stationed at Svenksund, to protect the works making at that time.

Fredericshamn is a small unpaved town, tolerably well built, but not populous. The fortifications are in no respect remarkable, nor is there any thing very curious to be seen. A Swedish widow keeps a tolerable lodging-house; but to avoid gross imposition, a bargain must be made beforehand. A passport is demanded on entering and leaving the town, but instead of the Swedish passport, it is more adviseable to produce a passport from the Russian minister at Stockholm, with which all travelers must take care to be provided.

The distance from Fredericshamn to Vibourg is a hundred and ten Verstes. The road lies through Ekona, Peterlax, Hurpola, Wilajoe, and Serviok. These stages are all rocky and woody, and extremely bad a. From thence to Vibourg the road is so intersected by pits, that we were obliged to take a great round before we could reach that town. In our way thither we crossed two arms of the sea, over very long, and indeed very fatiguing bridges, being made of the trunks of trees, placed indiscriminately close to one and another, without attending to the form, whether round or flat, which must necessarily shake a carriage most violently.

* The granite in Finland appears not so hard, and more friable than in the interior parts of Sweden. Naturalists account for this, by observing that this granite is of a different kind. It may also proceed from the sea having retired at a later period from the coast of the Baltic, than from the more inland part of the country, consequently the stone must be softer and less firm. This opinion is that of Strahlenberg, who pretends that the Baltic Sea diminishes forty-five inches every hundred years.

passed over another bridge near the town, and afterwards a very long pier, which terminates the third inclosure.

Vibourg is the capital of the Russian possessions in Finland. This town has been since destroyed by fire (in 1793). At the time of our visit, several of the houses were brick, with white-washed fronts. Trade was carried on with much activity, particularly in the article of planks. The fortifications were in good condition; and after having obtained permission from the governor, we examined them, accompanied by an officer. The garrison is always strong in this place, and we went through several forms before we were allowed to go to our inn. The passports were produced both on entering and quitting the town.

From Vibourg to Petersburg is a hundred and forty verstes. The first stage to Kamaria, is not very hilly, but the road is bad, being merely trees placed over rocks. From thence to Rosvoja the country is very sandy; indeed there is scarcely any road to be distinguished, and there are no posts to mark the verstes in that stage. The next to Pampola is very stony. At five verstes of the way we passed through a village, and had an agreeable view of a lake to the left, during some time. The road to Lindova was very much the same; but much worse from thence to Bellostrovo. In this stage we crossed a small river called Sestra, over a bridge, on which there is a post to mark the entrance into the government of Petersburg. The post-master at Bielorostrow insisted on adding another horse to our carriage, and this merely from caprice, having no justifiable motive for so doing. The post-house is out of the road to the right, and much neater than the generality of what we met with in that part of the world. From thence to Dranitzuikoski the road is extremely bad, over waste ground, full of holes, roots, and trunks of trees, which obliged us to go a foot pace for several verstes, otherwise the carriage must in-

vitably have been broken to pieces. The stage to Petersburg is better, though it cannot be termed good, and being what in France is called *poste royale*. We paid the horses double, the whole of the way.

The country is more cultivated after passing Vibourg, and between that place and Fredericshamn there are several redoubts, constructed during the last war: indeed we passed through part of the field of battle before we arrived at Borgo. The country, however, has not been much derastated, and still less so in Russia than in Sweden, owing to the different manner in which these two nations carry on war. On entering Russian Finland, every thing wears another aspect; the country is less populous, not so well cultivated, with scarcely any villages, and misery presents itself on every side. Excepting at Fredericshamn and Vibourg, there is not a single post-house which affords the smallest accommodations; no beds, no furniture, nor provisions of any kind: indeed we frequently find merely a stable, so wretched, as scarcely to shelter the horses. Several of the houses in this part contain nothing but a bedstead, as naked as those in a guard-house, a table, and some miserable chairs. The inhabitants appear destitute of every thing, and the peasants are covered with rags; in short the whole face of the country shows the effects of a government so different in every respect from that of Sweden.

SWEDISH ITINERARY.

From Helsingborg to Carlscrona.

Observations.

Stages.	Swedish Miles.
From Helsingborg to Astorp	1½
To Öbu . . .	1½
To Blekmarå . . .	1½
To Tysingue . . .	2
To Vænigå . . .	1½
To Vanberga . . .	1½
To Christianstadt (city) . .	1½
To Feilkingue . . .	1
To Gædderid . . .	1½
To Nørre . . .	1½
To Carlshamn city . . .	2
To Hogbu . . .	2
To Rønnebu . . .	1½
To Skillingue . . .	1½
To Carlscrona city . . .	1½
	25½

Bleckinge, or Bl.

Helsingborg, in any other country, would be called a village, containing at most twelve hundred inhabitants, and having neither fortifications nor port; there is, however, a shabby pier, though built of stone. We ascended a steep mountain on 'quitting the town, from whence the road is very good to Christianstadt: before our arrival we crossed the river Helgea, over several different bridges. Christianstadt is ill-paved, but pretty regularly built with wooden houses. it is fortified, but a very inconsiderable place, and remarkable for nothing but the revolution of 1772, except indeed for a glove manufactory. The king's regiment was in garrison here. We entered Bleckingen between Gædderid and Nørre, and admired a very pretty, though small cascade, before we reached Carlshamn, which is small and ill-paved, the houses all wooden, but the streets regular and broad. There is a cascade in the centre of the village of Rønnebu, and another large one, half a mile off.

The city of Carlscrona contained fifteen thousand inhabitants before the great fire, in 1790, which destroyed about three-quarters of that number. The town was very quickly rebuilt, a great part of it upon a rock. The royal navy establishment, being separated by a thick wall from the rest of the city, did not suffer by the flames. The new dock is a very astonishing work, but the state of the finances in Sweden, and the acknowledged inability of the undertaking, made us think it very likely it would never be finished. The port is in a good state of defence, but the fortifications on the land side are superfluous, the nature of the ground, almost entirely surrounded by the sea, making the approach extremely difficult.

From Carlscrona to Gottenburg.

Observations.

	Stages.	Swedish Miles.
Ditte.	To Skillingue . . .	1½
	To Ronnebu . . .	1½
	To Skiergurgue . . .	1½
	To Diuramole . . .	1½
	To Quarnamola . . .	1½
	To Vrosa . . .	1½
	To Inguelstad . . .	¾
	To Vexio * city . . .	¾
Smoland.	To Oeurs . . .	1½
	To Hoesieru . . .	1
	To Torp or Nedeslet . . .	1½
	To Bor . . .	2
	To Vernamo . . .	1
	To Brearud . . .	2½
	To Olmestad . . .	1
	To Gislaved . . .	1½
	To Gronhult . . .	1½
	To Toastorp . . .	1½
	To Svenliounga . . .	1½
	To Hounarud . . .	1½
	To Skone . . .	1½
	To Bieurlanda . . .	1½
	To Landvetter . . .	2½
	To Gottenburg† city . . .	

We were obliged to return by the same road to Ronnebu, when we presently turned to the right: there is, indeed, another road, by Kilerid, but it is longer, and not so good.

We quitted Blekingen between Skiergurgue and Diuramole, and entered Smoland, a wild and mountainous province, replete with lakes and firs, but with very good roads.

A bargain should be made with the postillions at Quarnamola, to take you the cross road to Vexio, which saves two posts; and the postillions at Vrosa may also be easily prevailed upon not to stop at Inguelstad, by which means the traveler gains much time.

Vexio is the capital of Smoland, and the only city betwixt Carlscrona and Gottenburg: it is situated near a lake, but is a town of no importance, though the residence of the governor and bishop. One of the streets is planted with rows of trees, and this is affirmed by some travelers to be the case all over the city; but such persons could never have been on the spot, and have only mentioned this circumstance from report.

After quitting Vexio, the country still continues mountainous and woody.

At Oeurs, the best way is to go through Jonkoping: this road indeed is the farthest, but the best; and is enlivened by some towns, which is not the case the other way. The descents, after passing Hoesieru, are rather dangerous for heavy carriages. The post-house at Bor is out of the road, which frequently happens. We passed over a bridge on leaving Vernamo, where two-pence is paid for each of the carriage wheels, and then crossed the great road from Helsingborg to Stockholm. This stage is sandy and covered with heath. The fair at Vernamo is much celebrated; the booths are never removed; indeed, they always remain standing throughout the whole of Sweden. From Gronhult we crossed some large forests, and took the left hand on quitting Svenliounga: the road to the right leads to Boros. The country is poorly, and in some places not at all cultivated. The four last stages are the worst in the whole journey. There is a very steep ascent in the last, where the road is cut in the rock, and where the wheel must always be dragged. We performed the whole of this journey betwixt the 25th and 30th of December; and, though our carriage was very heavy, and we had a great deal of baggage, we never took off

* The post-house is the best inn; but it is the property of three different people, who preside each a week in turn; and, should Mr. Grahme happen to preside as master, a traveler must be upon his guard to avoid imposition.

† The post-house is very indifferent. Miss Müller's is much better, but more expensive.

Observations.

the wheels, to make use of a sledge; but we would not advise any one to follow our example; for it was a miracle we did not break down, considering the frost, and frequent rapid winding mountains we descended. We entered the government of West Gothland just before we reached Landvetter. The custom-house is a little before the entrance of Gottenburg, where, by a fee of twenty or twenty-four skellings, the officers very willingly attend you to the inn, and never attempt to search the baggage. This city, the second in Sweden, is handsome, and built in the Dutch style. The inhabitants are computed at fifteen or sixteen thousand; it is the residence of the governor and bishop, and it carries on a considerable trade. Few of the houses are brick.

From Gottenburg to Stockholm.

	Stages.	Swedish Miles.
West Gothland.	To Kunghef (at the Post-house)	1½
	To Kiufhill	½
	To Marstrand (Fyrber's)	1½
	To Kiufhill	1½
	To Kunghef	1½
	To He	1½
	To Beck	¾
	To Holm	1½
	To Salm	¾
	To Strom	1½
Skaraborg.	To Wenersborg (at the Post)	1½
	To Borsted	1½
	To Grestorp	1½
	To Tang	1½
	To Melbu	1½
	To Kalengen	2½
	To Enbaka	1½
	To Bixursetter	1½
	To Hasselrour	2
	To Hofva	2½
Nerik.	To Bodarne	2½
	To Verstorp	2
	To Blackstadt	2
	To Moses	1
	To Ourebro (city)	1
	To Glandsham	1½
	To Fellingebro	1½

This road is the longest, but we preferred it from the wish of visiting Marstrand and the cataracts of Trollhatta. Before we reached Kunghef, we passed Bohus Castle, which is strongly situated on a rock. We then ferried over two arms of the river Gœutha at a very cheap rate, and without taking the horses from the carriage. Kunghef was formerly a considerable town, but is now a very poor place. Being obliged to return thither, we left our carriage, and proceeded in a sledge. We alighted, however, at Kiufhill, and walked over stones and rocks to a retired house on the sea-shore, where we showed our passport, both going and returning, to a clerk, giving him each time eight skellings. This passport is indispensable for those who visit Marstrand, a town remarkable for nothing but the herring fishery. The port, though a free one, is so difficult to enter, that it is very little frequented. The castle is strong, and serves the double purpose of a prison and fortress. We made an agreement at Kiufhill for the boat to take us to Marstrand, which, after keeping it one day, cost us between two and three rix-dollars. We then returned to Kunghef, and continued our journey. On arriving at Strom, a sledge or carriage of the country (according to the season) must be procured, to visit the cataracts of Trollhatta, which are extremely curious, and, perhaps, the most picturesque in the universe.

Wenersborg is on the Wener Lake, the largest in Sweden. A fair is held in this town for iron, the produce of the province of Warmeland: this is taxed by a commissary of the crown, and then shipped for Gottenburg, from whence it is exported.*

	Stages.	Swedish Miles.
Westmanland.	To Arboga (city) . . .	1½
	To Kondsaur . . .	1½
	To Smedby . . .	1½
	To Lund . . .	1½
	To Tiulstad . . .	1
Sudermania.	To Ekäsög . . .	1
	To Malmby . . .	1½
	To Lagabrok . . .	1½
	To Kumla . . .	1½
	To Sæudertelje (city) . . .	2½
	To Fittå . . .	2
	To Stockholm . . .	1½
		49½

Observations.

On quitting Borstæd, we entered the province of Skaraborg. The small town of Lidköping is on the Wener Lake, between Melby and Katangen. Mariestad, another small town on the same lake, is between Bönissetter and Hasselcræur; but there are no post-horses at either of these towns. On leaving Hofva, we entered Neriki, where there is a custom-house, which, however, is not a very strict one. Örebro and Arboga, though capitals, are but inconsiderable towns before we arrived at the latter, we entered Westmanland. The whole of the road from Mariestad abounds with mines and forges. The great road crosses a canal near Arboga. The king's stud of horses, which is not a fine one, is at Kondsaur, at the end of the Mæler Lake. We next proceeded to Torshälla, a small town near Smedby, where, however, we did not change horses, but admired the view from the bridge of some small but pretty cascades. At Kumla we entered the government of Stockholm. The whole of this road is fine, with many curious objects in the neighbourhood. Neither the environs nor the suburbs of Stockholm announce a capital. We passed through the suburb, which is very long and jolting. The Custom-house officers refused attending us to our lodgings, and are very strict in their examinations.

The principal objects of curiosity at Stockholm are the castle, arsenal, port, exchange, opera-house, the house of the nobles, Ridderholm church, &c. (See the body of the work.) The inns being not very extraordinary, it is the best plan to hire furnished lodgings, which may be had pretty good, and in an agreeable part of the town, for about two or three rix dollars a-week.

From Stockholm to Fahlun, and back again by Upsala.

Upland.	To Barkabu . . .	} See the post-book
	To Tible . . .	
	To Gran . . .	
	To Tunalund . . .	
Westmanl.	To Vonsicæu . . .	} See the post-book
	To Carlbu . . .	
	To Torna . . .	
	To Sahlå, at the Post-house . . .	
		12
Dalec. Westm.	To Brodbo . . .	1½
	To Vigarne . . .	1
	To Atvestad, at the Post-house . . .	2½
		4½

Half a mile before we reached Tible, we crossed the river which separates the government of Stockholm from that of Upsala in a boat, at a very cheap rate. This river falls into a lake which communicates to the Mæler Lake. The views are very fine in this post, after which the country is very hilly, and the road unequal as far as Gran. On arriving at Tunalund, there are no more post waggons to be procured with four wheels.

We passed another river, which separates Upland from Westmanland, before Vonsicæu. Some part of this road was not kept in such good order as usual; but we passed it indeed in the midst of the thaw, and no part of it was in the smallest degree dangerous, nor should we have remarked it as bad in any other country.

		Swedish Miles.	Observations.
Dalecarlia.	To Grodau	1½	Sahla is a small town, but famous for a silver mine, the works of which are admirable. The third post is rather bad : towards the middle of it we entered Dalecarlia.
	To Sæter, at the post-house	2	
		3½	Afvestad is worth seeing, on account of the affnige of copper, and the different operations depending thereon; the brass works at Biurfors are in the same neighbourhood. We passed the Dahl first on a floating-bridge on quitting Afvestad, and a second time in a boat, for a mere trifle, and without taking off the horses, beyond Gtodau. The Dahl is the largest river in Sweden.
	To Naglarby	1½	
	To Fahlun, in the market-place	3½	
		2½	
			Sæter is a very small town. There is an iron mine to be seen there, and the road lies through the little town of Hedcmora, where there is a powder-mill.
			Half a mile beyond Naglarby, we again passed over the Dahl in a rowing-boat at a very cheap rate; and soon afterwards there is a road to the right that leads to the house which served as an asylum for Gustavus Vasa. The last mile towards Fahlun is very much up and down hill; some of the descents are remarkably steep.
			Fahlun, the capital of Dalecarlia, is celebrated for a fine copper-mine, which, with all it's appendages, is extremely curious. There is a shorter road to this place, but it is only passable in the summer, except indeed for those who travel in sledges.
From Fahlun to Stockholm, by Gefle and Sudersfors.			
Dalec.	To Strand	2	On quitting Fahlun, we returned the same road, and found the Upbo post-horses at half a mile from Sæter, on the other side of the river. We crossed the Dahl twice on floating bridges in the third stage. This road abounds with forests and forges. We entered Gestrícia between Rorshyttan and Sarstad.
	To Upbo	1½	
	To Smedbu	1	
	To Rorshyttan	1½	
Gestrícia.	To Sarstad, at the post-house	2½	Gefle is a small town, but carries on a great exportation trade, being very advantageously situated in the Gulf of Bothnia. The cascade at Elfscaleby is particularly worth seeing. It is three-quarters of a mile from the post-house, and we left our carriage on the road, and proceeded on foot to the banks of the river. There is a considerable anchor forge at Sudersfors, belonging to Mr. Grill. We would advise all travelers to visit it, and it is only half a mile out of the way. The whole of this road, except indeed the cross one, is very good.
	To Aæn	1½	
	To Hogbo	1½	
	To Beck	1½	
Upland.	To Gefle, in the square by the church, at a merchant's	7	Upsala is but a small city; it, however, contains several articles deserving notice.
		12½	
	To Elfscaleby	2½	
	To Méhéde	1½	
	To Sudersfors	1½	Morastein, a mile from Upsala, is out of the great road : the Kings of Sweden were formerly crowned at this place : there is
		5½	

	Stages.	Swedish Miles.
Upland.	To Yare	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Lobu	2
	To Hogsta	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	To Upsala (city)	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	At Flodberg's, bad accommodations.	—
Upland.		7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Malma	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Osbu	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Hausbu	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	To Rotebro	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Stockholm	2
Sudermania.		7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	From Stockholm to Upsala, by Gripsholm, Eskilstuna, and Westeros.	—
	To Lütia	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Sæudertelje	2
	To Kumla	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Gripsholm	1 $\frac{2}{5}$
	To Oker (there is no inn)	1
	To Malmbu	1
	To Bæesog	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
	To Tiulstad	1
Westmanland.	To Eskilstuna, at the post	1
		12 $\frac{1}{4}$
	To Smedbu	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Kolbeck	2
	To Skantzén	$\frac{3}{4}$
	To Skultuna	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	To Westeros	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Upland.	To Nigram	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	To Enkiæping	1
	To Lissicna	1
	To Sefta	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Upland.	To Upsala (city)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		27 $\frac{1}{8}$

From Upsala to Obo, by Dannemora, Lofsta, Forsmark, and the Island of Åland.

Upland.	To Husby	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To Andersbu	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Observations.

not, indeed, any thing very curious to be seen, but, as it only lengthens the journey about three-quarters of a mile, we were desirous of visiting this historical monument of the nation.

From Stockholm to Upsala, through Gripsholm, Eskilstuna, and Westeros, an additional dollar is paid for each horse. At Sæudertelje we joined the great road to Helsingborg, by Norrkæping.

The castle of Gripsholm, and the brandy distillery deserve seeing. There is a fine cannon foundry at Oker, near which place is a little town called Strengnæs, where is nothing to be seen. Eskilstuna is pleasantly situated, containing iron works of every description. We crossed the Mæler Lake in the second stage, and entered Westmanland. We passed the antient royal castle of Stromsholm, which is nothing very curious. The canal of Stromsholm may be seen at Skantzén. This is a great undertaking, and is, most probably, now completed. There are brass works at Skultuna, and the antient town of Westeros exports great quantities of iron to the Mæler Lake.

Enkiæping is small and unhandsome. The whole of this road is fine, except the two stages before Westeros, which are stony and jolting; there are also several barriers, which make it very tedious.

Dannemora is the richest iron mine in Sweden; but the works are not particularly curious. The forge at Cæsterby is so fine, that if a traveler is pressed for time, he need not be anxious to see any other, as it comprises every thing curious of that sort. There is a very large forge at Cæfta, where, however, they do not make any pigs or sows of iron. Baronde Geer,

	Stages.	Swedish Miles.	Observations.
Island of Aland.	To Danneborg	1	the proprietor, has a fine garden, particularly so, considering it is situated beyond the sixth degree. There is a fine forge and handsome residence at Forsnäck. The stage from Harnäs is not good, very lumpy, woody, and rocky. To prevent waiting at Gislehamn, it is necessary to send beforehand to the boatmen; and the prices of the boats differ according to the season. We passed through the whole of the Island of Aland, dependent on the government of Finland. It is tolerably well peopled, though it cannot be said to contain any towns. Those who wish to go the common road by Bomarsund to Obo, must consult the post-book, but the best plan is to hire a horse immediately for Obo.
	To Gusterby	1	
	To Bju	1	
	To Håkansbo	1½	
	To Lafta	1	
	To Rönbo	1	
	To Forsnäck	1½	
	To Norstedda	1½	
	To Mårsk	1	
	To Sandv	1	
	To Harnäs	1½	
	To Trosta	1	
	To Gislehamn	1	
	To Ikericeu, (by sea not quite six)	7	
	To Marbu	1	
	To Fredenbu, by sea	1	
	To Enkarbu	1½	
	To Haraldsbu	1½	
	To Bomarsund	1½	
	To Obo, (by sea), near the market-place	1	
		45½	

Swedish Finland.	From Obo, to the Frontiers of Sweden.		The country, as far as Bolstad, is woody, rocky, sandy, covered with heath, with stony and very fatiguing roads. Towards Kackis there are some transient views of the sea, and, on arriving at Bolstad, the road improves, the country is more peopled, and better cultivated. The stage to Quis is not so good. Helsingfors is a miserable town, but merits being seen, on account of the fortress of Sveaborg, situated a small French league out at sea. Borgo, a very small, and extremely ill-looking town. Lousa, the last town in Sweden, is very much in the same style as the preceding ones. It has no gates, neither is it paved. There is a garrison, consisting of one battalion and some artillery. This town is disagreeably situated between the sea and a mountain. So far beds are always to be procured at the post-house. These, indeed, are sometimes bad enough, but afterwards it ceases to be the case. We quitted Sweden between Tessieu and Pyttis, and entered the Russian empire. Here it is necessary to produce a passport. The whole of Finland is stony, and the roads in general very fatiguing. The ground is
	To Pike	1½	
	To Vista	1½	
	To Handela	1½	
	To Hakestaro	1	
	To Harla	2	
	To Svandbu	1½	
	To Björnsbu	2	
	To Miolbostadt	2	
	To Kackis	1½	
	To Bolstad	1½	
	To Ous	2	
	To Bomhæle	1½	
	To Helsingfors, at the German inn	2	
	To Hieshæle	1½	
	To Sibbo	1½	
	To Vokoski	1½	
	To Borgo	1½	
	To Isbu	1	

		Swedish Miles.	Observations.
Ditto.	Stages.		
	To Forsbu . . .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	measured by verstes in Russia, and two kopeks are paid each verste. The horses are paid before hand, and the postilion has no right to demand any thing. Copper money is here absolutely necessary, or the traveler must content himself with losing on his ducats, the only money allowed to enter Russia, or, at least, the only received at the post houses.
	To Perno . . .	1	
	To Louisa . . .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	To Tessaen . . .	1	
To Pyttis . . .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		
		<hr/> 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
•			
From Pyttis to Petersburg.			
Russian Finland.	To Suttola . . .	22	Fredrichshamn, a small town, with nothing worth seeing.
	To Frederichshamn, at a house kept by a Swede . . .	23	Vibourg, a handsome town, the capital of the government: it is tolerably fortified, has a large garrison, and carries on a good trade. Here we were obliged to produce our passports on entering and leaving the town.
	To Kokena . . .	16	The road lies through woods and rocks as far as Vibourg.
	To Peterlax . . .	18	The country is very miserable, and presents a great contrast to Swedish Finland: the most wretched poverty reigns on every side, immediately on passing the frontier, and the four last stages are detestable. The roads are entirely neglected, and it is impossible to go faster than a foot-pace, without risking some dreadful accident. Bellostrow is the only place where it is possible to sleep, and there is absolutely nothing to be got at the other posts. We would, however, advise the traveler to go into some of the habitations, merely to judge of the situation of the country.
	To Hurpsolava . . .	16	
	To Vilajoe . . .	23	
	To Serviok . . .	17	
	To Vibourg, at a Pole's . . .	20	
	To Kanare . . .	20	
	To Rosvoia . . .	20	
	To Pampola . . .	19	
	To Bellostrow . . .	18	
To Dranitznikoski . . .	16		
To Petersburg, at the London Hotel, near the Admiralty, at the Spanish Hotel, <i>idem</i> .		25	The whole of the last stage is paid double. There is no Custom-house on entering Petersburg.
		<hr/> 295	

CHAP. XIX.

A summary Account of the History of Sweden, taken from the Reign of Gustavus Vasa, to the Accession of Gustavus III.

It has never been our plan to enter into any particulars relating to Sweden and Denmark, till they became sufficiently considerable to be of weight in the political scale of Europe. We will therefore begin at the reign of the great Gustavus Vasa, under whose government Sweden, for the first time, was freed for ever from a foreign yoke, and became dependent entirely upon her own strength.

GUSTAVUS VASA.

Gustavus, the great deliverer of his country, which, from sentiments of gratitude, placed the crown upon his head, was born in 1490. His family was illustrious, and his father, Eric Vasa, lost his life in the dreadful massacre at Stockholm, on the 8th of November, 1520. The great soul of Gustavus was entirely engrossed by the idea of revenging his father's death, and, at the same time, delivering his country from the oppression of a tyrant. After having wandered a long time in Dalccarlia, and having

escaped a thousand dangers, he was fortunate enough to collect a sufficient number of troops, to make himself master of many towns, and at last to drive the Danes out of Sweden. But this ~~did~~ not take place till 1523, after two years passed in continual engagements. He was at that time administrator of the kingdom, but the same year was declared king at the diet of Strengnes; and then, possessed of a title he so truly deserved, he made his triumphal entry into the capital. Although his authority was unlimited, he governed Sweden more like a father than a master; but the Dalecarlians rebelled so frequently during his reign, that severity was necessary to reduce them to obedience, and he was obliged to employ that method with two senators guilty of the same crime. The Roman Catholic religion was entirely abolished at the council of Örebro, in 1529, and the confession of faith of Augsburg universally received throughout the kingdom. This put an end to all the religious dissensions which had lasted so long a time.

Gustavus added the immense riches of the ecclesiastics to the crown lands; and, in 1531, wishing to give a still greater weight to the new religion, he removed the canons of Upsala, and supplied their place by Lutheran priests. Laurence Petri, a protestant, was installed into the archbishopric of that city, in order to perform the ceremony of the king's marriage, and the queen's coronation. Gustavus also gave the new archbishop one of his own relations in marriage. He made a treaty, in 1541, with Francis I., King of France; to whom he sent an embassy the following year, and the two monarchs formed a defensive alliance. In 1544, Gustavus demanded of the states, assembled at Westeros, to make the crown hereditary in the male line of his family; and this was unanimously granted, in recompence of his great services. It was also decided, that, should the royal race become extinct, the

election of a king should depend upon the senate and the states.

This prince died in 1560, after a glorious reign of nearly forty years. He possessed all the qualities which constitute a great man : he was brave, enterprising, active, a deep politician, and proof against all the seductions of love and the poison of flattery. He never declared war without absolute necessity, though he never yielded up what it was his duty to defend. He delivered Sweden from the Danish yoke ; and, notwithstanding the turbulent and dissatisfied spirit of his people, they looked up to him and adored him as a father. In a word, this prince was worthy of serving as a model for his successors. How unfortunate that his children bore no resemblance to such a father !

ERIC XIV.

Eric, the son and successor of Gustavus, was guilty of great errors, though not deficient either in sense or knowlege ; but he was undecided in his projects, and imprudent in his conduct. Towards the end of his reign he committed acts of the greatest violence and madness, and the unfortunate Stures were the melancholy victims of his rage. He had great faith in judicial astrology, and accused his brother John of rebellion, for having married Catharine, the daughter of Sigismund I., King of Poland, who was an ally of the Muscovites, with whom Eric was at war. He had at first consented to this marriage ; but, whatever was the cause, Prince John was besieged in the castle of Obo, taken, and shut up at Gripsholm, which he quitted in 1567, but never forgave his brother for having imprisoned him. In 1568, he joined his brother Charles, (afterwards Charles IX.) and, after having besieged the king in Stockholm, forced him to relinquish the

crown. This unhappy monarch was shut up in many different castles, and at last poisoned, after a confinement of nine years.

So cruel a fate must fill the breast with pity for this unfortunate prince, and, at the same, with just detestation of his brother John, who succeeded to the crown.

Eric XIV. established the dignity of hereditary counts and barons in 1561. Peter Brahé was the first of the three counts who were created upon this occasion. The families of the two others are extinct.

JOHN III.

John III. was declared king by the states assembled at Stockholm. He reigned alone, though he had promised his brother Charles a share in the administration of the kingdom ; and this promise had induced Duke Charles to assist him in his enterprise against the king. The following year Eric was condemned by the states to perpetual imprisonment ; but this prince, having still some partisans, endeavoured to make his escape in 1578. John, fearing so dangerous a rival, proposed to take him off by poison ; to which many of the senators were base enough to consent*. John satisfied his conscience by resigning the government of three provinces to his brother Charles, which, indeed, had been so ordered by their father's will : but John exacted, that the inhabitants of these provinces should acknowledge him as sole sovereign in Sweden.

This prince was almost always at war with the Danes and Muscovites, and his success was various. The following trait, indeed, deserves to be related :—In 1573, six hundred horse and

* The document which proves this consent still exists among the king's manuscripts at Drottningholm.

one hundred Swedish foot, under the command of General Ackeson, being abandoned by their allies, the Livonians, defended themselves with such energy and courage against sixteen thousand Muscovites, by whom they were surrounded, that they killed seven thousand, put the rest to flight, and took possession of the baggage. John, during his wife's life-time (Catharine Jagellon, daughter of Sigismund I., who died in 1583), attempted frequently to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion, to which she repeatedly urged him, but always unsuccessfully. He employed severity ; which generally fails in religious matters. In 1587, his son, Sigismund, was raised to the crown of Poland, through the interest of Anne, Queen Dowager of Poland, his mother's sister. The disputes about religion still continued ; and Duke Charles's constant attachment to the protestant faith occasioned no small degree of coldness between the brothers ; but they were reconciled in 1589, and Duke Charles appointed governor of Sweden the following year.

King John died in 1592. He was a man of very moderate abilities, not distinguished either by great vices, or virtues ; though, indeed, the death of his brother Eric is an indelible stain upon his memory, since, not even the preservation of his kingdom, had such an act been necessary to that, could ever justify fratricide ; and still less, when, in such situations, personal safety weighs much heavier in the scale than the good of the country. His secret intrigues in favor of the Catholic religion were extremely hurtful to the mode of worship he wished to establish ; and the wonderful ascendancy his first wife obtained over him, was a great proof of his want of firmness and strength of mind. The empire of woman may be charming, but the king who is subject to it is seldom capable of great actions ; consequently princes

should guard their hearts against such influence with still more care than other men.

SIGISMUND.

Sigismund, King of Poland, became heir to the crown of Sweden upon his father's death; but it was some time before he arrived in his new dominions; and, in the interim, Duke Charles, his uncle, who was administrator of the kingdom, used all possible means to destroy every trace of the Catholic religion, which, when Sigismund entered Sweden, he endeavoured to re-establish; but he met with the strongest opposition to his wishes. He remained but a short time in Sweden, and his uncle Charles was again named administrator during the king's absence. The duke, wishing to endear himself to the whole nation, deprived all who professed the Catholic religion of their employments—amongst whom was Eric Brahé, governor of the castle of Stockholm; and, in 1595, he convoked the states, contrary to the absolute prohibition of the king. It was there again resolved, that the only religion of the country should be the Augsburg Confession of Faith; that the Roman Catholic priests should quit the kingdom in six weeks; and that no Catholic should openly profess his religion, or be capable of holding any employment: it was likewise resolved, that the Duke Charles should be appointed governor of Sweden jointly with the senate. In 1597, Sigismund, alarmed at an arrangement tending to deprive him of all power in Sweden, contrived to embroil his uncle with the senate, whose party was at that time the most prevalent; but the duke assembled his partisans, who again acknowledged him as governor. This decision he wished to engage the senate to approve; but he was refused, which induced him to take up arms, and make himself

master of many different places. Sigismund, finding himself unable to stop hostilities by negotiations, determined to enter Sweden at the head of an army. The two parties met near Linköping: the king was worsted; notwithstanding which, Charles consented to enter into an agreement, by which Sigismund was restored to the possession of his castles, fortified towns, navy, &c., and Charles declared entirely innocent. This treaty was signed by the two princes; when the king returned to Poland, without going to Stockholm, according to his promise; and the first step he took was to protest against the treaty which he had just before signed.

Such conduct incensed both the duke and the states; and they determined upon renouncing their oath of allegiance to this prince. The assembly held at Linköping, in 1600, declared Sigismund and his eldest son Ladislaus excluded from the throne. They had before allowed the latter twelve months to decide upon coming into Sweden to take possession of the crown; and they afterwards repeated the same offer, but without success:—upon which the states invested Charles with absolute authority; acknowledged his son (a child of six years old) his successor; and after him his other male issue. Sigismund was contented with reigning over Poland, and, though a father, preferred an elective to an hereditary crown:—a most extraordinary choice! particularly as a prince of any abilities might easily have conciliated the two parties, and kept possession of both kingdoms. He died in 1632, after a long and tempestuous reign. He had not sufficient policy for the difficult situations in which he was frequently placed; indeed, he always preferred his own inclinations to those of his people, and his character was not firm enough to make them submit to his will.

CHARLES IX.

This prince was possessed of sovereign authority, but without the title of king: Such a situation was not calculated to satisfy his ambition; and, under the pretence of wishing to be relieved from the cares of government, he contrived, with universal approbation, to be elected king by the states assembled at Norrköping in 1604. The few years he reigned were passed in wars against the Poles, Russians, and Danes; and his son Gustavus Adolphus, when only sixteen and a half, took from the latter Christianstadt, in the province of Skone. Such a beginning gave some idea of the pitch of glory to which this prince would one day be elevated. Charles died in 1611, aged sixty-one. From what has been already said, it plainly appears he was both politic and ambitious. He was frequently engaged in war, and gave the greatest proofs of skill upon such occasions. That he was an usurper, no one can deny; but history may perhaps pardon him a crime which produced Gustavus Adolphus, one of it's brightest ornaments.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

This great man mounted the throne of Sweden before it was perfectly secured to him, and at a moment when it was exposed to the attack of three powerful enemies. He was scarcely seventeen when the council appointed by his father gave up to him the reins of government. This prince immediately headed his troops, in order to oppose the Danes; and both parties took towns, without gaining any considerable advantage on either side. Peace was made in 1613; and shortly afterwards Gustavus con-

cluded a truce with the Poles. In 1614, he was forced to give up the hopes he had formed of placing his brother Charles upon the throne of the czars. The truces with Poland were frequently renewed; but Sigismond always thinking he had some right to a crown, which he had not sufficient policy to preserve, was decided upon war; which lasted greatly to the disadvantage of the Poles, till 1630, notwithstanding the emperor sent them succours to induce them to continue it; whilst he at the same time scised upon different places on the coast of the Baltic. It was impossible for Gustavus to see this project formed by the house of Austria to rule over the north of Europe, without great uneasiness; but, unwilling to come to violent extremities, without due consideration, he sent to propose reasonable terms of accommodation to the Imperial plenipotentiaries at Lubec; but his ambassadors were not even received. Gustavus having persisted in his request without success, thought he owed it not only to his own glory, but to that of his country, to prepare for war, which was determined upon and commenced in 1630. This lasted uninterruptedly till 1648, and is known in history by the name of the 'Thirty Years' War, during which the Swedes began to acquire great glory under the command of their sovereign, to which they afterwards very much added by their conduct under the generals whom that valiant prince himself had formed. They soon became the terror of all Germany, and were looked upon as the best troops in Europe, even when all the different powers were under arms. The campaigns of 1631 and 1632 were masterpieces in the art of war; and nothing can be more astonishing than the rapid conquests of the Swedish monarch, and the repeated advantages he gained over the most famous generals of the day. The truth is, he was himself not only the ablest general in Europe (of which those formed by him are the strongest

proof), but the bravest soldier in his army. This great man at last lost his life, aged thirty-eight, on the sixteenth of November 1632, at the battle of Lutzen, in Saxony, where the Swedes were victorious, but where, alas! in the person of their king, their loss greatly exceeded that of any battle. Gustavus had himself chosen Baner to succeed him, in case any accident befel him.

Puffendorff says that he was killed by Duke Albert of Saxe Lawenburg; and he was right as to the fact, though he does not attribute this crime to its real motive, which was the following:—More than ten years before the battle of Lutzen, the Duke of Saxe Lawenburg was at a ball at the queen dowager's, where the king and many of the senators were present. The duke wished to take place of one of the latter: but his majesty objected to it; upon which the duke, being obliged to yield, contrived a few minutes afterwards to place a cane between the senator's legs, who had nearly fallen. This the king perceived, and in the first moments of passion gave the duke a box on the ear. The affair was suppressed at the time, but the duke never gave up the idea of revenge; and in the heat of action at Lutzen he fired at Gustavus, who returned it as he fell, but missed his aim. The duke fired a second time, and the king was trampled under his horse's feet.

This prince was always accompanied by a heyduque, who being wounded in passing through a little wood, the duke took advantage of his absence to shoot Gustavus, after which he returned to see whether the heyduque still breathed; but the man pretended to be dead, and afterwards related the fact to a clergyman, who wrote his deposition in a Bible, which was found at the time, but which has since disappeared. After the king's death, General Baner took the command of the army, notwithstanding the opposition of all the princes who served in it. The

oath was administered to the soldiers, and those officers who refused taking it, were immediately replaced.

Buke Albert of Saxe Lawenburg went over to the emperor's service on the very day of the battle. He was killed by the Swedes in 1642, at the siege of Schweinitz, in Silesia.

Gustavus obtained by his actions and his personal qualities the name of Great, which title he truly deserved in every particular; for, during peace, and indeed whilst his different truces lasted, he dedicated his whole time to making the wisest laws for his people, and to bringing arts, commerce, and agriculture to perfection. In short, he proved himself equally great in peace as in war. But worthy as he was of being grandson to Gustavus Vasa, he did not entirely possess the pliability of character and subtle policy which distinguished his grandfather. To say the truth, he had no occasion for it, since all he had to do was to support himself upon a throne, which Gustavus Vasa had found some difficulty in ascending.

Without pretending to decide which of these two monarchs had the greatest claim to admiration, we shall only remark, that their names alone seem favorable omens for Sweden; since he who now fills their place has already realised the greatest part of those hopes raised by so great a name, and which he feels himself bound in honor to support. We dare venture to affirm, that the fourth Gustavus will not in any degree degenerate from his great ancestors; and having had an opportunity of witnessing the conduct of both preceptor and pupil, we lay no claim to any extraordinary sagacity for this prediction *.

* We will leave this article exactly as it was written in 1751, previous to that detestable crime which deprived Europe of a great man; sovereigns of an example; and Sweden of a support, the loss of which will be most sensibly felt, and much sooner than is at present expected.

CHRISTINA.

Christina, the only daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, succeeded her father at six years old. She was placed under the guardianship of a regency composed of a council; and during her reign the war with Germany was carried on with fresh vigor. The Swedish generals formed by the great Gustavus, together with their armies, acquired the most brilliant reputation. The commanding officers were the duke of Saxe Weimar, who died in 1639; Gustavus Horn; the famous Baner, whose death happened in 1641; Kniphausen, killed in Westphalia in 1636; Alexander Leslé; James de la Gardie; Koningsmarck; Wrangel; the celebrated Tortenson, appointed commander in chief upon Baner's death; and Charles Gustavus count of the palatinate, who succeeded Christina. Sweden formed a treaty of alliance with France in 1637, which lasted till the peace of Munster in 1648; and this peace was as glorious for Sweden as the war had been. The great Turenne himself fought in the Swedish army upon many different occasions; and the generals of that nation were not unworthy of such an ally. To give some idea of this war, we will mention the great battles between the Swedes and Imperialists, without naming the towns taken, or the numerous engagements more or less decisive which took place, of which many were equal to regular battles. Leipsic, in 1631; Lutzen, 1632; Nordlingue, 1634, the only one that was lost; Perlberg, 1636, general Baner; Rheinfeld, 1638, Duke Bernard; Lutzen, 1642, Tortenson; and Jancovits, 1642, Tortenson. These campaigns must be particularly interesting to the military, from the long series of operations necessary in such a war, and from the manner in which they were combined and executed. For a battle is

generally decided in one day ; and it requires infinitely greater abilities to conduct one campaign, than to give ten battles. Many actions took place between the Danes and Swedes during the course of this war, which we shall pass over in silence. In 1650, the queen, in the assembly of the states, named Charles Gustavus the Duke of Deux Ponts, her cousin-german, successor to the throne. This princess resolved to abdicate the crown ; which resolution Charles Gustavus appeared to blame in public, whilst in private he made use of all his art to strengthen her in it. She had always refused to marry this prince, though she professed much esteem for him ; and on the twenty-first of May 1654, Christina declared her positive determination to resign her crown, notwithstanding the repeated entreaties to the contrary of every order of the state. The ceremony took place on the 16th of June, with the greatest solemnity ; the queen reserving to herself very considerable possessions, granted her by title of appanage ; and also preserving an unlimited power over the officers of her household and her inferior domestics. Whatever were the motives to which this abdication was ascribed, it undoubtedly required great courage, strength of mind, and firmness of character to have reflected so long a time upon a project of such importance, and at last to execute it. Thus voluntarily to renounce a throne, at twenty-seven years of age, appears no very easy task, particularly when, being born in that elevated situation, she was a stranger to every other. She had reigned in the most glorious manner ; she patronised the arts, encouraged industry, and protected commerce. The post was established in 1656. She would have been celebrated for the brilliancy of her genius, and the depth of her knowledge, without the splendid addition of royalty ; and her youth gave her every reason to expect a long succession of happy years. But such was her love of liberty and independence, that

it prevailed over all these considerations. She annexed the idea of slavery to that of a crown; and all her thoughts were employed by the desire of throwing off so troublesome a yoke:—for the passionate attachment this princess professed for the arts, is looked upon as only a secondary motive for her conduct; which opinion we believe to be just.

Christina certainly deserves to be ranked amongst the most illustrious sovereigns. She had great singularity of character, and was implacable when offended; of which the death of Monaldeschi is a sufficient proof. We are far from justifying Christina in this action; and her choosing a foreign court to exhibit such an unprecedented scene was entirely inexcusable;—but she thought she had a right to punish one of her attendants, who was undoubtedly culpable: and we have already mentioned her having reserved that right to herself, without any restriction. She showed too great contempt for the public opinion; but, notwithstanding these defects, she must be allowed to have possessed great qualities. It has been asserted, she repented her abdication; which is extremely probable. Indeed, her journey to Stockholm, after the death of Charles Gustavus, seems to justify that opinion; however, it did not succeed, the minds of the people not being disposed in her favor. When Christina first quitted Sweden, she retired to Rome; and, in passing through Inspruck, she abjured the Protestant to embrace the Roman Catholic religion. She returned a second time to Rome, where she died in 1689, aged sixty-three. When this princess left Stockholm, she carried away her furniture, pictures, books, medals, jewels, and plate; in short, every thing she could possibly remove. The palace was left in so naked a condition, that it was necessary to hire furniture, and borrow all the plate for the coronation of her suc-

cessor, to whom she undoubtedly thought she had been sufficiently liberal.

CHARLES X.

Charles Gustavus was the son of the count palatine prince of Deux Ponts, and of Catharine, the sister of Gustavus Adolphus, who was married in 1614. This king had then declared his wish, that, in case he died without children, the first prince born of this marriage should succeed to his throne; and this wish was literally fulfilled in the person of Charles X., whose very short reign was passed entirely in war. The Poles and Danes were beaten in various rencounters. Charles made his army cross the two Belts upon the ice, and forced the King of Denmark to conclude the peace of Roschild, by which he gained a great extent of country. The passage over the Great Belt, which is four Danish miles broad, took place on the seventh of February 1658; and this enterprise certainly merits being recorded as one of the most extraordinary exploits ever performed. The king was determined to attempt it, notwithstanding the council of war strenuously opposed his resolution; but he chose to follow Count Dahlberg's advice, a soldier of fortune, at that time raised to the rank of major of artillery, and who answered for the success of the undertaking*. One

General Count Dahlberg, who was present at this famous passage, unequalled in the annals of history, served likewise under Charles XI., and accompanied him in all his battles, particularly at Lund, on the 14th of December 1676. He afterwards was made governor of Riga, and was with Charles XII. at the memorable passage over the Dwina, when he was nearly ninety years old. Indeed, during the course of so long a life, he had been present at all the most famous actions of the three reigns. He published a work intitled *Suecia Antiqua*, which is a collection of plans and different views in Swe-

squadron of the guards, with the king's coach, perished ; but all the rest passed in safety. An order had been issued for every person to attend to himself, and not to attempt relieving others, upon pain of death. Soon after this peace, Charles, fearful the Danes might attack him whilst he was employed elsewhere, and wishing at the same time to incapacitate that nation from doing mischief, broke the treaty, and by that means was engaged with Denmark, Poland, the emperor, and Holland all together. He, however, contrived to cope with these different enemies ; but a premature death took him off at Gotheburg, in 1660, at the age of thirty-six, after reigning six years. This prince was intrepid, indefatigable, and possessed great military talents, which indeed were very requisite, being constantly engaged in war : but he was a stranger to those pacific virtues so necessary for insuring his people's happiness. Yet Sweden continued to be respected by other powers during his reign, because he used every effort to support the reputation his country had so long enjoyed ; which circumstance alone gave Charles a right to be reckoned amongst those sovereigns who had contributed to render illustrious the throne of Gustavus Vasa. He was succeeded by his son, a child of five years old.

CHARLES XI.

Charles bore no resemblance either to his father or his son ; yet he continued the war many years, and even gained two bat-

clen. He died without sons ; but the late minister, Count Oxenstiern, was his descendant by the female line. We embrace the opportunity of mentioning this senator with the greatest pleasure ; and at the risk of wounding his modesty, we cannot help paying him the tribute of praise which he must ever receive from all who know him. For, to a name rendered so celebrated by the great chancellor in the reign of Christina, he unites a most distinguished politeness, great frankness, the most polished manners, much wit, an amiable disposition, and learning without pedantry, which to us is a great additional merit.

ties in person against the Danes, commanded by their king Christian V. (that of Lund in 1676, and that of Landscrona in 1677). Peace being concluded in 1679, Charles cemented it more closely the following year, by marrying the sister of the King of Denmark. From that moment he greatly abridged the power of the senate; and in 1682 succeeded in obtaining absolute authority, notwithstanding the strongest opposition from the nobles, and he preserved that authority to the end of his life. This power enabled him to retrieve the finances of the state, and establish a proper police in his kingdom. He was a profound politician, and perfectly understood the art of making himself respected, not only by his own subjects, but by foreign princes. The flourishing state in which he left the army, the finances, and commerce, must be attributed to his absolute government, which gave him an opportunity of exercising his great talents for administration. He transmitted to his son an unlimited authority, which that prince frequently abused.

Charles XI. died in 1697, aged forty-two. He had prepared every thing for the peace of Ryswick, which was not concluded till after his death. This prince was upon the throne thirty-seven years, the greatest part of which time he reigned in the most despotic manner*.

* The word *despotism* strikes many people with horror, because they look upon it as synonymous with *tyranny*. What constitutes the *first*, is the power of making laws, annulling those which already exist, levying arbitrary taxes, and attempting the liberty of the subject. There are many persons (particularly in France, where the ideas of government are not very clear, though they have been trying to establish one for these last four years), who confound the *power* of acting with the *will* of doing so; for certainly Russia is a despotic government, more so even than Turkey, as we could easily prove, if we wished to enter into a long discussion upon the matter; yet no one ever found out a resemblance between Catharine and either Nero or Caligula. Denmark is likewise a despotic government, perhaps equally so in fact with Russia: but we never

The methods he employed to possess himself of absolute power may possibly deserve blame, but the use he made of it can scarcely fail being approved. He left his son in possession of a flourishing country, of great riches, and a considerable army. It might, indeed, have been happier for human nature, had Charles XII. found his kingdom in the same situation he afterwards left it in ; but, had that been the case, who can say whether even want of power would have damped so unconquerable a spirit? And have we not every reason to believe, that if the want of money and men had been felt in the beginning of Charles's reign, the situation of his subjects would have been still more pitiable? This prince being attacked by three different powers, never consulted either his military strength, or the resources his country might afford him ; but, feeling himself injured, breathed nothing but revenge. Such, indeed, was the personal courage which animated his every action, that he thought it sufficient to supply the place of all other talents. Sweden had great reason to regret Charles XI. ; since his successor, in a few years, lost the fruits of so long and glorious a reign. We must, however, own, that Charles attacked no one ; and had he not been forced to continue a defensive war, (which,

think of pitying the Danes, though, according to the philosophers of the present day, the subjects of an absolute prince must necessarily become objects of compassion. We will allow that it may be the case, but we deny the necessity of it ; for the despotism most to be dreaded, is certainly that which is exercised by the many, of which it is easy to find examples in Europe. The greater the number of tyrants, the heavier the yoke ; and a man of sense, free from ambition, a lover of peace, order, and justice, must ever prefer the despotism of a single man ; because, being necessarily obliged to obey the superior powers, his task would be much more painful were he subject to the caprice of a multitude, who are always ignorant, often unjust, and sometimes savage. If, indeed, we could choose a perfect government, it should be that which is subject to the laws alone ; but even then, how difficult would it be to find those to whom we could venture to intrust the execution of those laws !

indeed, ought to have been shortened), he might have remained ignorant all his life of his wonderful military talents, and never have felt that unfortunate passion for war which produced such fatal effects.

CHARLES XII.

Charles XII. succeeded his father towards the end of 1697, and, though only fifteen years old, was immediately declared of age. This prince, whose exploits have made him so famous in history, was attacked, in 1700, by the united forces of Denmark, Russia, and Poland. These different powers thought to take advantage of the new monarch's extreme youth; but they little knew the enemy they were going to engage; for, in the space of six weeks, Charles forced the King of Denmark to make peace, and, the same year, he conquered the Russians at the famous battle of Narva. Accounts differ about the strength of the two armies; but they all agree that the Russians were beaten by an inferior number. Monsieur L'Evêque, in his history of Russia, ventures to affirm, in his relation of this battle, that, notwithstanding part of the Russian army had capitulated, the Swedish generals not only detained, but ill-treated those Russians who had submitted; and that they were guilty of this outrage in presence of their king, and against his absolute orders. This fact is clearly false; for, in the first place, the Swedish generals would never have dared, particularly in his presence, to have disobeyed the orders of so absolute a prince, whose word was always sacred; and, in the second place, the character of the Swedish nation is entirely opposite to any act of cruelty to troops after capitulation. Monsieur L'Evêque wrote his book in Russia, where he imbibed that strong antipa-

thy to the Swedes which continually breaks forth throughout the whole of the work. But his endeavours are vain; he never can make the Swedes appear an ungovernable or barbarous nation. Had he related the same fact of their opponents, it would have met with more credit. The famous passage over the Dwina, in 1701, took place in the presence of the Saxon army; it was one of the most glorious actions of modern times: we therefore mention it, though we do not intend following Charles in all his various conquests. Every one knows how he revenged himself of King Augustus, by dethroning him; and he intended to treat the Czar Peter in the same manner; but fortune at last forsook him at Pultowa, after nine years of uninterrupted success. This battle was fought on the 27th of June (old style), 1709, and destroyed all the effects of his former victories. The provinces he had taken were reconquered, his army annihilated; and the czar, once delivered from such a dangerous enemy, was at liberty to attend entirely to the civilisation of his people. Charles took refuge with the Turks, and remained with them five years; but found all endeavours to obtain troops ineffectual. His enemy, Peter, being shut up with his army by the Turks at Pruth, in 1711, Charles flattered himself that he might take advantage of his perilous situation, to attack him successfully; but the czar having the prudence to capitulate, the king was disappointed. In the mean time the Turks grew tired of such a guest; and not knowing how to rid themselves of him, they determined to attack him by open force. It was at that time Charles supported the most unexampled siege in his own house, and gave such wonderful proofs of intrepidity, that it is impossible not to pay him the just tribute of admiration, even whilst we blame him for a defence so contrary to reason and justice.

Charles departed at last, in 1714, to return to his own coun-

try, and to continue the war. The Baron de Goertz, a kind of adventurer, but a great politician, had contrived to insinuate himself into the good graces of this prince, who intrusted to his care the management of his affairs. He succeeded in concluding a treaty of alliance between his master and the czar, the intention of which was to restore Stanislaus to the throne of Poland, (for this unfortunate prince, upon the defeat of his protector, had been a partner in his fall), and to place the pretender upon that of England. All these vast projects were, however, overturned on the 30th of November, 1718, by the death of Charles, which took place at the siege of Fredericshall, in Norway. He had in contemplation the conquest of that kingdom; and we have reason to think he would have succeeded, for his army was never better composed. Monsieur de Voltaire blames him for preferring a rocky and desert country to the rich provinces he gave up in Germany; but we differ from Monsieur de Voltaire; for Norway is not entirely composed of rocks: its situation is particularly convenient for carrying on an extensive commerce; and its being so immediately contiguous to Sweden, makes it of infinitely more consequence to that kingdom than any German provinces, however rich they may be; since they are not only very distant, but separated by the sea, and extremely difficult to defend.

It has been said, that all good qualities of Charles XII. were carried to an excess; that he was more extraordinary than truly great, and more a soldier than a general. The first observation is certainly just; and, perhaps, the second may be so likewise; yet his military knowledge was great, of which he has given frequent proofs; but his intrepidity being sometimes carried too far, he forgot the conduct of a general to display the bravery of a soldier. Charles, however, possessed many estimable quali-

ties: he was pious, an enemy to flattery, and every species of luxury; he was exempt from weakness of all kinds, and constantly rewarded merit, particularly courage, which he esteemed above all things. He certainly deserves the title of a great man; but he was a king, and could not be called a great one, because he neglected those objects to which a sovereign should always attend. He was unacquainted with, and neglected agriculture, arts, commerce, and the good of his people; all his thoughts being employed upon the glory of his arms. He left his country a prey to the neighbouring powers, and destitute of both money and men; from which we may conclude, that though this prince may be admitted for some particular actions, it would be very dangerous for Sweden should his conduct serve as a model for his successors. Had he consented to make peace with the czar, who ardently desired it, whilst Charles was victorious, he might have dictated to Peter, and made what terms he pleased. Such conduct would have placed him upon a level with the greatest sovereigns; but he chose to pursue his projects of vengeance, never believing it possible that fortune would forsake him. This was one great error; and another was, the rushing into a country, where, had he even gained the battle, his situation would not have been improved; but if he lost it (which was the case) he was left without any resource. It is an undoubted fact, that Mazeppa's not being able to fulfil his engagement was one of the principal causes of his defeat; to which Charles's being wounded greatly contributed. Had the king been on horseback at the head of his army, we know not how far his presence and example might have influenced the troops, and changed the course of events. A short time after this monarch's death, his favorite, Baron de Goertz, being accused of arbitrary conduct, and extortions on the people, was be-

headed at Stockholm. He appears to us less in the light of a criminal (having only obeyed his master's orders) than of a victim, sacrificed to the misfortunes of the times, and which, perhaps, the disastrous situation of the kingdom might render necessary. We intend to give a more circumstantial account of the death of Charles in another chapter.

FREDERIC I.

Charles XII. never having been married, the states and senators thought it unlikely they should again have so favorable an opportunity of annihilating the arbitrary power of their kings; accordingly they, upon that condition, offered the crown to Ulrica Eleanora, the sister of Charles XII., who accepted it, and restored the government to its ancient form. The queen was proclaimed *king*, according to the custom established, when females mounted the throne. She was crowned in 1719; but the following year she prevailed upon the states to agree to her giving up the reins of government into the hands of her husband, the prince of Hesse-Cassel, whose coronation took place in May, 1720. Russia still continued hostilities against Sweden; for all treaties made by the czar were annulled by the death of Charles; but at last Sweden was restored to a state of tranquillity by the peace of Nystadt; in 1721, though not without being deprived of several provinces upon the coast of the Gulf of Finland. This peace lasted twenty years, during which time Frederic employed himself entirely in the interior affairs of his kingdom, in the increase of commerce, in encouraging industry, and attending to the finances. In 1731, he established the East India Company, and formed a treaty of commerce with the Turks, in 1734. But Sweden having had reason to complain of

the Russians, he declared war against that country in 1741. Unfortunately the states did not use the necessary precautions upon such occasions; for the Swedish army, under the command of Wrangel, was defeated near Wilmanstrad, by a superior number of troops indeed; but this was the only action in the course of this war where the Swedes behaved courageously; for they afterwards generally fought merely to secure a retreat, and very seldom gained any advantage over the enemy worth mentioning. This can only be attributed to a want of intelligence between the generals, and to the almost impossibility of a war being well conducted, when the sovereign power is divided. Generals Buddenbrock and Levenhaupt, who commanded during the two last campaigns, were put under arrest and imprisoned; and, as is frequently the case, the ill success of the war was imputed to them. They were belated in 1743, and were looked upon by all impartial people as more unfortunate than guilty.

To complete the misfortunes of Sweden, she was obliged to take up arms the same year against interior enemies, for the Dalecarlians having rebelled, force was necessary to subdue them; and at last the kingdom, being exhausted by so disastrous a war, was under the cruel necessity of submitting to any terms the Russians thought fit to offer. The peace of Obo, in 1743, secured to Russia all the possessions already given up by Sweden, and the limits of the two countries were fixed in the same manner they are at present.

The Queen Ulrica Eleanora died at the end of 1741, universally regretted by her people, whose affection she truly deserved. The king having no children, the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, after many debates upon the subject, was named successor to the crown of Sweden, in 1742, by the three orders of the states;

the clergy having in vain protested against it). But this prince, unfortunately for himself, had just before been chosen to succeed to the throne of Russia, which prevented his accepting this offer. In 1743, the Duke of Holstein, Bishop of Lübeck, (the father of Gustavus III.), was named Prince Royal of Sweden, and the following year he married the great Frederic's sister, Princess Ulrica of Prussia. The king made a defensive treaty of alliance with Russia, in 1745, which only lasted till 1747, when he made one with Prussia, and afterwards another with Denmark. At the same time a league was formed between England, Russia, and Holland ; but that did not prevent the two nations from being upon good terms with each other. A canal of communication between Stockholm and Gotheburg, by means of different lakes and rivers, was begun in 1750, and would have been entirely finished, had not the cataracts of Trollhætta prevented it's being brought to perfection. Frederic revived the order of the Seraphim in 1748, which had been instituted in 1334, by Magnus Ladulus ; and also that of the Sword, instituted by Gustavus I. in 1523. The order of the Star was created by Frederic himself.

In 1751, Sweden was deprived of Frederic, whom she loved and regretted as a father. The only ambition of this prince was to insure the happiness of his people ; and the improvement of arts, agriculture, and commerce, was his principal delight. All the peaceful virtues were his, which, though less brilliant than warlike ones, are certainly more solid, more desireable, and contribute much more to promote the felicity of mankind. If then, with a power so limited by the form of government lately established, he was so deserving of praise, what great actions would he not have performed had that power been absolute ? For we never can believe that the possession of sovereign authority influences

the character of kings ; it only gives them an opportunity of showing that character in it's proper colors, and of becoming either the most dangerous, or the most useful of human beings. If Tiberius was a monster, Titus was a divinity.

ADOLPHUS FREDERIC.

This monarch ascended the throne in 1751, after having taken an oath to maintain the form of government established in 1720. In the early part of this reign the new style was adopted in Sweden ; the queen also founded an academy of *belles-lettres* ; and an obelisk was intended to be raised at Torneo, to eternise the geometrical admeasurements and observations made at that place by Monsieur de Maupertuis, and other learned academicians, in 1736 ; but this design was never executed. The royal authority, already so greatly weakened, soon received fresh blows, and an attempt was made, in 1756, to bring about a revolution in the king's favor ; but Count Brahé and Baron Horn fell victims to this attempt. Sweden, as guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, thought herself obliged to enter into a league against the King of Prussia ; but this war reflected very little honor upon the country, and was terminated in 1762, without any considerable advantages or losses, except, indeed, that of men, and the money it must necessarily have cost. This clearly proves that an army, divided within itself, and not subject to the authority of one chief, can never perform any great actions. In 1762, two parties, known by the names of the *caps* and *hats*, began to speak in high terms : they were both protected by foreign powers, and each party triumphed in it's turn. In the mean time the king, who was eternally exposed to humiliations and insults of every kind, thought it necessary to feign an abdi-

cation of the crown, in order to have an opportunity of convening a diet, which might, in some degree, relieve the miseries under which the country had so long groaned. This resolution was difficult to execute, because, according to the laws of the country, no steps can be taken by the senate, without the previous consent of the king; consequently the meeting of the states was of no avail towards making the necessary changes. Adolphus Frederic died in 1771, much regretted for his goodness and humanity. The injustice of a corrupted senate, whose continual vexations made this reign an unfortunate epoch for both prince and people, raised sentiments of compassion in the breasts of all those who witnessed the disagreeable situation of the king, who left the title of King of Sweden to his son, and, indeed, nothing but the title. This young prince, however, was not long satisfied with mere nominal power.

These two last reigns, which commenced in 1720, are new proofs of what we have before observed, that kings without authority are good for nothing. There is not the smallest resemblance to be traced between the Swedes employed in the wars of 1741, and 1756, and the brave companions of Charles XII. and Gustavus Adolphus. Indeed, without the aid of history, Sweden would appear to us a nation of novices. The generals who commanded in the different campaigns had been continually at variance for some time; and the senate, though divided within itself, dictated the most arbitrary orders to the army, which was at such a distance, that it was impossible for those at home to know any thing of either its strength or situation. To what a deplorable government has Sweden been subjected for the space of fifty years! and to what cruel humiliations has its king been exposed! and that too in a country they pretended to call a free one; but which, in reality, not only groaned under the despotism of a few

families, but, what was still more dreadful, under a foreign yoke. It never can be repeated too often, that the nation, which debases it's king, debases itself; and a sovereign; worthy of a throne, ought, if insulted by his people, to recover, at the hazard of his life, that authority, which, having devolved to him, becomes his undoubted right. But if he wants means to succeed, (that is to say, courage, which, in the beginning is generally sufficient), it is his duty to abdicate the crown, and to content himself with the situation for which nature intended him. If he is a worthy man, he will live quietly and respectably in a private character.

Amongst the number of sovereigns whose histories we have just sketched out, there are some who justly deserve to be celebrated, because they really reigned, and reigned well: for though a prince without authority may be humane, affable, virtuous, a good father, and a good friend, he can never be a great king. Adolphus Frederic was universally allowed to possess the most estimable qualities; but no one ever had an idea of distinguishing him by the title of a great sovereign; and Stanislaus, the last King of Poland, was in the same predicament; for, during a reign of thirty years he was always esteemed an amiable, well-informed man, whose society was truly pleasing, but nothing more. Indeed, when a monarch has no other claim to royal dignity than the mere name, we are extremely apt to forget such claim, and to think ourselves at liberty to judge his actions, as we should those of a simple individual.

CHAP. XX.

Particulars relative to the Reign of Gustavus III.

WE shall be more particular in what we say of Gustavus III. than we have been about any of his predecessors; and that for various reasons. Indeed the revolution he effected is alone sufficient to illustrate his character, which, joined to the useful establishments he made, his constant attention to the good of his people, the flourishing state in which he left commerce, arts, and sciences, the great happiness we enjoyed in his acquaintance and society, which enabled us to judge of, and to value as we ought to do, his uncommonly great qualities, his death itself, (the greatest misfortune Sweden could possibly experience, but which he might have some reason to expect, since Henry IV. of France perished by the hand of an assassin) are all sufficient motives to induce us to relate the principal events of this great prince's reign. We had once fondly hoped to have offered him during his lifetime a tribute of praise so justly merited; instead, alas! of being thus forced to pay it coldly to his memory.

We have already said, that Adolphus Frederic could only leave his son the mere title of king. At his death the state was torn in pieces by two different parties. The people groaned under the despotism of the senate; whilst the sovereign did not enjoy one single privilege, and was continually exposed to the most mortifi-

fying vexations. In short, things were carried to such an extreme that the crown became a burthen to a prince who, like Gustavus, felt himself so perfectly capable of holding the reins of government. No one then can be surprised that this king, who possessed the strongest mind, and greatest energy of character, could not possibly exist in a state of such humiliating subjection.

The particulars relating to the revolution in 1772 are so well known, that we will not enter upon the subject, except to communicate an anecdote to our readers, the truth of which we will venture to affirm. The king of Sweden had mentioned his plan to no one but Louis XV.; yet still the secret transpired, was known in England, and the intelligence sent to the English minister at Stockholm. The astonishment of Gustavus was great; but this unlucky accident had no other effect than to make him determine to carry his scheme into execution a few days sooner; and happily it did not in any degree prevent the success of his plan. The secret was discovered in the following manner. Madame du Barry, perceiving the king read his dispatches with more than usual attention, was tempted, either by pure curiosity, or induced by the English ambassador, to take the letter out of his majesty's pocket whilst he was asleep, and to communicate the contents to the ambassador*. There were many people in Stockholm who had an idea of the king's intentions, and who even knew the day fixed upon to execute them; but when they saw Gustavus at the rehearsal of a new opera, which lasted till eleven at night, and saw him in perfectly good spirits, with-

* We will take this opportunity of mentioning, that France only furnished the king of Sweden with five hundred thousand French livres, when he put his plan in execution; though it was generally thought the sum was much more considerable.

out appearing to have his thoughts employed upon any thing serious, they could not possibly believe so great an event would take place on the following day. We will here remark, that, whenever this prince had any important action in view, he constantly gave balls, and other entertainments, at which he appeared so much interested, that no one could imagine he at that time had any other idea than the pursuit of pleasure.

This revolution, effected by a prince of twenty-six years of age, entirely changed the Swedish government, and changed it without spilling a single drop of blood. As Frenchmen, we may be permitted to compare it with our own, and to breathe a sigh at the wonderful difference. What happened in Sweden is a proof that the dreadful excesses which have stained our history might have been prevented: though the philosophers and logicians of the present day insist upon the impossibility of bringing about a revolution without bloodshed, and sacrificing many victims to the cause. If any one adduces the Swedish revolution as an objection to this mode of reasoning, they answer, "Oh! that was quite a different case." It was indeed a different case, which, alas! we must for ever deplore. But what prevented it's being effected in the same manner? Both countries have totally changed the old form of government; they have abolished the existing laws, and made others in their place; they have annihilated one power, in order to create another; consequently, the resemblance in all these particulars is real and striking. In what then does the difference consist? In only this: that in Sweden the author of the revolution consulted no one's opinion but his own, which he possessed the happy art of inducing his subjects to adopt, and at the same time of making himself admired by all Europe. In France, the principals of the revolution had indeed before-hand the people's wishes in their favor; but such was their conduct,

that they contrived to dissatisfy and incense the greatest part of the kingdom, and to make themselves justly abhorred throughout the whole world. Thus, whilst Sweden, in the short space of a few days, saw her plans crowned with success, France has for some years vainly endeavoured to place her tottering edifice upon a solid foundation. We cannot say whether this difference between the countries will be thought sufficient to justify, in the smallest degree, the dreadful enormities which have been committed in our revolution.

Gustavus III. united in his person all the rare qualities of a great king, to those which form an amiable and accomplished man. His conversation displayed a fund of anecdote of every kind, and no passage could possibly be quoted before him without his remembering something of the same nature. Whatever period of time happened to be the topic, he instantly recollected all the particulars; and he was equally well acquainted with general history. He sometimes delighted in puzzling those persons who were reputed well informed, and who indeed were really so, by questioning them about their own country, with which he was generally better acquainted than themselves. It is indeed scarcely possible to imagine a man more seducing, or more perfectly amiable in society; and as a sovereign he certainly deserves our highest admiration and greatest praise. The qualities of this prince entitled him to undertake great enterprises, because they were of a nature to insure him success. That natural eloquence; that talent of expressing at will the sentiments he wished to inspire in the breasts of others; that gift of speech, so formidable in a sovereign, and which never fails of its effects, were all bestowed by nature upon Gustavus, who constantly employed them successfully towards his people. He had great personal courage, which was sufficiently proved by his campaign in

Finland. If, indeed, he was in any respect blameable, it was for exposing himself too much; and his conduct towards the officers who were condemned by a council of war in 1790, was the greatest proof of clemency ever given by a sovereign. Amongst the great number who received sentence of death, five were so very culpable, that it was thought impossible they could escape the rigor of the law; notwithstanding which, only one suffered for the crimes of the whole; and even he would not have perished had he not delayed too long imploring the mercy of his king, who constantly caught at the most trifling pretences to save a criminal*; which, however, did not prevent it's being said, he liked cutting off heads; to which we reply, he did not like it enough, for he not only might, but ought to have beheaded four other officers, and also a fifth, of great rank in the navy, who had been frequently tried, but never unanimously condemned, though undoubtedly his guilt was great. We will not mention his name, but the Swedes will easily guess whom we mean. This circumstance proves that the contagion had spread farther than the land forces. Fortunately for the culprit, the duke of Sudermanland (the admiral) was as merciful as his brother; for had he served under any other commander, he never would have had the chance given him of two courts-martial, and consequently must have suffered aboard his own ship. Notwithstanding this in-

* One of these traitors pretended to be mad, and was shut up as such at Dannviken. Some people may imagine the king was the dupe of this artifice; but the following circumstance will undeceive them. Upon his majesty's questioning us one evening about the principal objects of our curiosity at Stockholm, we told him we had that morning seen the hospital for insane patients. "Did you see K * * *?" To which we replied, "We certainly were not so imprudent as to ask to see him; but were satisfied with looking at the pavilion where he is confined." "Oh!" (said the king) "you cannot possibly believe I have any faith in his insanity." The truth was, his majesty only wished for a pretence to save his life.

stance, we must ever be of opinion, that the sovereign alone has the right of pardoning an officer found guilty of direct disobedience before the enemy; and that whatever general takes upon himself in such a case to show mercy, goes greatly beyond the power with which he is intrusted.

To eloquence, courage, and mercy, the king joined great ambition, an indefatigable activity of mind, and a true love of glory. He was extremely enterprising, and that from a full conviction of his good fortune. We may perhaps be mistaken in our idea, but we must ever think that such a man, who to royalty added the greatest, and indeed the most uncommon qualities, must always have an undoubted claim, not only to the admiration of his contemporaries, but to that of the latest posterity.

Since, however, we should be sorry to swerve from our usual impartiality, and having always professed the most exact sincerity, we will endeavour to answer those who have detracted from the merits of this prince, who was too great a man to be without enemies. He has been blamed for declaring war, before the power had been granted him of making either peace or war. This reproach is a just one; and we are convinced Gustavus knew perfectly well he was going beyond the degree of authority he at that time possessed, which gave him great reason to regret his not having inserted this article in the constitution of 1772, when it would certainly have been equally granted him with the rest; and this oversight was a real fault in the king, whose only excuse was the fear of obtaining less, by asking too much. Be that as it may, this prerogative, though generally attached to royalty, was not his. He certainly wished to obtain it; but he likewise wished to make the war useful to his country: and we have met with many people, even in Russia, who were sincere enough to allow, that, had not the officers revolted in Finland,

nothing could possibly have prevented the king's going to Petersburg; not indeed to conquer it, since he never could have kept possession of that capital, but to have laid it under contribution, to have raised great sums, to have forced the Russians to restore that part of the country which had been conquered by his predecessors, and, after one short campaign, to have put an end to the war by a glorious peace, the terms of which he would himself have dictated.

Another opportunity presents itself of admiring the king's clemency, which we cannot think of omitting*. The preparations for the campaign of 1788 had been made for some time, and carried on in the midst of festivals and theatrical amusements. A fine army, a fleet of nearly thirty ships of the line, armed and got ready in less than two months, joined to the certainty that the enemy's coasts were not in a state of defence, were powerful reasons to hope for success; when a traitor named Sprengporten, by birth a Swede, who had been for a few years in the Russian service, made all these great preparations of no avail. The empress wished him to serve against the Turks; but he preferred being employed in Finland, and assured her he should be infinitely more useful in that service, because he would undertake to seduce the greatest part of the Swedish army. This villain contrived, at many different times, to make his way into the camp, disguised as a peasant, and with his pockets full of money, by which means he engaged more than a hundred officers to revolt, almost all of whom were Finlanders. It is affirmed as a fact, that one officer sold himself for a hundred roubles, which, it

* If it were necessary to enumerate examples of the same nature, we should have it continually in our power. In 1772 a man was convicted of having offered to assassinate the king, who, instead of punishing him, sent him into Pomerania, and gave him a place worth 500 rix-dollars.

must be owned, was dishonoring himself at a very cheap rate. These wretches had formed a plan, not only to refuse fighting, but to possess themselves of the king's person, and to deliver him up to the Russians. This prince thought himself perfectly secure, being entirely ignorant of this dreadful conspiracy; and it was owing to the cowardice of those charged with the execution of the design that his person was not seised. Judge of the mortifying situation of Gustavus, when, upon entering the enemy's territories, the officers flatly refused to march, and told him he had no right to go to war without consulting the states. Thus, in one moment, the king saw all his hopes destroyed, his great preparations useless, and the entire failure of a campaign, from which with reason he expected so much glory. He immediately ordered the troops to retreat, and sent the officers to take their trial at Stockholm. We are far from wishing to blame the conduct of this prince; for mercy, when even carried to excess, must ever be a virtue: we will only say, that many people so circumstanced would have acted in the following manner:— Upon the officers refusing to march, the king (according to the idea of those people) would have ordered them into confinement immediately, their arms taken from them, and, having placed them in the midst of the troops, would have addressed them thus: “Gentlemen, do you still persist in your disobedience? Consider, you are not at this moment citizens holding places in the states, but soldiers before an enemy.” They would have most probably answered, “Yes, we are determined;” — for their resolutions had long been formed, and their correspondence with the enemy has since proved it was not then in their power to recede. “That being the case,” (the king would have said), “Gentlemen, since every officer at the head of his company is equally in a state of subordination with the meanest soldier, and since

the military law judges all disobedience before the enemy worthy of death, that law must be immediately put into execution." He then would have commanded lots to be cast, every tenth man must have been executed upon the spot, and the remaining guilty officers sent to the nearest citadel. The next step would have been to fill up the vacant places, and give the orders for marching. It appears perfectly certain, no one would have refused to follow. Without being kings, there are many generals, would have acted in this manner; and we know some who would not have made the smallest scruple of so doing. This plan might indeed have been very easily executed; for, though a great part of the soldiers had been seduced by their officers, one word from their king would immediately have brought them back to their duty. His majesty never complained of *them* upon this fatal occasion; and he has frequently told us, that the Swedish troops, after having said their prayers, might, if headed by their sovereign, be led on to hell itself!

The king, to add to his perplexed situation, could not address himself to the Finlanders without an interpreter, their language being entirely different from the Swedish. His majesty told us an anecdote, which deserves to be known, from it's singularity. Wishing to speak to some soldiers who had murmured, he happened to meet an officer at the moment, whom he employed as an interpreter, and this man entirely changed the sense, both of the king's words to the soldiers, and their answers to him. It was some time before Gustavus became acquainted with the uncommon and impudent deceit that had been practised towards him; and he carried his generosity so far as never to take any methods to discover the officer.

His majesty, in despair, returned to Stockholm, where a party

was very soon formed against him, whose plan was to place him in the same situation as when he came to the throne; nay indeed, if possible, to reduce him still lower. The heads of this party spoke in the plainest terms, and they only waited for a diet to consolidate their new plan. Thus cruelly situated, Gustavus hesitated whether he should assemble the states: happily he did not at that time; and it was thought the advice of two of the foreign ministers contributed to confirm him in this resolution. Had he convened them, he must have been lost. A sudden irruption into his territories added greatly to the king's embarrassments. The Prince of Hesse, at the head of twelve thousand Danes, made his appearance close to Gotheburg. Gustavus was in the mountains of Dalecarlia, whither he went, unknown to any one, accompanied only by a single servant, and where he harangued the descendents of those who had assisted Gustavus Vasa to expel the tyrant Christiern, upon the same stone at Mora where that great monarch had formerly stood. Gustavus III., whose eloquence never failed of success, persuaded a great number of these mountaineers* to set off for Stockholm, where they arrived, and, under the command of Baron Arnfelt, who hid his blue ribbon under a Dalecarlian habit, established themselves at Drottningholm, from whence they had an opportunity of seeing all that passed in the capital. The king hearing of the descent of the Danes, flew to Gotheburg, whilst search was making for him throughout the kingdom, and arrived at the very moment when the town, incapable of making a defence, was upon the point of delivering itself up to the Prince of Hesse. The king's presence, joined to his elo-

* In the villages where the men were employed abroad in their different occupations, the king spoke to the women, who answered for their husbands.

quence, encouraged every one, and the idea of a surrender was given up. When the Danish herald demanded the keys, he received a flat refusal from his majesty, whom he mistook for an officer. Mr. Elliot, the English minister at Copenhagen, displayed upon this occasion the strength and greatness of character so frequently found in the English nation; for he ventured to say, that the Danes, refusing to quit the Swedish territories, together with their continual hostilities, would be regarded by his court as a declaration of war*: upon which the Prince of Hesse thought proper to withdraw his troops, without having gained any advantage from this campaign; unless, indeed, it can be termed one to have unjustly attacked a sovereign who was at that time in an unfortunate situation. This general visited Gotheburg a few months before, and had received the greatest attentions, particularly from the Duke of Sudermanland, who happened to be upon the spot at the time. He had been shown the forts, and every thing worthy of notice, with the greatest exactness; and it was little thought he would so soon take advantage of these different circumstances. The Prince of Hesse's influence over all the military plans of Denmark is too well known to admit of a doubt of his having dictated this one: and his conduct upon this occasion would be far from reflecting honor upon his character, were it not so well established in the world! The prince is likewise blamed, and with great reason, for not having laid Gotheburg under contribution, and for not

* Admiral Byng, in the campaign of 1718 to the Mediterranean, gave an instance of the same nature; and Mr. Keith, English minister at Copenhagen, insisted that no attempts should be made upon Queen Matilda's life. Where is there another country whose minister would dare to take upon himself so decided a conduct, lest his court should refuse to support him in it? Such courageous traits must ever, in our opinion, reflect the highest honor upon a nation.

having at least carried off the cargoes of goods contained in the store-houses belonging to the East-India Company : for, having once taken so idle a step, it behoved him to profit by it ; whereas he was the only sufferer in the whole business. These attempts, however, must have been made before the king arrived ; for, when once he entered the town, it would have been a service of no small danger for the Danes to have contended with him. His majesty was resolved upon giving battle on a little plain near the town. He had collected together three or four thousand men, and General Armfeldt came to his assistance with near ten thousand more. The Swedes, animated by the presence of their king, who came to save them from destruction, would not easily have been conquered. It is indeed true, that Gustavus found the town in such a situation, that he had very little encouragement to attempt it's defence. The cannons upon the ramparts were not provided with balls of a proper size, and the chief artillery-officer was ignorant how far the mortars would carry their shells ; but the king's presence soon surmounted all these difficulties.

The following anecdote will scarcely be credited. The king, whose arrival prevented the East-India Company's store-houses from being pillaged, when they contained three cargoes worth eleven or twelve millions of French livres, asked the same company for a small sum, by way of loan, and could only obtain a part of his demand. His majesty, upon this occasion, was guilty of another error ; for he might have addressed the directors in the following terms : “ Gentlemen, you undoubtedly owe to me your preservation from ruin ; but my efforts in your favor having reduced me to the absolute necessity of raising a hundred thousand rix-dollars, the twentieth part only of the riches I have preserved for you, you will please to remit that

sum immediately into my hands, and you may repay yourselves from the duties upon every ship in the company's service which are paid to me upon entering the port." Had the directors acted prudently, they would instantly have answered: "Sire, we have the most lively sense of the obligations we owe your majesty, and feel ourselves but too happy in the opportunity of offering this trifling mark of our gratitude, which we hope you will accept unconditionally." The king would then have thanked them, in the same terms as when a company or province presents a ship of war, and the whole affair would have been over.

Upon his majesty's returning to his capital, he convened the diet; but having had strong reasons to disapprove that assembled in 1789, he took care before-hand to be perfectly assured of the sentiments of the three orders relative to the Act of Safety. The nobles alone resisted it, which forced the king to determine upon a vigorous stroke of authority; he, therefore, commanded many of the members of the nobles (amongst whom were some of the most considerable people of the kingdom) to be apprehended, and sent to Fredericshoff, now the arsenal. The common people, who were all for the king, showed their attachment in the most marked manner, and insulted all those who resisted his wishes: they did not even spare the most distinguished nobles, who thought their rank would insure them from such affronts, when, to say the truth, that very rank made them more deserving than others, of the treatment they received. As they obstinately refused to amend their conduct, the king resolved immediately to put an end to these continual dissensions. He, therefore, went to the assembly of nobles, who had not the slightest idea of his intention; his own party, however, was apprised, that if the king got into his carriage, upon quitting the assembly, it was a proof of success; but if, on the contrary, he

mounted his horse, (for the horses were ready saddled in the square), they were to employ force to obtain that consent which persuasions could not induce them to grant. An immense crowd of people attended the king to the assembly, though he ascended the stairs entirely alone; and, the moment he entered the hall, a door was shut suddenly upon him by two gentlemen, who, he well knew, were not friends to his cause. His majesty was not disconcerted, but took his place, and proposed the Act of Safety* to the assembly, which had already been consented to by the other three orders. He demanded their votes, and "No!" was several times repeated; but some of the members, attached to the king, cried out "Yes!" very vehemently. Though the latter were much the least numerous, Gustavus pretended to believe the majority in his favor, and, accordingly, declared that to be the case to the assembly. The ayes and noes were again repeated, and in the same proportion as before. The king made the same declaration in his own favor a second time, and ordered the marshal of the diet to sign the acceptance of the assembly in the name of the nobles; adding, that the three other orders having already consented, the concurrence of the fourth was a necessary consequence; but that he preferred having obtained it from the free-will of his nobles, to whom he felt very grateful for the zeal and attachment they had shown to the crown upon this occasion. After thanks so very little merited, his majesty sent to the other orders who were assembled at the time, to notify the consent of the nobles; and, immediately the heralds, who were in readiness, proclaimed, throughout the town, that the diet was ended. This proclamation

* This act gives the king a right to declare peace and war, and fixes the taxes till the following diet, which is not named for any particular time; since want of money can alone make it necessary for the monarch to convene the states.

must have disconcerted the nobles extremely, who certainly intended to protest against what had passed, immediately after the king's departure ; but he never quitted the assembly till the dissolution of the diet was universally known. His majesty then left the hall, and was received with the greatest acclamations by the people ; from whom the nobles, had things taken a different turn, had every reason to expect the severest treatment. From that moment many gentlemen retired into the country, where they took all opportunities of calumniating the king, and where they remained in expectation of another diet being assembled.

The king had no right to declare war before the convening of the states ; but had he observed the formalities which he was blamed for neglecting, the enemy would have been apprised of his intentions, and, consequently would have had time to put themselves in a state of defence*. The general approbation of the diet is a sufficient proof that his motives for the war were not so unjust as they were said to be. If, on the contrary, he had consulted the states, and, by that means, given his enemies an opportunity of resistance, his conduct would have been greatly blamed, and his want of success attributed, with reason, to such an ill-timed precaution. But very little delicacy is observed in war matters ; and Sweden is never in a situation to resist Russia, when that country has time to collect her forces. Gustavus had, therefore, taken advantage of the state of security in which the empire was at that time, to try to regain some of the provinces his predecessors had lost ; which were certainly not justly acquired, and which never would have been given up to Russia, had it not been for Charles the Twelfth's wars ; for it

* This is one of those particular cases where the safety of the people makes it necessary not to abide by the strictness of the law.

is universally known, that Peter the Great, being allied with two other powers, attacked Charles, when that prince was almost a child, and that without the smallest appearance of either reason or justice. Yet the Russians make no scruple of inveighing bitterly against Gustavus, for going to war without making his intentions known; which, had he done, they would presently have shown him how little they cared for his design. The Russians were certainly wrong in neglecting to defend their frontier. They say, indeed, they never suspected the King of Sweden; but it is prudent to suspect all neighbouring powers with whom there has been a war. Their fault was undoubtedly a great one; but, thanks to their roubles, they were but slightly punished for it. However, as they are perfectly convinced how narrowly they escaped, they will, most probably, profit by the lesson*. Such, indeed, was their perilous situation, that the empress's equipages were ready, and every thing in order to return to Moscow. There were not five hundred Cossacks upon the southern coast of the gulf; and the distress was so great, that three regiments came post from Prince Potemkin's army. There were seven or eight soldiers in a kibeck, (a Russian carriage), and they traveled in this manner two hundred at a time.

To prove there is no idea too absurd and improbable to enter into the imagination of man, we will mention to our readers a most extraordinary opinion adopted by some people, and which those who communicated it to us really believed to be a just one. We were assured by these men, that the king, by his own fault, in an ill-conducted siege, having lost all opportunities of success the first year, and seeing the campaign fruitless, had himself en-

* The frontiers has been fortified ever since this war, particularly the mouth of the river Kimen: they have now always from eighteen to twenty thousand men in that part of Finland.

gaged his officers in a criminal correspondence with Russia, that their treason might serve as an excuse to the nation, for having undertaken an unjust war, without reaping all the advantages in his power.

We might certainly be dispensed with from answering, so ill-founded and wicked an accusation in a serious manner; but we feel ourselves tempted to observe, that the officers, upon their trial, would undoubtedly have made use of so valid an excuse to escape punishment. Besides, the whole trial is still in existence, every particular is exactly given, and not one word mentioned of such a circumstance. It would, therefore, be accusing Gustavus of a most heinous crime, to suppose it possible that he would have suffered one officer to be beheaded, and many others imprisoned, for an offence committed by his orders; and we can never believe a man guilty of such crimes, unless others of the same nature had been before proved upon him. However, to convince the unbelievers, if, after what has been said, any still remain, we will assure them, that the Finlanders' revolt had been planned by the traitor Sprengporten*, from the moment he entered the Russian service in 1772; that in 1783, the first assemblies of the conspirators were held at Helsingfors, under the name of a Freemason's lodge; and that Sprengporten came to it regularly from Russian Finland, where he resided. The king's being upon his travels, made these meetings less observed; and the conspirators at that time consisted of fifty; but their number was afterwards greatly augmented. There are many well-known characters in Stockholm, who, in their consciences, must allow, (should this work ever fall into their hands), that we have been perfectly well informed: and we could easily add

* Now employed in the Russian service, and fighting against his country.

many more particulars, which we will omit mentioning. What we have already said proves sufficiently that the plot was not formed at the commencement of the campaign, according to the general opinion.

We will not enter into the particulars of the Finland war, which would carry us beyond the bounds we have prescribed to ourselves in this work; but leave to historians the task of transmitting to posterity an account of the victories gained at Fredricshamn and Ivenksund. We will, however, remark, how widely different the Swedish troops of the present day are from those who fought in 1741, and 1757. The conquests of Gustavus Adolphus, Charles X., Charles XI., Charles XII., and Gustavus III., were principally owing to the presence of those sovereigns. The Swedes are accustomed to be headed by their kings, and there is no doubt of the royal presence having the greatest effect upon their minds; for, if a soldier reasons a moment with himself, he must be sensible, that if a monarch, who might remain safe and quietly at home, waiting the event of a battle, voluntarily exposes his own life, and submits to the inclemencies of the weather, it would be shameful in him either to complain of fatigue, or to fly before an enemy. The presence of the sovereign not only prevents disobedience, but altercations between the generals, which happen much oftener than is imagined. A king may venture to perform actions which a general would never dare to attempt, without taking time to reflect, and, perhaps, without having received an order from his court; by which means many favorable opportunities have been lost. The king of Prussia has gained many battles that his generals would never have done; and the high reputation of the Prussian troops is, in a great degree, owing to the king's having himself commanded the army.

What we have just said of the Swedes, may be applied to the French, who, indeed, resemble the former in many particulars. We remember the time when a French soldier, at the mere name of a king, whom, perhaps, he never saw, would have exposed himself cheerfully to certain death. What, then, would he not have done, had he fought under his command? But the time is long passed when our kings showed themselves habitually to the soldiers, and this error in conduct is certain of being punished sooner or later.

Gustavus having once obtained his wishes, thought the name of senator useless, since the office no longer existed; he, therefore, suppressed the title. Indeed he wished to annihilate the very memory of a ~~body~~ which had made so bad a use of sovereign authority, and under the despotism of which both king and people had equally groaned.

A great part of the nobles still continued attached to the senate, consequently could not be indifferent to the destruction of a body, whose sovereign power reflected (or rather appeared to reflect) some degree of authority upon the nobles in general; but the fact was, that this despotism was only exercised by some particular families, and could never extend to the provincial no-

* A senator agreed with the French ambassador to sell him his vote in an affair of consequence, for four thousand plottes (somewhat above three hundred pounds). The secretary of the embassy, who was sent to pay him, met the senator in his carriage, and acquainted him with the business he was going upon. The senator said he need not proceed any farther, but give him the four thousand plottes, which were in bank notes. The young man gave him the money, as any one else would have done in the same situation; but how great was his surprise and indignation, when his ambassador informed him the next morning, that the senator demanded the sum, which he absolutely denied having received. The affair in question was very important, and this man's opinion of great weight; consequently it was thought more prudent to give eight thousand plottes, than to sacrifice four thousand for nothing. The ambassador, and his secretary, (who is now likewise an ambassador), were both alive in 1793.

bility, who, on the contrary, were equally oppressed with the rest of the people. But it is the nature of man often to see things in a very different light from what they are in reality, and the Swedish nobility are a strong proof of the truth of our remark; for Gustavus's conduct, which ought to have insured him their eternal gratitude, was regarded by them as a crime, which, after a length of time, they avenged in such a manner, as has left an indelible stain upon the first order of the state.

The revolution of 1772, is another crime imputed to the king by the nobles, who say (and some historians have said the same), that he had sworn to maintain the antient constitution, and, consequently, could make no change in it, without being guilty of perjury. But it is an undoubted fact, that an extorted oath is void; and the severest judge never admits any such as valid, because it never can ascertain a man's real intentions. Was then Gustavus's oath, on ascending the throne, a voluntary one? Such a question can never be asked seriously by those who will impartially examine the situation of Sweden at that epoch. The king, in 1711, found his country suffering under the most arbitrary grievances from both the senate and the states. He had succeeded a father who had been insulted and humiliated to the last moment of a life, which was shortened, perhaps, by such treatment. Could he, at such a time, refuse accepting the constitution of the kingdom, debasing as it was? And, had he done so, would he not have risked the loss of a crown, which the senate did not object to his wearing, provided he could content himself with the shadow of authority, leaving to them the substance? The oath of Gustavus must then evidently be esteemed as extorted: and had

thus prince and his successors thought themselves bound by it, arbitrary power would for ever have been established in Sweden; for, absurd as it was, no king could afterwards have been dispensed with from taking it. Let the Swedes, then, eternally bless the memory of Gustavus, who never could regard a vow as binding that tended to perpetuate abuses; who justly thought the good of his people a superior consideration to any fallacious oath; and who esteemed the administration of a single man, whose situation placed him above common events, as infinitely preferable to that of a greedy multitude, who were constantly caballing, continually led by their passions, subject to the yoke of foreign powers, and always ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder.

The convocation of the diet of 1789, was, perhaps, the circumstance of all others, that most offended the nobles. They could never forgive the king for having succeeded in passing the Act of Safety, particularly as they had the greatest expectations from this diet, which they thought would reduce Gustavus to the same abject situation he was in when he came to the throne in 1771. They ought, however, to have been very grateful to his majesty for not taking advantage of his great influence over the minds of the people, who would soon have given them reason to repent their conduct towards their sovereign. They complain of the king's having extorted their concurrence; but they ought to consider, that, had he not obtained it in the assembly, force would have been employed; consequently a great effusion of blood would have followed; and that neither the king's, nor the common people's, but their own. Thanks, then, were due to their sovereign. Alas! the manner in which they have shown their gratitude is but too well known.

The death of this great prince, whose loss Sweden has already experienced—that horrible crime, which reflects eternal shame upon the Swedish nobility—is too interesting to be slightly mentioned ; it shall, therefore, be the subject of the following chapter.

CHAP. XXI.

Assassination of Gustavus III.—The Sentence passed upon the Murderers, and the King's Mercy towards them.—Account of his Majesty's Funeral.—Ankerstroem's Execution.

WE are now arrived at a period of our history when we feel ourselves under the necessity of relating the particulars of so horrid a crime, that, had it been possible, we would have passed it over in silence; but, astonished and shocked as we were at the enormous wickedness of this murder, we could not fail of receiving some degree of consolation from the greatness of mind, the firmness and heroic courage, displayed by Gustavus. For surely nothing can be more delightful, in our passage through life, than to find those we love, and of whom we have the most exalted opinion, worthy of admiration and esteem. It is indeed highly flattering to our vanity to have formed so right a judgement, and which has been so fully justified by the conduct of Gustavus.

There is not a doubt that the death of the king had been long determined; and the conspirators had already missed their aim at Haga, where Gustavus's closet being on the ground-floor made it much easier to effect their design. It is a certain fact, that, on the very day the king was assassinated, the circumstance was spoken of at Hamburgh and Brussels as having taken place.

The prevalent opinion was, that the predominant party then in France, having reason to fear the influence of Gustavus, had contributed to his death. This probably might be the case; and the king was so firmly persuaded it was so, that, upon receiving the wound, he cried out, “It is a Frenchman or Ribbing!” It is believed the murderer, who had lately quitted the island of Gothland, whither he had been banished for treason in the Finland war, had afterwards visited Paris. We do not affirm this as a fact; but, were it one, there is no doubt of the monster’s having been induced to commit this crime by wretches who had the assurance and abominable meanness to place the bust of a regicide in the hall of their assembly*.

On the 16th of March, 1792, the king went as usual, late at night, to the masked ball at the opera-house; and whilst he was walking in the ball-room, he felt himself suddenly shot in the side with a pistol. He did not fall, but had sufficient strength, with the assistance of an arm, to reach the adjoining apartment. The shocking event was soon known, and Baron Armfeldt entered the room in a situation past description. The king, perceiving his terror and consternation, endeavoured to encourage him, by saying, “Do not be alarmed, my friend; I am only wounded, which you have been yourself, and know what it is.” In the mean time, the murderer, by the help of his accomplices, contrived to escape; but was taken up the next morning (the 17th) between

* This society, so dreadfully celebrated, wished to have it thought, by the honors paid to the memory of the villain Ankerstroem, that it had contributed to his crime. This set of men did not really think the action commendable; but they were ambitious of the new kind of glory (worthy of themselves) of disposing at will of the lives of sovereigns. They were assured no reasonable people would believe them possessed of such power, but that fools, who compose the multitude, would be of that opinion; and this was sufficient for a band of villains, who ruled with a rod of iron, and governed by terror alone.—How much they must be astonished that they reigned so long!

ten and eleven. His pistol was found upon the ground, and contributed to the discovery ; for, upon it's being taken to the gunsmith, he mentioned the person to whom it had been sold.

Surgeons were sent for from every part, and, upon their arrival, the king commanded them to give their opinion frankly; adding, that if he had only a few hours to live, he wished to employ them in his own affairs and in those of the state, and it was useless in that case to dress his wound : but the surgeons having examined it, assured his majesty he need not despair, and that there was every reason to believe he would recover. He then permitted them to dress the wound, and was carried to the castle.

The Countess Firsén, the Count Brahé, and the Baron de Geer, who had not appeared at court for a long time, went the following morning to the king, who received them with the most affecting goodness, and expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing them once more about his person by the following remarkable words: " My wound has, however, procured me some advantage, since it has been the means of restoring to me my friends." With what remorse must such a speech strike the bosoms of those who could voluntarily separate themselves from such a sovereign?

The king survived his assassination twelve days, which he dedicated to the affairs of the kingdom. He never degenerated from that activity of mind for which he was so justly distinguished ; and every interval of ease was employed in business. His last act of sovereignty was bestowing the government of Stockholm upon his friend Armfeldt: but the regent did not long permit him to enjoy that distinction.

His majesty refused to be acquainted with the names of his assassins, excepting indeed the one who struck the blow, and

Liliehorn, author of the anonymous letter we shall presently mention. This villain came to the king, threw himself at his feet, and obtained his pardon*.

The pistol employed to shoot his majesty was loaded with two balls and a great many nails, and the surgeons never were able to extract more than a very small part of the charge. All the efforts of art proved useless; and Gustavus III. departed this life on the thirteenth day, aged forty-six, after having suffered the most excruciating torments. He performed all his religious duties, and preserved to the last the calmness and firmness which characterise a great mind. Before his death, he insisted upon a promise from his brother, that his murderer *alone* should be capitally punished; and thus, by an act of clemency, he crowned a glorious reign by a still more glorious end.

All the accomplices, viz. Ribbing, Horn, Liliehorn, and Ehrenswerd, wrote to the young king the moment the sentence passed upon them by the parliament was known. They all took refuge under the text of the laws, and appeared to accuse the tribunal not only of severity, but of injustice, for condemning regicides to death. We have procured these letters, and likewise those written by Horn to his father, and Ribbing to his mother, in which they endeavour to console them for having given them a being; and indeed we cannot imagine a greater misfortune than having produced such wretches. It is a curious fact, that

* We knew this Liliehorn extremely well when we were at Stockholm; his mother was in a very subaltern situation about the queen, and he was educated entirely at the king's expence. His promotion had been very rapid; for he was a major in the guards at an age when, without injustice, he might have vegetated much longer in an inferior situation. We have often talked to him of the king, and were never much pleased with his manner of thinking and speaking of his benefactor: but there is so great a difference between such conduct and killing the king, that we had not the most distant idea he could possibly have been guilty of so horrid a crime.

Ankerstroem, Ribbing, and Horn, threw dice to decide who should shoot the king. The lot fell upon the former, who, according to the oath taken to each other, should have destroyed himself the moment he had shot his majesty; but whether his courage failed him, or whether he hoped to escape, he did not do so. Such were the men who claimed the protection of the laws in their favor!

General Pecklin had been adverse to the king in 1756; but, being bribed alternately by Russia and France, he returned to the court party in 1762. He was raised to the rank of colonel in 1772; and having tried to induce his regiment to rebel against their sovereign, he was put under arrest and taken to Gripsholm, where he remained some weeks. He was treated with great attention, and afterwards released from his confinement by orders of his majesty, whom the public blamed for this act of mercy, Pecklin being well known as a very dangerous man. He appeared at the diet of 1786, without causing any particular sensation. He was again confined, with some other gentlemen, in 1789, but indulged with keeping his arrest at his own house; and upon representing to the king that his presence was necessary on his estate, he was allowed to repair thither. This man, who had lived in great obscurity from 1772, emerged from it twenty years afterwards to enter into a plot against the king's person: but, being familiar with guilt, and having a great command over himself, he could not be induced to make any confession, consequently his innocence was acknowledged; for, according to the laws of Sweden, no one can be capitally punished without having confessed his crime.

General Major Baron Ch. Fr. Pecklin's Address to the King.

“ SIRE,

“ Your parliament, by it's decree of the 24th of May last, relating to the dreadful crime committed on the person of his late majesty Gustavus III., of glorious memory, has declared, that the proofs brought against me by the criminals who denounced me as an accomplice, not being sufficiently strong and satisfactory, the hearing would stand over till more ample information could be obtained ; and that, in the interim, I should be committed to the fortress at Carlstein, there to be confined, and exhorted by priests to confess the crime of which I am accused.

“ I feel the deepest sorrow to be thus suspected, nay imprisoned and condemned to punishment, for a shocking crime, in which I was not in the smallest degree concerned, and which the witnesses legally called upon on that occasion have not been able to prove, since the parliament itself has declared, by the decree, that full and satisfactory proofs are wanting.

“ Your majesty, consequently, cannot be offended at my imploring this decree to be annulled.

“ Justice is the principal virtue of a king and a magistrate ; and I am perfectly convinced in my heart, that your majesty's greatest wish is to exercise it, not only as the surest method of strengthening your power, but of reigning in the hearts of your people : and in what does that justice consist, but in a true application of the laws, and a fair interpretation of the sense of those laws ? It is from this persuasion that I dare flatter myself your majesty will reject such proofs, though the parliament has thought fit to admit them ; and the more readily, because they

appear, as far as I can comprehend them, entirely contrary to law.

“ The law clearly establishes, in the seventeenth paragraph of the seventh chapter of it's proceedings, that ‘ A man cannot be admitted as a witness who is himself accused ; neither can he who impeaches another, nor he who is an accomplice.’ If, then, such exceptionable people cannot bear witness, it is clear the judge should not attend to the report of those whom the law thus excludes, but look upon their testimony as totally void of truth ; and for this reason it is that the law imposes a fine upon all informers who cannot prove their accusations. If, then, the ninth section of the same chapter admits of the evidence given by an exceptionable person in criminal causes, it is only (as before announced in the same paragraph) to procure the necessary means of adducing legal proofs ; but it is no where said the evidence of such person can be accepted as proof in itself.

“ Since nothing has appeared against me in the whole course of the proceedings but the testimony of parties themselves accused, and accomplices alike concerned in the crime, touching what was supposed to be said to me in private conversation, I must think that, in strictness of law, a judge cannot attend to such depositions ; particularly as the accused did not agree in their accounts of themselves, and that what appeared under their hand was not in the least conformable to their verbal depositions: this the parliament declares in many parts of it's decree. Now, such witnesses not being judged worthy of belief, their testimony, according to the seventeenth chapter, twenty-sixth section, cannot be received. To what has been already said I will add, that the greatest part of them have only reported what they have heard from others, and which, according to the

twenty-fourth section of the same chapter, cannot be admitted as legal.

“ Many things appear probable that are not true; and history has given us frequent examples of accused persons, against whom the proofs have been apparently so strong, that the judge, fully persuaded of their guilt, could not possibly pronounce them innocent; yet, after their execution, the real delinquent has appeared, and convinced the judge of his mistake: for which reason, when there are no legal proofs, nor any voluntary confession, the judge, in good policy, has always preferred saving many guilty persons to condemning one innocent man.

“ If, in the present affair, the deposition of *six* criminals amounts to half a proof, it must give birth to the absurd idea that the deposition of *twelve* must be regarded as an entire one; though, from the hope of softening their punishment, they may have agreed before they committed the crime, or before they were apprehended for it, that in case of discovery they would denounce an innocent man as their leader, or as having induced them to the act. Charles Pontus Samuelson (Liliehorn), and Adolphus Lewis Ribbing, one of whom was taken up many days and the other many hours after the murder, were the only two who advanced any thing against me; the others only repeated what they had heard, or spoke upon subjects which did not relate to this business. God preserve this country from laws which authorise such villains to bear witness! else no one can be certain of preserving either his honor or his life.

“ The circumstances brought forward against me, which the parliament regarded as legally confirmed, were as follows:—That I acknowledged that Thure-Stenson (Bjelke) had spoken to me frequently of a revolution, of rebellion, and of plunder; that many of the criminals dined with me on the 16th of March; and

that, according to the depositions of the witnesses, many persons presented themselves the following night at my house for admittance. But to this I will venture humbly to object, that Thure-Stenson never said, nor did I ever acknowledge, that he or any one had a design to make a change in the government, to raise an insurrection, or to plunder, which is the natural consequence of such tumults ; therefore, as his reflections related to changes that had taken place in situations widely different from the affair in question, I did not think I had any thing to denounce, nor any danger to avoid. Having been always accustomed at my age to receive friends every day at my table to amuse me in my solitude, I happened to be visited by these villains, who were till that moment esteemed by every one as men of honor. This circumstance is of too innocent a nature to be imputed to me as a crime. Indeed, their coming on that day, uninvited, looks very much like a contrivance among themselves to effect my ruin. Neither can people knocking at my door, without being admitted, be in any degree a proof of my guilt. Your majesty must perceive that not one of these circumstances tend to criminate me ; and that, conformable to the law (notwithstanding the requisition of parliament), it was not my duty to prove the probability of the just suspicions I had conceived of these criminals having decided my ruin. I confide too much in your majesty's justice not to believe you will approve my conduct.

“ From every thing that has been said, it must follow that the accusations brought against me by the guilty, and the different depositions given in upon what they either heard said, or learned from others, joined to different circumstances full as trifling, can never, according to the sense given them by parliament, produce more than what, at best, may be called half proofs. On the contrary, according to the letter of the law, and divesting oneself

of all prepossession, one must see that none of these denunciations prove any thing; for what does the law mean by appearances and legal circumstances? In cases of murder and assassination, for example, proof may be brought that arms belonging to the party accused were found near the corpse, that he lived in the neighbourhood, had been seen covered with blood, &c. &c. All these *are* appearances; but the speaking proofs of my innocence cannot escape your majesty's perspicacity. None of my servants, whose oaths have been admitted, have given reason to believe I had the smallest knowledge of the plot formed against his late majesty's person: they have even confirmed my innocence, by deposing that my door was shut throughout the whole night, and that none who knocked were admitted, which they certainly would have been, had I been concerned in the conspiracy. Nay more, upon a girl's (called Peterson) coming to tell me that the king was wounded by a pistol-shot, I was so thunder-struck by the news, that it threw me into a fit of illness — an incontestable proof of the surprise and unaffected sorrow I felt for this fatal event. Indeed, no one can reasonably believe that an old man of seventy, worn down by the vicissitudes he has experienced through life, and slowly descending to the grave, could possibly join the coldness and indifference of age to the fury and ambition of a few mad-headed villains, to enter into a conspiracy against the king's life, and to form a plan for a revolution, so entirely against his conscience, his understanding, and his prudence.

“ If then, sire, no half proof by legal means can be brought against me, how can the parliament, without such, inflict a severe punishment upon me? — Indeed, the severest they could possibly inflict in my melancholy situation; since I am to be

deprived of my liberty, of those attentions so necessary to old age, and confined in a fortress for the rest of my days.

“ A principal part of this decree is in itself null. The parliament alleges that I am to be induced to confess my crime by the remonstrances of priests employed for that purpose. Now, surely, if this be necessary, it will be as easily effected in my own house, and in a city where the clergy must be more enlightened and eloquent than it is probable it should be in a remote fortress.

“ Now, supposing the parliament to have grounded their decree on the three royal letters quoted by the king's solicitor, still your majesty will perceive that the one of the 11th of November 1756, which certainly related to the discovery of accomplices, says, that, before sentence shall be passed upon the said accomplices, they may be sent into a fortress, and there detained till more ample information can be procured ; at the same time that it is expressly decreed, the accused person must be found guilty and his crime proved : but what is here quoted cannot in any way regard a man who is only taken up upon suspicion. The king's two other letters are out of the question upon this occasion.

“ Since then the man who committed this horrid crime has been legally and justly punished, and those who were concerned in the dreadful conspiracy discovered and condemned ; since, in the whole course of the proceedings (as I have clearly demonstrated), there has appeared neither competent witness nor legal proof against me ; I live in the hopes your majesty will judge I ought not to be doomed to the severity of a prison in order to force a confession. If, indeed, I have misinterpreted the sense of the law, I have nothing left but to implore your majesty's goodness and mercy.

“ I remain, during the few short hours I have still to live, with the most unremitting zeal and the most profound submission,

“ SIRE,

“ Your majesty's very humble, &c.”

Copy of the anonymous Letter written by Liliehorn to Gustavus III. on the Day he was assassinated.

“ Condescend, I beseech you, to listen to an anonymous friend, whose pen is guided by delicacy and conscience, and who ventures to take the liberty of informing you that there are people, not only in the provinces, but even in this city, who breathe nothing but hatred and revenge against you, and who, indeed, go so far as to intend assassinating you. They were in despair at having missed their opportunity at the last masked ball, but are rejoiced at seeing another announced for this evening. Villains, it is said, fear the light; and what can be more favorable for such attempts than the disguise of a masquerade habit, and the gloomy hour of midnight? You are then entreated, by every thing you hold dear and sacred, to postpone this cursed ball till another and more proper opportunity; not only for your own interest, both present and future, but likewise for that of a few enthusiasts, from whose hands I make no doubt the God of heaven (by giving them time to reflect and repent) will snatch the poniard lifted up to destroy you. I have the honor to assure you, before the Almighty, whom I call upon to witness both my motive and the purity of my intentions, that the notice I give you comes from a man who is no courtier, who wants nothing,

and who never approved the false steps you have taken either in war, politics, or, above all, in morals. This very sincere avowal will appear to you less suspicious when I assure you, that, being present at the diet at Gefle, I should not have hesitated a single moment attacking your mercenary troops with the greatest vigor, sword in hand, had the soldiery by your orders employed open force, which for a short time there was every appearance of their doing. Condescend then to remark the wide difference between the conduct of a man of honor whose judgement is sound, and that of a cowardly enthusiastic assassin. The one ardently desires above all things the public good, and certainly wishes for nothing more than to be in a situation to employ every method allowed by religion and honesty to contribute towards it; whilst the other thinks all means lawful that may enable him to gain his point. It will however be difficult, nay, perhaps impossible in the end, to guard you against the dangers which surround you on every side, unless indeed you take some pains to reconcile yourself sincerely to the reasonable part of the nation, by adopting a conduct in some degree opposite to the one you have hitherto pursued.

“ I think, for my own satisfaction, I ought to reveal to you this dreadful secret, which, by mere chance, I learned two hours ago. Be assured, however, the step I have just taken does not proceed from terror; and nothing induced me to it but the being dreadfully-convinced (by what I have so lately heard) of the reality of the fact. Let me also entreat you to beware of the ground-floor at Haga, which I am told is very convenient for such attempts. Indeed you ought always to be doubly careful; and, if you will believe me, it will be more prudent to absent yourself from all masked balls, at least till the end of the carnival—for this affair is of the greatest importance both to yourself and to

us. It is in vain to allege the calm courage you possess ; and, as it is well known how valiantly you have attacked your enemies, you may certainly both honorably and safely avoid the blow of a traitor. I shall never cease to offer up vows for your happiness, begging you in the mean time not to attempt to discover the author of this letter, since all endeavours would be ineffectual ; for I was quite alone when I wrote it, and have communicated my intentions to no one."

This letter has been abridged in all the gazettes since the fatal event ; but the above is an exact copy. The traitor who wrote it knew the king too well to believe that an anonymous letter would have the smallest effect. If his intention had been really to save him, he would have personally discovered the conspiracy to his majesty. But we ought not to be surprised at the conduct of this wretch, for he owed every thing to the king, his fortune and his military situation, being a major in the guards. But we live in an age when ingratitude towards kings is esteemed an honorable sentiment ; as if sovereigns were the only men who were obliged to do good, and who might be assassinated at pleasure, without the smallest scruple of conscience.

*Extract of the verbal Process held at the Castle of Drottningholm,
on the 15th of May, 1792, in Presence of*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sudermanland ;

His Excellence the Count Wachmeister Riksdrots ;

His Excellence the Baron Sparre, high-chancellor of the
kingdom ;

The President Baron Kurck;
The President Baron Reuterholm;
The President Count Ruuth;
The Seneschal Rogberg;
The Seneschal Ulner.

A court of justice being summoned on the above-mentioned day, the two registers of the 4th of last June were read; and the secretary of the commission, Iserhielm, presented the definitive opinion of the high tribunal upon the revision of the decree pronounced by the parliament on the 24th of May, in the present year, against the heretofore Counts Horn and Ribbing, Lieutenant-colonel Liliehorn, Lieutenant Baron Ehrensward, and also the other persons engaged in the dreadful crime committed against the person of the late king. After which his royal highness was pleased to express himself in the following terms:—

“ All the prescriptions of the law being fulfilled, none of it's privileges having been refused to the criminals, and the high tribunal's confirmation of the decree pronounced by parliament on the 24th of May last having been presented to us, nothing now remains but to make known our will and decision upon the subject.

“ Impressed with the bitterest and most painful sentiments, which at this instant pierce our heart, when we reflect that, joined to the loss of a respected sovereign and beloved brother, we have the additional grief of having him torn from us in so dreadful and deplorable a manner; yet still, notwithstanding our cruel loss, we have acted conformably to our painful duty, and have represented every thing that has passed in this horrible business, with all the contents of the acts upon the occasion.

“ It is not without the most lively emotion we perceive, by all these *éclaircissements*, that an unheard-of conspiracy was formed against the life of a revered monarch, which was afterwards executed in a manner so dreadful, that human nature shudders at the idea, and which we never could have believed would have happened during our life-time in Sweden. This blot, not upon a nation ever renowned for honor and fidelity, but upon a few guilty individuals, must be effaced and expiated according to the severity of the law ; and this duty now remains for us to fulfil. Our heart, torn to pieces by the most cruel remembrance, is filled with horror at the idea of this unnatural crime. But these sentiments, though sufficiently distressing, are not the only painful ones we experience: what adds to our grief is the being obliged to mitigate the just severity of the law (which for such capital offenders we cannot wish to soften), compatibly with the sacred promises extorted from us by the earnest entreaties and commands of a dying brother and king.

“ The moment is now arrived which must decide upon and publish to the world the fate of these miserable men, who must be infinitely more unhappy from the nature of their crime than they possibly could be in undergoing the punishment they so justly merit. The law has pronounced their sentence, and we are firmly persuaded, that to let fall the axe suspended over their heads would, in their dreadful situation, be the first and greatest favor we could bestow. Our confirmation of this sentence would instantly satisfy the severity of the law ; but we are restrained from so doing by the strongest and most efficacious reasons, which, for our own justification and the satisfaction of posterity, we will now unfold. Being with his late majesty, who was then upon his death-bed, and who expired in a very few days, we talked to him of the cruel misfortune that had befallen him, and

the fatal consequence that would ensue. The king, whose tender, generous heart always felt inclined to forgiveness, condescended to tell us, that the idea of the deserved tortures which awaited his murderers, pained him more than his own sufferings ; and he added, that it weighed so much upon his spirits as to prevent his enjoying a moment's peace, till we had promised and sworn to him, upon the faith of a brother and a prince, that in case he died we would, in consideration of his entreaties, save the lives of those unhappy wretches who had thus forgotten the fidelity they owed him. Melting into tears at the noble interest he took in their fate, we however ventured to represent, that no laws, either human or divine, could suffer so horrible a crime to escape the punishment of death ; and that the honor of the Swedish name, together with the public safety, expressly demanded this justice. His majesty was sensibly touched at these sincere representations, and said with much sorrow, that if the law of reprisal necessarily required blood for blood, and if his intercessions, as the party concerned, were not sufficient to save the criminal who was so unfortunate as to strike the blow, he reserved to himself the power of pronouncing that the assassin alone should be punished with death, and that he granted their lives to all who were concerned in the plot, without respect to number, or to the greater or smaller degree of their guilt, which could not as yet be entirely ascertained and discovered. To which his majesty added, that this was not only his last request as a brother, but his last will and pleasure as a sovereign, since he could never be deprived of the power of showing mercy till he ceased to exist. He then exacted those solemn promises, which I neither could nor ought any longer to refuse him. This remarkable and affecting conversation, which will prove to succeeding ages the clemency and generosity of Gustavus III., and contribute more

than the victory of Svenksund to eternise his memory, must serve as the basis upon which we shall found our decree and resolution.

“ As a Christian, as a subject, as a brother, and a man, we cannot nor ought we to depart from the commands of a dying sovereign. He had an incontestable right to pardon in his own cause. We will then faithfully comply with his wishes ; and his brother shall never be reproached for having deceived him in his last moments.

“ In consequence then of the reasons already alleged, we command and declare that the sentence of death decreed by the parliament, and confirmed by the high tribunal, against the heretofore Comtes Claude Frédéricson Horn, and Adolphus Lewis Ribbing, the heretofore lieutenant-colonel and chevalier Charles Pontus Lilichorn, and the heretofore lieutenant Baron Charles Frédéric Ehrenswerd, shall be commuted into perpetual banishment ; that they shall be degraded from the rank of nobles, and declared unworthy of all the rights of citizens ; that they shall be conducted as soon as possible to the frontier of their offended country, without the smallest hope of ever re-entering it, and forbidden upon pain of death even to make such a request. We will leave their punishment to their own consciences and their repentance, being firmly convinced that the gnawing worm of remorse, to which we deliver them, will inflict heavier pains than even death itself*. We are all impatient to banish them in-

* The regent was greatly mistaken : such men are strangers to remorse ; and banishment is no punishment for villains who could not have remained in Sweden. Two of these wretches, in their passage from Copenhagen to Hamburgh, gave sufficient proof, that the penitent sentiments attributed to them by the regent had no place in their bosoms, notwithstanding the motive presently alleged. A fortress is the place where regicides, who have not perished upon a scaffold, ought always to end their days.

stantly, in order, if possible, to efface the remembrance of so horrid a crime; for, were they confined in a fortress within the kingdom, it would only renew the memory of a misfortune which, alas! can never be repaired. Let these wretches then quit Sweden for ever, and leave a country the peace and quiet of which they have destroyed. Let them also know, to fill up the measure of their remorse, that the king, against whose life they dared to conspire, in his dying moments granted them their own.

“In regard to the other parties accused, being not authorised by the last will of his late majesty to soften the severity of justice in their behalf, we cannot, in an affair of this sort, follow our natural inclination towards mercy: for which reason we confirm the definitive decree of the high tribunal; and, in consequence, the counsellor Von-Engestroeum shall be deprived of his charge, and be confined during three years in a fortress; major Hartmansdorff shall be likewise deprived of his place, and shut up for one year; the secretary Von-Engestroeum shall be suspended during a twelvemonth from his functions; and general major Baron Pecklin shall be detained in a fortress till more ample information shall be obtained: but the territorial judge Nordell is to be pronounced not guilty, according to the decree given by the parliament and confirmed by the high tribunal.”

His royal highness then appointed the fortress at Waxholm for the counsellor Von-Engestroeum; that at Malmoe for major Hartmansdorff; and Warberg for general major Pecklin.

The present verbal process, and the decree contained in it, being read and collated, the court of justice arose.

What has been just given to the public, we think, wants no comment. An expiring sovereign pardons his assassins; and the last act of his power is to save from the avenging sword of justice those who deprived him of life. What a noble, what a glorious death! and how well does it crown a reign, alas! too short for Sweden, though sufficiently long to serve as a model for those monarchs who wish to follow such an example, and who are enlightened enough to profit by it!

We were so perfectly acquainted with the king's merciful disposition, that, upon hearing of this execrable murder, we immediately said, that should his majesty recover, the assassin alone would be capitally punished. The event has proved we were not mistaken*.

The following account was given us by the president de Vey—e, who was present at Ankerstroem's execution; and we think it better to insert it in this place than in an appendix, as the relation of every thing concerning Gustavus's death will be continued without interruption.

“ The king on the 16th of March supped in his own apartment in the opera-house, where he received the anonymous letter, which was written with a pencil, and delivered by a child at the door. The contents did not change the plans of Gustavus, who went, as he intended, to the ball; and, entering his little private box upon the stage, opened the blinds, and, looking into the

* We were then at Warsaw; where, the very day the news arrived, we had conversed till two in the morning with Prince Potowsky on the subject of the King of Sweden.

ball-room, gaily said, ‘This does not appear like an assembly where I am to be assassinated;’ alluding to the intelligence he had just received. After having stood a few moments looking around him, he went into the ball-room, where he was presently joined by the assassins, who had watched his motions. They were but three in number, Ankerstroem, Ribbing, and Horn; for Lilichorn remained in the great guard-room at the princess Albertina’s palace, and young Ehrenswerd kept back in order to acquaint Lilichorn with the event; for, had the king fallen instantly, he was to have marched directly at the head of his troop, under the pretext of preserving order, but in reality to begin a revolution, which they had planned upon the French model.

“The king remarked Horn, from his having put his hand upon his shoulder; which he did either to point him out to Ankerstroem, or to be assured that it was really his majesty, who at that moment was upon the stage a little towards the right; and the report of the pistol was so great that it was heard in every part of the ball-room. The instant the king felt himself wounded, he leaned upon Baron Hessen, and ordered the doors to be immediately shut. He then mentioned a French actor, named Daiguillon, whom he knew to have imbibed the revolutionary principles of his own nation, and desired inquiries might be made whether that man was at his own house; after which he retired into his apartments adjoining the ball-room, sent for his carriage, and reposed himself upon a sofa in the small room, which sofa was stained with a large spot of his blood. Here he was attended by the foreign ministers, who accompanied him to the castle, and remained there the whole time he was undressing. He conversed with them whilst his hair was rolling, and did not appear the

least alarmed at what might be the consequence of this event. He told them he had ordered the gates of Stockholm to be kept shut, and that till those orders were countèrmanded, no courier could be dispatched to their respective courts.

“ During this time the names of every one in the ball-room were taken down. Ankerstroem, struck with terror, dropped his two horse pistols upon the floor, and likewise a long knife, which made part of his arms. Upon examining the contents of the loaded pistol, it was easily known how the one was charged that wounded the king, which contained two balls and fifteen or sixteen nails. The gun-smith's name was upon the pistols; and he was the only evidence against the murderer, who was arrested on the 17th, before eleven in the morning, when the circumstance was recollected of his having said to the chief of the police, who took down the names, ‘No one, I hope, can possibly suspect me!’

“ The conspirators had formed the plan of going through the city, accusing the French of this horrid crime, putting every individual of that nation to the sword, and arresting the heads of the different offices. Lilichorn intended to have made himself chief of the military, and to have played the part of a second La Fayette. Horn and Ribbing, on the morning of the 17th, were in the apartment next the king's bed-chamber; and one of them affected to say in a loud voice, in presence of several nobles who were making inquiries about his majesty, ‘None but a Frenchman could be capable of such a crime.’ These two conspirators were not taken up till some days after Ankerstroem.

“ The king was unacquainted with his dangerous situation till the 29th of March in the morning, and he died the same day.

The bishop of Vexioeu (Palanquist), his confessor, whom he had sent for, informed him of his approaching fate; when he received the communion, and expressed himself in such pious terms that the whole court was edified by so religious an example. I saw a physician at Upsala, belonging to that University, who had been called in, but who never saw the wound till all hopes of a cure were over. It was not longer than the little finger, and at that time quite black. The surgeons found it difficult to dress, and his majesty suffered great pain from the operation. He was fat, which occasioned a roll of flesh that made the wound deeper: and they were never able to extract much of the charge. The king breathed with great difficulty for some time before he expired.

“The body was kept three weeks at the castle, and publicly exposed to view for some of the last days upon a state bed: it was then placed in a double coffin, covered with crimson velvet, laced with gold, and carried to Ritterholm church, there to be deposited till the funeral, which did not take place till May. A platform, covered with black cloth, was erected the whole way from the castle to the church.

“The 14th of May was appointed for the interment; to which the foreign ministers, together with all foreigners who had been presented, were invited, and a tribune close to the organ prepared for their reception. The church was hung with black, and a line of wax-lights went entirely round it. In the middle was erected a catafalco, in a very noble style, by Sergell; it represented a mountain, on the summit of which was placed a figure of Sweden in tears; she appeared sitting: on one side a lion stretched out, and on the other the escutcheon of the kingdom. A colossal bust of the king was behind this statue, and

the whole was lighted by one funereal lamp, suspended from the roof of the church.

“ The coffin was placed in a vaulted excavation under the mountain, and near it stood the archbishop of Upsala, and the bishop of Vexiö, who performed the ceremony. The Swedish colors were hung up at the entrance, and a piece of music performed which was composed for the occasion, and given to all present. The body was afterwards let down into the vault under the chapel, to the right of the altar, and opposite to that which contains the monument of Charles XII. The accomplices in this shocking affair were imprisoned in an apartment facing the church-yard, and might see from their windows all the preparations for the procession of the funeral caused by their abominable crimes, and for which Ankerstroem alone had suffered on the 27th of April.

“ This horrid assassin was whipped in the market-place on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of April, and then set on the pillory. The pistols with which he killed the king, and the knife found in the ball-room, were fixed upon a post, on the top of which was a written paper, with these words :—

Konunga Mördaren James John Ankerstroem.

(James John Ankerstroem, the murderer of the king.)

“ Though he screamed violently at every stroke of the whip, he behaved with great fortitude at his execution, where I was present. The prison is close to Queen-street, where he was placed upon a sledge, and drawn along the whole length of that street. When he passed through the North-square he looked

at the opera-house without showing any emotion ; but in South-street he appeared to notice the curiosity expressed by the people. Upon approaching the place of execution, he sometimes seemed to read in a prayer-book he held in his hands ; and when he arrived at the fatal spot he leaped nimbly and cheerfully out of the sledge, cast his eyes around him for a few moments, bowed familiarly to some one he perceived in the crowd, and then advanced towards the two clergymen, who accompanied him to the foot of the scaffold, and who, as well as himself, knelt down with their faces towards each other, holding their hats before their eyes, as if to retire into themselves to prayer. Ankerstroem then arose, embraced the two clergymen, and mounted the scaffold, which was only raised six inches from the ground, and strewed over with branches of pipe. He took off his coat himself, and lay down upon his face, with his arms spread in the form of a cross. One executioner immediately separated his head from his body, and the other cut off his right hand at the same moment. There was not the smallest motion in the lower part of the body ; and the feet, which rested upon the toes, continued in the same position : but the upper part started up some inches at the moment the head was taken off. It was instantly nailed to the top of a post behind the scaffold, and the hand lower down. The body was divided into four quarters, without being undressed, and fastened to four other posts. Before this ceremony the bowels were buried under the scaffold, with the parts of generation, which, according to his sentence, were separated the first from his body.

“ Ankerstroem was of a middling stature, about five feet two inches French measure, slender, and very well proportioned, with regular features ; his face appeared pleasing, though at his execution it was almost covered with a long beard. The weather

was extremely fine, and the crowd immense; which, added to the spot being entirely surrounded by hills at a small distance, formed a singular, and indeed an interesting *coup d'œil*, which would have been very agreeable had this concourse of people been assembled upon any other occasion."

CHAP. XXII.

On the Death of Charles XII.	398

THIS event, which was followed by such important consequences, as enabled Sweden to make a long desired peace, and which changed the government of the country, has been represented in so many different ways, and so little ascertained, that every historian has thought himself at liberty, without impeaching his veracity, to adopt that which pleased him best. M. de Voltaire's account of it has been the most generally approved; yet we cannot help thinking it false; and the researches we have had opportunities of making, confirm us in our opinion. We shall presently discuss Mr. Coxe's, which he gives very circumstantially in his last Travels to the North, in 1791. But we will begin by Lagerbring's relation, who is professor at Lund. We have taken it from his History of Sweden, Vol. iv. part. 3, where he treats of Charles the Twelfth's reign, published at Stockholm, 1779. In this work will be perceived in what particulars the accounts of each author differ the most essentially.

On the 28th of October, 1718, the king came from the western Ed, and entered Norway, followed by the remaining part of his army. The 20th of November, they began to raise the batteries against Fredericshall; and, on the 27th, they stormed the fort of Gyllenlow, where the king was present. On the 30th

of November, (Advent Sunday), his majesty attended divine service, both morning and evening, at head-quarters, at Tistedalen; he also employed himself in burning papers the same morning; and, at four o'clock, visited the trenches on horse-back. Before nine the whole business was over, and the king dead. Charles was standing upright in the trenches; but, when he received the shot, he bent forwards, and leaned his head upon his arms on the parapet wall. The officers present thought him asleep; but, upon continuing much longer than usual in the same posture, they went to him, and found him dead. This is Mr. Norberg's account; but others say, the engineer, Megret, who directed the works in the trenches, was seated near enough to the king to feel a tremulous motion in his majesty, which made him conclude he was dying. Monsieur de Voltaire's relation differs from all; and he says, no one but Megret and Siquier were near the king. "His Majesty," says Voltaire, "was standing upright, facing one of the enemy's batteries, from which there was a fierce discharge of musketry. He was so placed, that at least half his person was visible, consequently exposed to the fire. Comte (Baron) de Schwerin, Comte Posse (captain of the guards), and aid-de-camp Kalbert (read Kaulbars, aid-de-camp-general), were at some paces from the king, waiting his orders; when, all of a sudden, Megret and Siquier perceived his majesty drop upon the parapet. A ball of half a pound weight passed through his head: it entered on the right side, and made an opening large enough to admit three fingers: the left eye was entirely destroyed, and the right moved in the socket. Upon Megret's finding the king dead, he said, 'The farce is over; let us go to supper.' But Siquier hastened to relate this misfortune to the Baron de Schwerin," &c. &c.

Colonel Carlberg, at that time lieutenant of engineers, and

who was likewise present in the trenches, has given a very different account from the preceding ones. "When Colonel Megret," says he, "who directed the attack, had marked the new lines by fascines and gabions, at only two hundred yards from the bastions of the fortress, the enemy began a heavy discharge of both artillery and musketry; and this was the first time they had fired upon those who worked in the trenches. The hot-balls and pitch-pots upon the fort gave a good-deal of light to the environs; and, after I had given directions to my people how to form the gabions, I went down into the first trench, where I found some officers of high rank standing at the king's feet, who, himself, was lying along against the sloping part of the parapet, leaning his chin upon his left hand, but in such a manner, that part of his face appeared above the parapet, opposite to the fortress. At that moment a bullet passed through his head, on the left side; (this is evidently false, as is proved by those who examined the wound): but caused no perceptible motion in the king, except his hand dropping from under the chin, and his head sinking upon his cloak. The aid-de-camp, Kaulbars, was the first who discovered his majesty's death; when, touching me upon the shoulder, he begged I would instantly inform General P. B. Schwerin, who gave orders, that this event should not yet be made known, and that the king's body should be conveyed to the head-quarters: it was, therefore, immediately placed in a litter, and covered with a white mantle. At that moment Siquier came up to the litter, took away the king's hat, and put his own hat and wig upon his majesty's head. Captain Schultz, (since ennobled by the name of Nordencrantz), and myself, accompanied the litter to Tistedalen, and the body was carried to the same house where the king lodged. The Duke of Holstein, Field-Marshal Mœurner, and General Düker, were the first,

except General Schwerin, who saw the corpse. The Hereditary Prince of Messe was then at Torpum, three quarters of a mile from Tistedalen; but, upon his arrival, the whole army received orders to march."

This account of Carlberg differs greatly from Nordberg's and Voltaire's: for the latter observes, there was no one present when the king was killed but Siquier and Megret, and that Siquier informed General Schwerin of Charles's death. But, though Carlberg says very differently, we must not blame M. de Voltaire for representing the circumstances in the same manner they were communicated to him, very probably, indeed, by Siquier himself*. This, however, gives us no reason to suspect Carlberg's veracity, who only relates what he heard, saw, and did himself; and who was neither induced by fear nor hopes of reward to write any thing of which, from his own experience, he was not perfectly assured†.

The king's death was talked of in various manners. Those who saw and examined the nature of the wound, declare, it could not possibly be caused either by a shot from the fortress, or from the enemy's redoubts. There is a map of the siege of Fredericshall, upon which is noted, that the king was killed by a shot from the redoubts; but an officer, of high rank, who was likewise in Norway, has written under it, (in German), "This is not true." It is generally believed, that neither a Dane nor a Swede struck the blow: and the aid-de-camp, General Siquier, was almost universally suspected. He did, indeed, own the fact

* If we admit this hypothesis we cannot possibly avoid suspecting Siquier extremely. We shall presently give our reasons for such suspicions.

† Colonel Carlberg's account was given by himself to the author Lagerbring, and we have been assured the copy was in his own hand-writing.

when he was ill at Stockholm, in 1772; but this confession has been attributed to delirium. Some people, however, imagine he was induced to it by remorse; and others say, that, even after his recovery, he was equally tormented by the stings of conscience, whilst drinking the waters of Hedevi; though at that time he was perfectly in his senses. Had Siquier been with Kaulbars, and the other officers at the king's feet, when he was killed, their evidence would have been soon procured in his favor; and, indeed, it would have been his duty to have obtained it; but, if he was not present, the suspicion against him remains in full force. There is also another circumstance equally strong: Nordberg relates, that Siquier and Migret followed the king into the trench, where the former, it is declared, had nothing to do; and, upon being asked by a certain person, what induced him to go thither, he hesitated in what manner to answer. Yet still Monsieur de Voltaire pronounces him perfectly innocent; though he merely founds his opinion upon Siquier's saying to him, "I could easily have killed the King of Sweden; but, such was my respect for that hero, that, had my inclinations tempted me so to do, I should never have dared to have given way to them." He then observes, that Siquier died poor, and that such exploits are generally well recompensed. But, if this cowardly wretch was not paid before-hand, it is more than probable that, the crime once committed, the reward would be but trifling. He, indeed, mentions a third circumstance to prove his innocence, which appears to us the most in his favor; for, he says, the ball that killed the king, weighing half a pound, could not possibly enter the mouth of a musket. But how came Siquier to know this murdering ball was exactly of that weight, since no one in Sweden appears acquainted with that particular? though, probably, the size might be ascertained from the

verbal process of three Swedish noblemen, who inspected the king's body. We will insert it at full length in the notes *.

We abstain from mentioning some other remarkable circumstances related by Monsieur de Voltaire, which most probably were communicated to him by Siquier. They must have been more particularly known to those who were immediately about his majesty's person; and their account is very different from that of Monsieur de Voltaire. One other circumstance, however,

* "On the 12th of July, 1746, between five and six in the morning, those who have signed their name to this account went into the mausoleum, called Carolin, or Palatin, situated near the church in the island Equestre, at Stockholm: they ordered the coffin, which contained the body of the deceased King Charles XII., to be opened, and found the contents as follow: A mattress or cushion of white linen, filled with aromatic herbs, veiled the king's head, under which, next the face, was a napkin. The head was bare, except a crown of laurel, which supplied the place of a cap. The hair was in good preservation, of a light brown, and the length of the little finger; it stood upright on the sides, but the top of the head was bald. There was a plaster on the right side, just below the temple, which was so fast that it was taken off with difficulty. They then perceived and felt an oblong opening, which slanted towards the back of the head, and was seven lines long, (a line is the twelfth part of an inch,) and two wide. On the left side was another plaster of the same size. All the temple was torn away, and the shattered bones plainly showed that the ball came out in that place. The face was very much decayed; the mouth a little open; and some of the teeth remained. The head was supported by pillows of white linen, filled also with aromatic herbs; and, upon the arms and sides, small oblong bags filled in the same manner. The arms were stretched at full length on each side, and the hands covered with white gloves. The shirt was not so fine as the rest; and the winding-sheet was of Holland.

“EH. HARLEMAN.

EL. EKEBLAD.

ANDREW JOHN HEPKEN.”

The original of this certificate is in the king's library at Stockholm. It was communicated to us by the royal librarian Gjeurwell, and is mentioned in a work of his, intitled, *Swedish Anecdotes*, part I.

Baron Harleman was intendant of the king's buildings. Count Ekeblad and Count Hepken were afterwards senators.

ought to be mentioned, from it's being not only remarkable, but inconceivable. An officer of high rank foretold, in the camp before Frederickshall, that the king would die on the 30th of November. This prediction was talked of very much; and, indeed, no one made a secret of it; though it is not known whether it ever reached the king's ear. We have indeed said, he burned papers in the morning; but nothing was found in his pockets, except a prayer-book, and a picture of Gustavus Adolphus. If the king's death had not taken place, the prediction would have been laughed at; but the event having unfortunately confirmed it, the presentiment was thought well grounded.

According to all appearance, Charles died at a very unhappy moment for Sweden: but the powerful motives which decide the fate of princes are not always those which best suit the interests of men.

This is an exact translation of what was communicated to us by a learned Swede, who added, that the time would come when Charles's death would be talked of in the same manner as the world now speaks of that of Gustavus Adolphus; and we cannot help being of the same opinion. We will now discuss Mr. Coxe's sentiments, and declare our own; our readers will then have an opportunity of deciding which appears to be founded upon the best grounds, and whose assertions are the most probable.

Mr. Coxe, in his *Travels to the North*, published in 1791, enters into a particular narration of the king's death. He is of opinion that both Lamotrage's and Voltaire's accounts of this event are void of truth; and he is certainly right: for we have plainly proved by the verbal process, and by the mask upon the king's face, that the eyes were not forced out of the

head, that the ball did not weigh half a pound, and that the wound was infinitely less than what it was affirmed to be by these authors. Mr. Coxe quotes the same Verbal process we have done, and with scarcely any variation. His translator has, indeed, mangled his work in a cruel manner, by using the word *depth* instead of *length*, and *penetrated* instead of *came out*. Mr. Coxe could have seen no other mask, or rather mould, than the one we shall presently mention: he, however, concludes, that the wound was caused by a small ball, which cannot admit of a doubt; but he persists in thinking the shot came from the fortress, and grounds his opinion upon the detail given him by an old Norwegian, called Elkenson, who was a gunner in the Danish garrison during the siege. Our intelligence and Mr. Coxe's have then been nearly the same: but we have formed a different judgement from his, for we are firmly persuaded that the king was assassinated; and we will give our reasons for that opinion in the most particular manner. When positive proof cannot be obtained, probable conjectures must supply it's place.

Mr. Coxe, if he speaks sincerely, must allow, in the first place, that it is a mere joke to suppose that what he was told by the old Norwegian can possibly be admitted as a reason; for does he think to persuade us, or indeed can he believe himself, that a gunner in a fortress, or a soldier in the ranks, can distinguish any thing that passes at the least distance at nine o'clock at night on the last day of November? We believe it is a certain fact, that they never fired that night from the fortress of Overberg, which the Norwegian, being upon the spot, must know; and, indeed, this is all he could know: which proves nothing, except that Lamotraye was mistaken in saying the shot came from that quarter. Mr. Coxe adds, that the old man was very frank, and could not be tempted to disguise the truth; in which he was

right, for he certainly told all he knew. We also know the Danes made use of muskets, that the king was within reach of their fire, and that they were likewise provided with cannon charged with case-shot; so that his majesty might very easily have been killed by the enemy. All these facts are, well known: but a moment's reflexion will convince Mr. Coxe that these circumstances prove nothing against the assassination. No one can believe that the murderer would have dispatched the king either by a musket or a pistol, when he was at too great a distance to be killed from the batteries, or, indeed, when the enemy employed other arms against the Swedish trenches than those by which he fell; for, in that case, the king's murder must be evident to all Europe, which, there is every reason to believe, was not the assassin's intention. We must then think, that the conversation quoted with so much pleasure by Mr. Coxe proves nothing against our opinion, or in favor of his own. The old Norwegian told Mr. Coxe, that there were so many soldiers slain close to the king, that it was necessary to bury them upon the spot. This circumstance deserves being mentioned; for it is very extraordinary that the gunner should see so much from the fortress (from whence the swedes were screened by a hill), or that, after the Swedish camp was broke up, he should guess the soldiers who were killed in the trenches had fallen near the king, instead of being slain before his arrival. In a word, nothing can be more singular than this man's being acquainted with events never related in any of the various accounts of this affair; for every one has agreed that there were only four or five persons near his majesty, and no mention is made of any soldiers, and still less of any being killed. Mr. Coxe adds, that Gustavus III. (in 1791) was of opinion that Cronstedt had murdered Charles; but that he afterwards dis-

covered his mistake. If Mr. Coxe had ever had the honor of conversing with his majesty upon the subject, he would have known that he indeed no longer suspected Cronstedt; but it does not follow from thence that he suspected no one else. These are what Mr. Coxe terms proofs; and he concludes by the following decisive words: — “The question, therefore, in regard to the death of Charles is now reduced into a very small compass; and all the vague anecdotes, and uncertain conjectures which, without any foundation, attribute his death to assassination, can weigh nothing against positive fact.” — We see nothing *certain* in all this but Mr. Coxe’s assured manner of speaking, and nothing *vague* but his assertions. We will now give our reflexions upon the subject, which result from a statement of the same facts.

Reflexion the first.—From the account given in the verbal process, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, the ball passed through the head in a horizontal direction, making a very small opening where it entered, but tearing away the left temple, and breaking the bones where it came out: its force then must have been prodigious; from which we may conclude, that the shot came from some spot very near the king*. The closer we place the parapet to the fortress, in order to give some degree of probability to the violence of the shot, the less possible it is that the ball should take a horizontal direction. It is very well known that the fortress of Frederichstein stands upon the summit of a perpendicu-

* Mr. Kuttner thus expresses himself on the death of Charles XII. “That the Swedish monarch was killed by a musket-shot from the rampart I have not the smallest doubt; for, in my opinion, the nearest part of it is scarcely six hundred feet in a direct line from the spot.” According to what we have advanced in the text, we will leave the reader to judge, whether or not Mr. Kuttner’s opinion is well founded.

lar rock, and the place where the king was killed upon the plain, near a steep rock, at the end of the governor's garden. Whether the shot came from a cannon, a musket, or a carbine, it never could have struck an object so infinitely below the fortress in a horizontal manner. It may perhaps be said, the ball changed it's direction after it struck the king, which sometimes happens: but this objection is obviated, upon reflecting that it broke through every obstacle, and fractured that part of the head which is undoubtedly the hardest; and, indeed, had it deviated from it's original direction, it must necessarily have come out either at the neck or the jaws. Charles's hat, at the arsenal, is another proof of it's having passed through the temple, because the hole is under the button; unless, indeed, the king wore his hat *à-la-pandoure*, with the button on the right side; in which case, the hole would have been considerably enlarged by the curious multitude, as Mr. Coxe observes in his first Travels to Sweden.

Reflexion the second.—The shot not only passed through the head horizontally, but it went through from the right temple to the left. Let us examine the probability of this fact. According to most accounts, the king was standing examining the batteries, and leaning his head upon his arms. Mr. Coxe, indeed, says, he was seated in a wooden chair, which he has seen. However, as this makes no change in the manner the king's head was placed, we will slightly pass over a circumstance which no one before ever mentioned. The king was then facing the batteries, and we cannot suppose that, in order to examine them, he turned his side towards the fortress; for, if we admit that the direction of one of the batteries formed a right angle in a direct line with Charles's forehead, we must likewise admit that the

trench was a straight one, and the batteries a perfect semi-circle. These two suppositions cannot be admitted; for the Swedish engineers were not novices, and the place was attacked so vigorously, that, if the king had not been killed, it must have been taken in a few days. It is a certain fact, that the Danes had no batteries in their fortress facing each other: it was therefore impossible for the king, who stood opposite to them, to present his side that way, and it is also certain that he did not.

Reflexion the third.—The blood upon the king's right-hand glove, and upon the sword-belt, is a plain proof of his having first put his hand upon the wound, and afterwards upon his sword, which was half drawn out of the scabbard. The first action was mechanical, for it is natural to place the hand upon the part affected; but the second appears the effect of reflexion, and, rapid as it was, it denotes a determined resolution of repulsing an attack. We will appeal to Mr. Coxe, whether, if he was in a trench, exposed to a continual fire, he would have put his hand upon his sword when he felt himself wounded? And we will ask those officers who have seen others receive wounds upon such occasions, whether they can possibly produce an example of any man's thinking of drawing his sword against a cannon-ball or the bursting of a bomb? This fact has been but slightly mentioned, but it appears to us an important circumstance.

Reflexion the fourth.—The plaster-of-Paris mould, spoken of by Mr. Coxe, only extends to the extremity of the temples: the wound on the right side is represented, and we know not why the other is not so likewise; but neither the broken bone nor the torn temple, is to be seen upon the mask. May we not then very fairly conjecture, without being accused of forming a rash judge-

ment, that this omission was intended to prevent the curious public from making the same reflexions as we have done, and which result entirely from the verbal process? for the effect produced by the passage of the ball through the head has not been mentioned by any author. The time when this mask was made, so very soon after the event, is a proof that this precaution was taken because it was resolved not to make any inquiries about the manner of Charles's death; and, indeed, the sequel shows this to have been the case.

Since we think the *possibility*, if not the *certainly*, of the assassination is pretty well proved, we will now examine upon whom our suspicions ought to fall. We have already said, that Siquier was almost universally thought to be the man. It must indeed be owned, that the particulars we have mentioned seem to confirm that opinion; and Monsieur de Voltaire gives strength to it at the very moment he wishes to plead his cause; for he ought not, for Siquier's sake, to have published this extraordinary expression:—"I could have killed the king; but so great was my respect for him, that, if I had even wished it, my courage would have failed me;" which was certainly saying, that, had it not been for the respect he inspired, he might perhaps have done it. What language was this? "I *could* have killed the king!" And had not every aid-de-camp about the king's person the same opportunity ten times in a day? and did any one ever think of saying it was in their power to commit such a deed? Such a declaration was therefore extremely extraordinary from Siquier, and certainly does not tend towards his justification. Monsieur de Voltaire adds, that he died poor; but he does not attend to the manner in which this objection may be answered; for we could easily quote different examples of per-

sons who have spent immense sums in a few years — more considerable ones, indeed, than could be expected to be given even as a recompence for the greatest crimes. Monsieur de Voltaire's third objection appears rather to criminate than justify Siquier, who himself related all the facts to the former, and who very well knew the ball did not weigh half a pound; that the opening could not possibly admit three fingers; and that the eyes were not out of their sockets. These are circumstances which he must have known, since he was present, and saw the king's body immediately after the event*. It is therefore very plain that he decidedly intended to disguise the truth. Would he have acted in the same manner if the shot had really come from the citadel, or if he had not very powerful reasons for endeavouring to deceive the world upon this occasion? Siquier immediately possessed himself of the king's hat, and carried it to the Prince of Hesse. If he only wished to announce the king's death, why show a proof how it happened? His account would have been believed without this circumstance. But we will now mention an anecdote, which, though very little known, we had from good authority. "Siquier, upon his arrival, found the Prince of Hesse sitting down to table, and washing his hands in a golden ewer; which, upon learning Charles's death, he immediately presented to Siquier, as a recompence, no doubt, for having brought such important intelligence." This present, in our opinion, would have been much

* What he said admits of no excuse, because both Count Lieven and Carlberg saw the corpse at the same time, and declared positively (according to Mr. Coxe's first Travels), that the shot came from a musket or pistol. What tends to criminate Siquier still more, in our opinion, is his having changed the facts in such a manner, in his relation, as to make it appear impossible that the king could have been assassinated. What more could have been done in such a situation by the murderer himself, or by his accomplice in the crime?

more properly bestowed upon news of a victory. The particulars we have given certainly do not justify Siquier: but he is not the *only* one they appear to criminate. We perhaps ought not to add, that almost all well-informed Swedes, and even Gustavus himself, was of our opinion with respect to the assassination. Opinions do not constitute facts; but we think we have thrown the strongest *possible* light upon an event that never can be known with *certainty*.

V A L U E

OF

SWEDISH MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Gold Coin.	The Value in the Country.		Standard in Carats and Grains.	
	Rix.	Skel.		
A golden Adolphus	5		23	3
Ducat	1	16		
Old ducat			22	
Silver Coin.	Value in Dollars or Silver Crowns.			
Dollar, silver crown		1		
Dollar, copper crown		3		
Silver mark, Swedish mark		4		
Copper mark		12		
Erkla, slautar, styfver		} 32		
Öer sylber, in silver				
Öer kypser, öer in copper		} 96		
Runstick				
Öerleins		128		
Pfennings		768		
Other Coin.	Value in Runsticks.		Deniers.	
Double schlanter, styfer		6		
Silver styfer		9		
Caroline		75	8	
Caroline dollar, double caroline		150		
Plote, dollar banco		192		
Dollar specie, rix-dollar		266 $\frac{2}{3}$	10	
Ducaton		300	11	

Swedish Pomerania Coin.		Value in t)	
Golden Adolphus	.	.	5 rix-dollars.
Rix-dollar	.	.	1
Florin of the empire	.	.	1½
Florin of Pomerania	.	.	3
Sundois mark	.	.	6
Groschen	.	.	24
Skellings	.	.	48
Seslings	.	.	96
Altinwiten	.	.	192
Pfennings	.	.	596

to the
rix-dollar.

A ton of gold 100,000 silver dollars. A silver dollar 1s. 6d $\frac{2}{3}$.

A rix-dollar is worth three plottes, six silver dollars, eighteen copper dollars, forty-eight skellings, 192 stivers.

The Weight, Standard, and Tale of Gold and Silver, according to the Statute.

A mark for the assay of gold is divided into twenty-four carats, and a carat into twelve grains.

A mark for the assay of silver is sixteen loths, and a loth eighteen grains.

Wrought silver is at the standard of thirteen loths and a quarter, or nine deniers twenty-two and a half French grains, from which an eighth part of a loth must be deducted for the remedy.

A mark of gold or silver is also composed of sixteen loths, of sixty-four grains, and of 4284 as.

The statute of 1664 is still observed for the standard, accord-

ing to which the money is to be cut. Sixty-two ducats are cut from a golden mark ; and five rix-dollars, one-fifth, from a silver mark, at the standard of fifteen loths two-grains. The weight, answering thirty-two ducats, is, according to Tillet and Catteau, three ounces, five gros, ten grains, French weight. Cantzler quotes the statutes for money from the year 1594, to 1706, and, during that interval, there has been no change in the coinage for the standard of silver.

According to Catteau, eight rix-dollars are coined from a silver mark of the standard of fourteen loths one grain. He says that he has omitted mentioning the fractions.

The standard of the statute answers to ten deniers, thirteen French grains. The Swedish rix-dollar, according to the authentic assays made at Paris, weighs five hundred and forty grains, at the standard of ten deniers, ten grains. The ducat weighs sixty-five grains, at the standard of twenty-three carats, five grains.

A schippund of copper, weighing two hundred and seventy-two pounds, *poids de marc*, ought to contain money to the value of fifty rix-dollars.

Copper-plates have not been circulated as money, in Sweden, since 1745 ; and they are now become so scarce, that it is almost impossible to procure a complete collection for the cabinets of the curious.

These plates were made of very soft and malleable copper ; their shape a long square, their thickness about three crowns, marked at the four corners with the arms of Sweden, and their value specified in the centre. Those worth a rix-dollar weighed five pounds and a half.

180 dollars *sylbermunt*, or 540 dollars *koppermunt*, in plates worth from four dollars to half a dollar *sylbermunt*, or from twelve dollars *koppermunt* to half a dollar *koppermunt*, are made out of

TRAVELS THROUGH SWEDEN,

a schippund, weighing 320 pounds *commercial pouds de vic-tualle*.

900 dollars copper money in pieces, stamped and engraved, worth from six cer koppermunt to half a one, are made out of one schippund *pouds de victualle*.

	Deniers.	Grains.
An cer is struck according to the standard of .	2	8
A piece worth four cers at the standard of .	3	18
Those of five and of ten at the standard of .	5	8

In 1716, pieces of five and six cers were at a much lower standard than the above-mentioned money.

Impressions.

The golden ducat is stamped on one side with the king's effigy, and his name in Latin, with the following legend: *D. G. Rex Sueciae*. On the other, with a shield of a circular form, azure, three golden crowns, encircled by the chain of the order of the Seraphim, with this legend, *Faderneslandet*. The date is under the shield, and divided by the cross of the order, which likewise separates the two letters O. and L. placed over the date.

The impression on six-dollars, plottes, and double plottes, is the same as the ducats, only their value is marked upon the field on the reverse, and the following legend round the edge: *Ne ledar avaris manibus*. The smallest silver pieces have the initial letter of the sovereign on one side, and within his distinctive cipher, with the word *Faderneslandet*. The other side has the same shield as the ducats, but without the engraving. The value is marked on the field to the right, and the letters R. O. M. to the left, in the same manner as the cipher.

The copper money has on one side a shield argent, three bars

waved azure, with a crowned lion gules over all; a legend abridged as follows: the initial letter of the sovereign's name, his distinctive cipher, the four letters S. G. V. R. The three crowns composing the arms of Sweden are thus placed; one to the right, one to the left, and the third under the shield. On the other side are two arrows saltire, Swedish crown, the date and the value of the coin. These last have an engraving round the edge. The runstick has on one side the three crowns, over which are the letters G. R. S. and the date underneath. On the other side a shield bearing two arrows saltire; to the right of the shield the cipher I. and the letter K; to the left the letters O. R. and the letter M. underneath.

Observations.

The Swedish money is in general very well struck, particularly the gold and silver coins. There is very little gold circulated in the country, but a great quantity of Dutch ducats. These are exchanged indifferently for Swedish ones; though the Dutch ducat is at the standard of twenty-three carats five grains. Silver money is rather more in circulation; and it is coined, as, indeed, is the gold, with the most exact attention; it is, therefore, in great estimation, and exporting it strictly forbidden. This is likewise the case with copper money, upon which they might gain thirty per cent.

There is no very exact proportion established in Sweden between gold and silver. In 1755, that of silver to gold was thought to be at the rate of one to eighteen; but this is rather difficult to believe. In Swedish Pomerania the proportion of

silver is one to sixteen. The Swedish rix-dollar, though it weighs one grain less than the Dutch one, is exchanged for it, and likewise for a Hamburgh rix-dollar.

The only mint in Sweden is at Stockholm; they, however, coin copper money in Dalecarlia, with the arms of the province; but it is only current in that country and the environs.

The crown accounts are kept with dollars sylbermunt, or silver dollars. They also reckon by dollars sylbernunt in the different provinces of Skone, Halland, Bleckinge, and Gothborg. All payments are made in paper. Bank bills are looked upon as ready money, and are sometimes more in request than money itself. The state bills, and those of Finland (which have been called in), lose sometimes more, sometimes less, according to circumstances. Merchants keep their books in dollars and oers. The schelling, or skelling, is an imaginary coin, of which there are forty-eight in a rix-dollar.

Though the exchange varies according to the balance of trade, the statute of 1776, makes it as follows :—

Upon Amsterdam .	45 skellings	against the rix-dollar current.
— Copenhagen	100 rix specie	124 rix current.
— Spain	41 skellings	1 ducat exchange.
Hamburgh	47 skellings	1 rix banco.
Lisbon	22 skellings	1 crus. of 400 rix.
London .	4 rix 15 skell.	1 pound sterling.
Paris . .	25 skellings .	1 écu de 60 sols Tournois.
Stralsund .	100 rix specie	132 rix of Pommerania.

Extract from the Royal Statute for Money, issued on the 27th of November, 1776.

No one shall be obliged, in payments exceeding a rix-dollar, to receive more small copper money at one time than what amounts to half a rix-dollar.

All gold money necessary for the convenience of commerce, Swedish ducats, and Dutch ducats, if weight and engrailed, shall be circulated, jointly with a rix-dollar, for the value of ninety-four skellings, or one rix-dollar, forty-six skellings, which amounts in real value, at this time, (1776), to thirty-five dollars, eight œers, copper money, or to eleven dollars, twenty-four œers, silver money.

All purchases, sales; and other money transactions, which are executed with the pen, shall, from the commencement of the next year, (1777), be specified in rix-dollars, in default of which they shall be declared illegal.

Weights in Sweden and Stralsund.

	Value in the Country.	
Skolpfund, pound	1	} to the pound
Loth	32	
Quintins	96	
Drams	132	
As	8,848	

The Four Weights used in Commerce.

As.

A pound, provision weight, <i>Skualpfund victu-</i> <i>aille vigt</i>	8,848
A mark, mine weight, <i>Bergverks vigt</i>	7,221
A mark, weight used in cities and in flat countries, <i>Lund och, Stads vigt</i>	7,450
A mark, store-house, or staple weight, <i>Jöern</i> <i>och, stapel vigt</i>	7,078
A pound, apothecaries' weight	7,416
The sten	32 pounds.
Lispund	20
Storehouse schippund	16 lisp.
Schippund	20

The Stralsund schippund, commercial weight, is twenty lispunds, or two hundred and eighty pounds. The centner is eight lispunds of one hundred and fourteen pounds. The sten is ten pounds. Grocers, and dealers in retail, make use of another weight, which is three and a half per cent. lighter than the above-mentioned commercial one.

The Swedish *as* answers exactly to the Dutch *as* troy-weight. A pound, or skolpfund, weighs one mark, seven ounces, seven gros, eight grains, French *poids de marc*.

Measures for Dry Goods.

Value in the
Country.

Tunna, ton	1	} to the tun..
Spann	2	
Halfspann	4	
Fierding, or viertel	8	

	Value in the Country.	
Koppar	32	} to the tun.
Kanne	56	
Stoppe	112	
Quarter, <i>quarter</i>	448	
Jungfre ört	1,792	

	Tuns.
A common last	12
A last of fish, or a barrel of 1000 herrings	12
A barrel of foreign beer	12
———— tar, pitch, blubber, and ashes	13
———— French and Spanish salt	18
———— Hemp, flax, ropes, hops, soot	120 lisp.

	Kannes.
A barrel of malt	66
———— salt and lime	59
A tun of wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease	63

At Stralsund :

A last, corn measure	1	} to the last.
Droöemts	8	
Baril	32	
Scheffels	96	
Fehrts	384	
Metzers	1,586	

Measure for Liquids.

	Value in the Country.	
Freder, or fat	1	} to the freder.
Pipe	2	
Oxhoft	5	
Ahm	6	
Nembare, or eimer	12	
Omkares	24	
Kanne	360	
Stoppes	720	
Qwarter, quarter	2,880	
Jungfres	11,520	

At Stralsund :

Stübgen	1
Pottcs	4 to the stübgen.

The other measures are the same as at Hamburgh.

Measures of Length by the Ell, used in surveying Land, and Distances.

	Value in the Country.	
Foot, or fot	1	} to the foot.
Inches	12	
Lines	144	
	Fect.	
Ell, or allen	2	
Fann, or fathom	6	
Riethe, or perch	16	
Swedish mile	36,000	

In surveying land they measure by a foot, consisting of ten inches, or tumb.

An inch is ten ligs. and a line consists of ten parts.

Tuna, a measure for surveying land.

At Stralsund :

			French Feet.	Inch.	Lin.
Pomeranian foot	.	.	0	10	5
Ell, or allen	.	.	1	9	6

After the grain is measured with the strickle, it is the custom in Sweden to give an overplus to the buyer of four kappars for every measure of wheat, rye, oats, and pease ; and six kappars for every ton of salt or live lime.

VOCABULARY OF SWEDISH WORDS,

FOR THE

USE OF TRAVELERS,

WRITTEN AS THEY ARE TO BE PRONOUNCED :

Ge must be read *Gay*, and *En* the same as in English.

ENGLISH.	SWEDISH.	ENGLISH.	SWEDISH.
Farewell,	Farvel.	Good morning,	God dag.
Before,	Fœur.	Good evening,	God afton.
After,	Efter.	The adverb well,	Vel or bra.
With,	Med.	White,	Houit.
To,	Til.	To boil,	Kokat Kot.
To-day,	I dag.	Broth,	Soppa.
Let us go,	} Go.	To drink,	Dricka.
To go,		Good,	Godt.
Go you,		Butter,	Sinœur.
Enough,	Nog.	Beer,	Tricka.
Stop,	Holl.	Stockings,	Stroumpar.
To the right,	Til Hæuger.	In the mean while,	Andock.
To the left,	Til Venster.	How much,	Hourou mucket.
Money,	Penningar.	For,	Tu
Inn,	Voerdhous.	Cord,	Toeg or cable.
Plate,	Talrik.	It is true,	Det er sant.

ENGLISH	SWEDISH.	ENGLISH.	SWEDISH.
It is not true,	Det er icke sant.	A tumbler glass,	Begar.
Short,	Kort.	Great,	Stor.
Road,	Veg.	One o'clock,	Klockanett.
Horse,	Hæst.	Two o'clock,	Klockantoo.
Coffee,	Caffée.	A coat,	Kledning.
Knife,	Knif.	Yesterday,	I gor.
Spoon,	Sked.	Oil,	Olia.
Blanket,	Seng tecke.	Here,	Her.
Room,	Kammar.	The day,	Dagen.
Key,	Nuckel.	It rains,	Det regnar.
Chimney,	Spis.	It freezes,	Det fruser.
Candle,	Lious.	It must,	Mann boeur.
Hat,	Hott.	I come from, &c.	{ Iag kommer der ifron, &c.
Shoemaker	Shomakar.	I go to, &c.	Iag gor til, &c.
In,	Outi.	I am,	Iag er.
Before,	Frankfœur.	I say,	Iag seger.
Behind,	Backfœur.	I will,	Iag will.
To-morrow,	J. Morgon.	I understand,	Iag fœurstor.
To sleep,	Sofva.	I do not understand,	Iag fœurstor icke.
Sheets,	Lakan.	I am cold,	Iag fruser.
She,	Honn.	I am hot,	Iag er varm.
They,	Se.	I have the honor to	Iag har hedern hel-
Come in,	Kom inn.	salute you,	sa pœder.
On before,	Framot.	I thank you,	Iag takar eder.
Water,	Vatn.	Till,	Tils.
French,	Fransozer.	A bed,	Seng.
Iron,	Iern.	Far,	Longt.
Strong,	Stark.	Long,	Long.
Weak,	Svag.	Vegetables,	Trad gords saker.
Fruits,	Frouckter.	There,	Der.
Cheese,	Ost.	Him,	Hann.
Fork,	Gaffel.	Letter,	Bref.
Fire,	Eld.	Slowly,	Sakta.
Have a care,	} Ackla.	Ill,	Illa.
Stand out of the		But,	Menn.
way,			

ENGLISH.	SWEDISH.	ENGLISH.	SWEDISH.
My,	Minn.	Passport,	Res pass.
This morning,	I dag bettida.	The post-office,	Bref contoir
Sir,	Herr.	The post-house,	Gest gifvar gord.
Madam,	Frou.	Paper,	Paper.
To eat,	Eta.	Neat,	Renn.
Bad,	Clackt.	Little,	Liten.
House,	Hons.	Why?	Honar fœur :
Mountain,	Berg.	Because,	Skul.
Noon.	{ Middag or klockan- tolf.	What?	Houad?
Midnight.	{ Natten or klockan- tolf.	Who is there?	Honem er der?
The bill at an inn,	Zagning.	When?	Ner?
Innkeeper,	Vords hons hollar.	Red,	Rod.
Snuffers,	Lious sax.	To roast,	Stek.
The hands,	Hendema.	To stay,	Blifva kouar.
Me,	Iag.	Street,	Gata.
No,	Nei.	River,	Strœum.
Black,	Svarts.	Shoes,	Skor.
The night,	Notten.	Servant-maid,	Piga.
Yes,	Ia.	Napkin,	Sarvet.
Where?	Var?	Soup,	Soppa.
Hairdresser,	Horfriseur.	Salt,	Salt.
Shovel,	Skuffel.	Second,	Andra.
Tongs,	Tong.	His,	Hans.
Near,	Nera.	Her,	Heunes.
Bread,	Brœud.	The plural of the above words,	{ Sissa.
Pepper,	Peppar.	Dirty,	Oren.
Fish,	Fisk.	Go out,	Go out.
A pistol,	Pistoler.	Upon,	Po.
Place,	Törg or stall.	If,	Om.
Door,	Dœur.	Without,	Outann.
Bridge,	Bro.	Too much,	Fœur mucket.
First,	Fœursta.	Turn,	Venda.
To depart,	Fara.	Third,	Tredge.
Take that,	Tag detta.	Table,	Bord.
		Presently,	Po stunden.

ENGLISH.	SWEDISH.	ENGLISH.	SWEDISH.
Tailor,	Skreddar.	Nine,	Nio.
Wine,	Vinn.	Ten,	Tio.
Meat,	Kœult.	Eleven,	Ellova.
Vinegar,	Aळेcka.	Twelve,	Tolf.
Come hither,	Kom hit.	Thirteen, &c.	Tretton, &c.
A carriage,	Vagn.	Twenty,	Tiougou.
To come,	Komma.	Twenty-one,	Tiougou-en.
A traveler,	Resande.	Twenty-two, &c.	Tiougou-tvo, &c.
Fast,	Vor.	Thirty,	Trettio.
You,	I.	Forty, &c.	Furatio, &c.
Your,	Eder.	Ninety,	Nittio.
One,	Enn.	A hundred,	Houndrade.
Two,	Tvo.	Two hundred, &c.	Tvo houndrade, &c.
Three,	Trè.	Thousand,	Tousand.
Four,	Fura.	Two thousand, &c.	Tvo tousend, &c.
Five,	Fem.	Ten thousand,	Tio tousend.
Six,	Sex.	Hundred thousand,	Hundra tousend.
Seven,	Chou.	A million,	En millioun.
Eight,	Otta.		

THE END.

